THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 24th July 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—SWEARING-IN OF A NEW MEMBER.

Sri K. Shanmugam was sworn-in.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

State expenditure in connexion with the tour of the President of India.

* 910 *Q.*—SRI C. KANDASAMI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the State expenditure incurred by this State for the tour of the President of the Republic in this State in the month of February 1953 ; and

(*b*) what are the details of expenditure item by item?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) Rupees 53,466–4–8.

" (*b*) A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House."

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" May I know how much has been spent on police officers and how much on men? The first item in the statement refers to travelling allowance for police officers and men. I want to know how much has been spent on them separately."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am not able to give that information from the papers I have here. But is it important? What does it matter whether it is for officers or for constables? "

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" From the statement furnished by the Government it is seen that a sum of more than Rs. 53,000 has been spent by our State alone on the President's visit in addition to expenditure incurred by other bodies. Apart from that, the Central Government also might have spent some money and we do not know all those figures. How does this huge expenditure compare with that incurred on the visits of our former British Viceroys and also is it necessary for our State to undertake to entertain such costly guests in our State? "

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 1280–1283 infra.

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I cannot go into the merits of the constitutional question as to whether a President is necessary or not, how the President is to carry on his functions and how much expenditure is to be incurred upon him. All that is outside my province at the present moment. As regards the expenditure in this State out of the funds of this Government, we are bound to maintain law and order when a person of that position and a functionary of the highest importance in the Republic is travelling in our State."

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" May I know the purpose of the visit of the President to Ramanathapuram district? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The President of a Republic has many functions which cannot be explicitly understood or put down. But he is bound to travel all over the country and is expected to take an interest in every activity in the country, whatever the groups or the language or the men or the caste or the religion may be "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Is there no limit to the expenses to be incurred on the visits of the President to the States? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is no constitutional limit. Our expenditure in this State is to provide security. The expenses of the President are governed by the Constitution and by the Parliament."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—" மதச்சார்பற்ற சர்க்காரின் தலைவர் டாக்டர் ராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் முகமதியர்களும், கிறிஸ்தவர்களும், இந்துக்களும் செலுத்துகின்ற வரிப் பணத்தில் இந்துக்கள் கோயில்களுக்குப் பவனி போய் வந்தது நியாயமா ? இராமேசுவரத்தில் தர்ப்பணம் செய்யும் போது பிராமணர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த பணமும், வேங்கடத்தில் காணிக்கை செலுத்திய பணமும் சொந்தச் செலவா அல்லது சர்க்கார் செலவா என்று கேட்கின்றேன் ? "

THE HON SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" அனேக கிறிஸ்தவப் பள்ளிகளுக்கும், கிறிஸ்தவ கோயில்களுக்கும், முஸ்லிம் கோயில் களுக்கும் அதேமாதிரி செய்து வருகிறார்கள்."

8–40 a.m. SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, my question was not answered. I did not ask whether the President was necessary or not. I asked : How does this expenditure compare with the previous expenditure on the British Viceroys? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, that comparison cannot be made by me."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Was the incurring of such heavy expenditure justifiable, Sir, in view of the fact that the President of the Republic is so popular, loved and respected all over the country? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I deprecate questions here which should be put in Parliament if at all allowed."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister made us understand that this huge expenditure was necessary to maintain law and order."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Our expenditure? "

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Yes, our expenditure. We have known our President and even as Congress leader he has visited our State several times previously. Why do the Government apprehend any serious threat to law and order because of his visit? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is no apprehension of break-down of law and order because of his visit. But our duties with reference to the security of the President are greater than our duties with reference to ordinary citizens, non-official or other. With regard to private persons we can afford to take risk, but about the President of this Union we cannot afford to take such risks."

Adjudication in the dispute between Sri T. Appu and Commonwealth Trust, Limited, Kozhikode.

* 911 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum from Malabar Trade Union Council, dated 15th November 1952, requesting the Government to order adjudication in the dispute between Sree Tharammal Appu and Commonwealth Trust, Limited, Kozhikode, regarding the bonus for 1948–49, and if so what action the Government have taken in this connexion?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, has reported that the management of the Commonwealth Trust, Limited, Kozhikode, has paid the bonus for the year 1948–49, to Sri Tharammal Appu on 7th March 1953."

Textile Tripartite Enquiry Committee.

* 914 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state when the Textile Tripartite Enquiry Committee was formed and whether the Committee have submitted their final report to the Government?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee was constituted in June 1951 and it has submitted its final report to Government."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Will the Government be pleased to supply us a copy of the report, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The report has been sent for printing and as soon as it is available, Members with have an opportunity of getting a copy."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May we know, Sir, what the salient features of the recommendations of the Tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee are?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government are examining the report and as soon as it is printed, it will be made available to the Members along with the recommendations of the Government."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" When was the report received by the Government and may I know the cause for delay in printing and publishing it?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is a fairly big and voluminous report and it does take time for printing."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the report was being printed. Is it not specifically stated in the report that three annas a point should be given as dearness allowance to the workers? And if the report is under scrutiny, why is it that some of the mills in Malabar are exempted from paying the enhanced dearness allowance?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member is aware that the Committee gave an interim report in which they recommended that all mills which were not paying three annas a point over 100 points according to the Madras scale of cost of living, should pay it. I am not aware of the mills which were exempted. But if the hon. Member puts a specific question, I shall answer."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" May I know, Sir, the names of Members of this Committee?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I can only say this much that the President was Mr. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu and he was assisted by Mr. Vedantam, the Textile Expert. There were Mr. Chinnathurai and Mr. Ramanujam as the labour representatives. I do not remember the names of members representing the managements, but I think there were Mr. Barlow, Mr. Marshall and three from Coimbatore. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall give the details."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to give the names of members of the committee. The point is that the Kulapuram Textiles, and some mills in Cannanore, viz., National Textiles, Cannanore Spinning Factory, and some other factories are exempted from paying the enhanced dearness allowance. The interim recommendation of the committee was that this dearness allowance should be paid with retorspective effect from April 1952 and why was it that the Yarn Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pappinisseri, was exempted from paying that rate for seven months till November 1952?"

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I cannot off-hand give information. But I remember a few mills in Malabar were exempted from this rate because they were not able to submit to the Enquiry Committee their balance sheets and there was some such difficulty. If the hon. Member gives the names of the companies, I shall be able to furnish the necessary information."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The question of printing and publishing the report apart, have the Government examined the final recommendations of the committee and have they accepted any of the recommendations? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I said, the Government are examining it and we can come to a conclusion only after the examination is over."

Works Committees in Visakhapatnam district.

* 932 *Q*.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many industrial concerns in Visakhapatnam district " Works Committees " were constituted;

(*b*) of them how many are functioning; and

(*c*) how many are defunct?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) Works Committees were constituted in Visakhapatnam in 10 industrial concerns.

" (*b*) Out of 10 Works Committees only three are actively functioning in (1) The Chittivalasa Jute Mills Company, Limited, Chittivalasa, (2) The Nellimarla Jute Mills Company, Limited, Nellimarla, (3) The Vizagapatam Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Anakapalli.

" (*c*) Works Committees in three industrial concerns have ceased to function, (1) The Anakapalli Match Company, Kasimkota, (2) The Gajapathy Salt Factory, Pudimadaka, (3) The Vizianagaram Press and Mills Company, Limited, Vizianagaram."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, the main functions of these Works Committees? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Works Committees are expected to look into the grievances as put forward by the workers themselves and try to settle these differences on a bipartite basis having discussions with the representatives of the management in the Works Committees."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" May I know the opinion of the Hon. Minister about the work of these Works Committees? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can put a question on the policy of the Government, but cannot ask for the opinion of a Minister."

Dr. K. B. Menon :—" Have these Works Committees been working satisfactorily in the State? "

The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao :—" Yes, Sir, in many institutions they have been working very satisfactorily."

Sri K. P. Gopalan :—" Recently the Government have passed an order that before any dispute goes to the Conciliation Board, it must go to the Works Committee. Now, many Works Committees have got their own constitutions and in many constitutions the representatives of the managements are given the veto power and in certain constitutions there is a rule that the discussion should be for one hour. So, consistent with the recent Government Order, will the Government be pleased to see that the Works Committees have their own constitutions and that the workers are given a chance to represent the matter to the Works Committees? For the efficient working of these Works Committees, will the Government be pleased also to change the constitutions suitably? "

The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao :—" Sir, the very purpose of the Works Committee is to enable the workers to put their case effectively before the managements. If it is brought to the notice of the Government that managements are not co-operating in this respect, certainly Government will take action."

Cancellation of teaching certificates.

* 940 *Q.*—Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many teaching certificates were suspended or cancelled in the State as per Madras Educational Rule 154, during 1948–51, for the alleged communistic activities and how many restored till now?

The Hon. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao :—" A total number of 398 certificates had been either suspended or cancelled for participation in communistic activities out of which 287 certificates have been restored till now and the rest are under consideration."

Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar :—" Sir, the number of certificates cancelled or suspended as given by the Hon. Minister is not correct. The number is still larger. Is it not a fact that under Rule 154 of the Madras Elementary Education Rules, the Director of Public Instruction should personally examine and conduct an enquiry into the report made against the teacher concerned either by the management or by the Deputy Inspector? Why were not these mandatory provisions followed in cancelling or suspending the certificates? "

The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari :—" The Government will try to liberalize the whole matter. The Government will try and give as much attention to the requirements

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of justice as possible, apart from technical grounds. If we stand on technical grounds, probably all of them can be easily dismissed. But I think the hon. Member will accept my assurance that the matter will be looked into. Short of giving subsistence allowance for carrying on communistic propaganda, we shall do everything.''

Sri K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" ఏ యే activities ని communist activities గా పరిగణిస్తున్నారు? ఏమైనా ఆరోపణలు వచ్చినపుడు ఆ communist-activities యొక్క నిజానిజాలను గురించి enquiry చేస్తున్నారా? ఆ విచారణ ఏ పద్ధతులమీద ఎలా జరుపుతున్నారు? కాంగ్రెసుకు ఓటు ఇవ్వక పోవడం కూడా కమ్యూనిస్టు activity క్రింద పరిగణిస్తున్నారా? ''

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" When these certificates were either cancelled or suspended, the Director of Public Instruction was instructed to note that participation in subversive activities by the teachers amounted to a breach of their duty. Only in the cases of those who after enquiry were found to have actually participated in subversive activities, and had been convicted for that, the certificates were cancelled. In other cases the usual procedure was followed. Participation in a gathering or a party was not looked upon as a crime. In fact we had been following a liberal procedure in this matter. As many as 287 certificates have been restored.'' 8–50 a.m.

Sri T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Why is it that teachers had been victimized because they belonged to the Teachers' Federation or Council? Why should Government show this kind of discriminatory treatment? Will they put a stop to this discrimination at least now? ''

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is not because they belonged to an organization but because they indulged in activities which amounted to a breach of their main duty, these teachers had been punished.''

Sri K. SUBBA REDDI :—" May I cite a specific case? I know of a case in Palnad where one teacher by name Parabhrama Raju simply because he was a member of the Teachers' Federation and participated in their movement, was served with a notice and his certificate was cancelled. What has the Hon. Minister to say regarding this case, Sir? ''

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I require notice, Sir, for this question. But I wish to add that these cases relate to a period ranging from three to four years back. In fact we have followed a very liberal policy. As many as 287 certificates have been restored. As the Chief Minister has pointed out, we are following a liberal policy."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I have no desire to dispute the earnestness of the assurance given by the Hon. Chief

Minister. But let me bring to his notice that even to-day, certificates of innocent teachers who had not taken part in any movement whatsoever and who do not belong to any party, had been cancelled. Will the Government put a stop to such vindictiveness?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If they are innocent and if action had been taken, then it must be a mistake. Where is the question of " vindictiveness " about it?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I may bring to the notice of Government as recently as April (three months back) some teachers have been removed from service simply because they joined the Teachers' Movement?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not 'movement'. That is a facile phrase. The question is whether these teachers were connected with political organizations or not."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" No. Even in cases where teachers had nothing to do with any political organization, they had been victimized. I know of a specific case. In Anantapur one teacher by name Hanumanthappa simply because he participated in the Teachers' Federation and read a paper during a meeting of the Federation, has been removed from service. Is it not 'victimization' then? If it is not, let me know the meaning of the term 'victimization'?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Let not the hon. Member use the word 'victimization' in a loose manner. In some cases it is possible a mistake might have occurred. If the teacher had been wrongly dismissed, it is perfectly open for him to agitate, and send a memorial to the highest authority."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As this is an important question, I would request that we may be allowed to have a half-hour debate on this."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is not possible. To-day is Friday and we have to adjourn at 1 p.m."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Apart from that, Sir, I would respectfully submit that we cannot go on allowing half-hour debates on questions which deal purely with personnel and when it is a matter coming under day-to-day administration of the State."

Assignment of waste lands to political sufferers.

* 966-A *Q.*—SRI K. VENKAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have recently passed orders revising their policy in

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relation to the assignment of waste lands to political sufferers and if so, the reasons for the revision and whether a copy of the orders can be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir. The Government merely clarified the existing orders and the clarification so made has been published as Press Note No. 79, dated 2nd June 1953. Therefore Government do not consider it necessary to place a copy of the order on the table of the House."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that at the end of May, the Government issued orders revising their previous policy with regard to assignment of lands to political sufferers? Have they not stated therein that lands will be permanently allotted to political sufferers? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member is not quite correct in what he stated."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA :—" Are the landless poor being shown preference over political sufferers in the matter of assignment of lands? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member is quite correct."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point is whether the lands are being given to landless political sufferers, or landed-political sufferers or influential political sufferers. I want to know, of these three, who are being given preferential treatment."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Preferential treatment is given to poor political sufferers " (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Has any infringement been caused over the Government's policy that lands possessed and cultivated by Harijans should not be encroached upon? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" In view of the importance of this question, I would request you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to allow us to have a half-hour debate on this."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, that is not possible."

Implementation of the Sisma *formula in respect of supply of sugarcane.*

* 966-B *Q.*—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state at what stage is the implementation of the *sisma* formula in respect of the cane supplied to the various sugar factories in our State in the year 1952–53?

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" All the sugar factories in the State except the India Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Hospet, Bellary district, have agreed to pay the sugarcane price for 1952–53 season based on the *sisma* formula. The question of acceptance of the formula by the Hospet factory is under correspondence.

" An initial payment at the rate of Re. 1-5-0 per maund, the minimum price fixed by the Government of India for 1952–53 season should have already been paid by the factories to the growers for the cane delivered. According to the *sisma* formula, the final payment has to be worked out on the average price of sugar at which the factory sold up to the end of October 1953 and hence the balance amount due to be paid will be notified after October 1953.''

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" In cases where the mill-owners refused to implement the *sisma* formula, in spite of the fact that the Government have already asked them to adhere to the *sisma* formula, will the Government take action on those mill-owners? ''

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" So far as we know all the factories in the State have agreed to pay sugarcane price for the 1952–53 season on the basis of *sisma* formula except the Hospet Sugar Factory. The Director of Agriculture was asked to ascertain and report whether the Hospet factory was not paying cane prices on the basis of the *sisma* formula and if so, to suggest the prices which the Government might notify. The Director of Agriculture forwarded a copy of the notification issued by the factory purporting to agree to pay sugarcane price according to *sisma* formula for 1952–53 season, and suggested that the question of notifying prices might be taken up in November 1953. As the notification is very loosely worded and does not amount to accepting the *sisma* formula, the Director of Agriculture has again been asked to get a definite answer from the factory whether it has fully accepted the formula in regard to the payment of prices of cane for the 1952–53 season. The Director of Agriculture's reply is awaited.''

SRI. R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—" కొన్ని factory లు క్రిందటి సంవత్సరం bonus ఇవ్వకుండా ఉన్నవి. ముఖ్యంగా పిఠాపురంలో వున్న కిర్లంపూడి sugar factory బోనసు ఇవ్వకుండా నిరాకరిస్తున్న సంగతి ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా? తెలిసినట్లయితే విచారణ చేసి ఏమి step తీసుకుంటారని అడుగుతున్నాను .''

9 a.m. THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" This question relates to the payment of additional price by the factories in the State for 1952–53 season. As I have said the minimum price of Re. 1–5–0 per maund should have been paid already by the factories. If any factory has not paid the minimum price, the fact may be brought to the notice of the Government and the Government will take suitable action.

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"Regarding the payment of extra amount, it will be announced only after the 1st October after calculating the price at which the sugar produced by the mills, has been sold till October."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" In view of the fact that there has been a shortage in the matter of supply of sugarcane to the various sugar factories last year and certain factories had to close down in the middle on account of the low price fixed by the Government, might I ask if the Government will at least this year recommend to the Government of India that the minimum price be increased to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund as suggested by the Provincial Sugarcane Growers' Association taking into account the relatively high cost of production of sugarcane in this State?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" So far as the season for 1952-53 was concerned, the Government only fixed the minimum price and later on the owners of factories and the growers met together and decided to accept what is known as the *sisma* formula and so, I do not think we can complain about that because they have come to an agreement about it among themselves."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Is this *sisma* formula which is figuring so much in this answer a chemical formula or a political formula or any real formula, Sir."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is so called because it was suggested by the South Indian Sugar Mills Association of Madras. It is a formula that has been suggested by the mill-owners and which has been accepted not by the Government but by the sugarcane growers themselves who met them in the Sugarcane Advisory Committee in Madras a few months ago. So, Sir, it is not a chemical formula but a formula agreed upon by both the growers and the mills and the price is based upon the recovery of sugar and the price at which the sugar is sold for the season in the year."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" The Hon. Minister has not answered my question, Sir. The fact is that the formula has not satisfied the peasantry even as it is accepted by the Government. Therefore, will the State Government recommend to the Government of India that for the season 1953-54, the price of sugarcane should be raised to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund as suggested by the Provincial Sugarcane Growers' Association?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" This formula was accepted by the sugarcane growers whose representatives met the factory owners in the presence of the Director of Agriculture. I may say that regarding the price of Rupees 1-12-0 mentioned by the hon. Member according to the *sisma* formula in some factories where good quality sugarcane was supplied, growers got more than Rs. 1-12-0."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" In spite of the repeated assertions of the Hon. Minister that the *sisma* formula has been accepted by the sugarcane growers, it is a fact that it has not been accepted by the growers and that is why sugarcane is not forthcoming for crushing by the mills and the fact that so many mills have closed down for that reason will prove that statement. For instance, the Pugalur Sugar Mills have been closed down and that shows that the basis of the formula is not satisfactory. That being so, might I ask if the Government will take steps to revise the *sisma* formula? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The price for sugarcane for the next year is not now under consideration. We are now only dealing with the price of sugarcane for the year 1952–53. When the question of fixing the price of sugarcane for the year 1953–54 is taken up the suggestion of the hon. Member will be kept in mind."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" What is the rate per maund as per the *Sisma formula?* "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It depends upon the recovery of sugar in the factory where the sugarcane is supplied and also the average price at which the sugar produced by the factory has been sold during the year."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" May I know if the average price under the formula was greater or less than the price recommended by the Government of Madras to the All India Sugarcane Growers Association? If it was lower, may I know the reasons why it was lower? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The Government fixed only the minimum price and it does not say that the factories should not pay any higher price than that."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" May I know, Sir, whether complaints have been received that even the minimum price has not been paid regularly at once on the delivery of stock by the Sri Rama Sugar Mills, Bobbili and what was the action taken by the Government in regard to those complaints? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" We have had no complaint as yet but now that the hon. Member has given the information, the matter will be looked into."

Alleged lathi charge by the Police at Theagarayanagar.

* 966-C *Q.*—SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that lathi charge and tear gas were used by the police in Theagarayanagar on the public ; and

(*b*) the reason for the use of the same?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) & (b) It is wrong to bring in the public into the incident. There has been an organized and repeated disregard of law for some days past as is known to the hon. Member.

" On the 22nd at about 8-15 a.m. a procession consisting of about 300 volunteers of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under the leadership of Sri Annamalai of Kancheepuram, wearing badges and carrying flags formed up near the Thyagarayanagar post office and marched in procession, shouting anti-Government slogans. The processionists were stopped about 25 yards from the Police Station and when questioned whether they had a licence to take out the procession, the leader of the procession denied having obtained a licence and shouted anti-Police and anti-Government slogans such as ' Down with so and so ' and ' down with this and that '. They showed a defiant mood and were determined to proceed ahead. At the same time there were unruly and boisterous crowds of about 200 of their comrades and sympathizers on either side of the platform of the road shouting similar slogans and encouraging the demonstrators. They were warned that if they failed to disperse and continued to be defiant, they will be dispersed by force. This warning did not have the desired effect and the unruly crowd wanted the Police party to make way. Hence one tear smoke grenade was thrown among the defiant crowd. At that time the crowds on either side of the road shouted at and rushed towards the Police party necessitating the throwing of another tear smoke grenade on the crowd on the pavement to the right and another on the left. The smoke did not have the desired effect on the unruly elements and the crowd surged forward and the small Police party of about 10 men including the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, was in danger of being hemmed in. Thereupon a cane charge was ordered on the crowd of processionists and sympathizers which had the desired effect. The crowds dispersed and Sri Annamalai and 14 other Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam volunteers were taken into custody. They were removed from the scene to the Police Station and a case has been registered against them under section 147, I.P.C., read with section 41 of the City Police Act. They have been remanded to custody till 5th August 1953.

" About 25 minutes later a group of 10 volunteers again formed themselves in a procession and proceeded along Dr. Nair Road with a view to staging a demonstration in front of the Chief Minister's residence. These volunteers were warned to disperse. As they refused to disperse and as repeated warnings had no effect, they were dispersed by a cane charge. The volunteers broke up and ran away in different directions. This is what happened. Sir."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know. Sir. if the incident took place just opposite to the Police Station? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I have read the account as given to me; I think it is somewhere about the Post office and the Police Station. I do not know how they are situated."

9–10 a.m. Sri A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—" எதிர்பாராதவிதமாக கண்ணீர்ப்புகை விடுத்ததால் மக்கள் கண் தெரியாமல் இருக்கும் சமயத்தில் தடியடிப் பிரயோகம் செய்ததனால் ஒருவருக்கு மண்டை உடைந்ததும், வேறொருவருக்கு கை முறிந்ததும், இன்னும் சிலருக்கு காயம் ஏற்பட்டதும் சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? தடியடிப் பிரயோகத்தினால் காயமடைந்தவர் களை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு எடுத்துச் சென்று அவர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சை யளிப்பதும் போலீசாரின் கடமையில்லையா என்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன் ? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, those who organize these commotions must to a certain extent accept the natural consequences. The Government are doing all that is their duty to do."

Sri S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know, Sir, how many persons were injured and whether any police constable or police officer was injured? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is no case of injury to the police officers. The question is about the dispersal of a crowd which was unlawful."

Sri C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—" As friends opposite are objecting to the use of ' tear gas ', will the Hon. the Chief Minister consider the use of ' laughing gas ' and make people laugh instead of cry? " (Laughter.)

Sri S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" How many members of the public were injured in the assault by the police? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is difficult to say, Sir. I don't think there was any serious injury at all. The cane-charge was a very mild one. I thought I need not repeat the word ' mild ' which was in the report itself."

Sri K. VINAYAKAM :—" Have the Government taken any trouble to find out what exactly the object of the processionists is and if so whether the Government cannot dispel their fears by explaining their policy much better so that the processionists and the Government may know where exactly they are standing as far as their purposes are concerned? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I think I understand their object. It is that the Government should resign."

Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Was any application for licence made to take out a procession and refused? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" They had no licence, Sir. That is what I can gather from the report. I

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do not think they have applied for a licence. Their object is to demonstrate without applying for the licence. This is going on every day.''

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—'' I understand that a man is very seriously bed-ridden in the Royapettah Hospital. May I request you, Sir, to give us a half-hour debate on this question? ''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' To-day is Friday. Apart from that, I have since agreed to have a half an hour debate on the cancellation of teachers' certificates tomorrow. We have got also the debate on the new elementary education scheme. In the non-official programme, the third item relates to it. Under rule 22, it can be taken up earlier. Perhaps one day will be allotted for a debate on that subject. You may then discuss whatever you want. So, I cannot allow a half an hour debate now.''

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—'' இந்த கேள்விகளுக்கு அரை மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்குவதாக நேற்று நீங்கள் சொன்னீர்களே? ''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' இதே விஷயம் திங்கட்கிழமை விவாதத்திற்கு வருகிறது. திங்கட்கிழமை non-official day யாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று Leader of the House சொன்னார்களாதலால் இன்றைக்கு இந்தக் கேள்விக்கு அரை மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது.''

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—'' On a point of information, Sir, திங்கட்கிழமை புதிய கல்வித் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி விவாதிப்பதற்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இன்று கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை நேற்று நடந்த தடியடிப் பிரயோகத்தைப்பற்றியும், கண்ணீர்ப் புகையைப் பற்றியதுமாகும். ஆகையால், இன்றைக்கு அரை மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' இதுவும் திங்கட்கிழமை விவாதத்திற்கு வரும் விஷயத்தில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது.''

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—'' இது வேறு, அது வேறு. இரண்டு விஷயங்களையும் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்ப்பது சரியல்ல.''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' திங்கட்கிழமை விவாதத்தில் இந்த விஷயமும் வருகிறதா, இல்லையா என்று பாருங்கள் '' (சிரிப்பு.)

Abolition of the posts of Poet Laureates.

* 967 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (on behalf of Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the reasons for abolishing the posts of Poet Laureates in the Madras State?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—'' The Government are of the view that real poetry cannot be inspired by this method.''

Abolition of the posts of Poet Laureates.

* 968 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the reasons for the abolition of Poet Laureateship?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—'' Attention is invited to the answer to question No. 967.''

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SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" Will the Hon. Minister inform the House whether the Government are taking any other steps to encourage artists for the development of art and culture? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" A 'Sahitya Academy has been formed by the Government of India and steps are being taken in our State to form regional academies."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I heard the Hon. Minister to say that real poetry cannot be encouraged by this method. Are we to understand that any Government encouragement would mean 'devoid of reality'? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" One thing is clear. Government patronage will not produce poetry, real or unreal, but a certain amount of unreal poetry can be produced by patronage of some kind. But that is not poetry."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will the Government consider the suggestion, namely, that they could really inspire poetry and art by taking more artistic and poetic personalities into the Cabinet? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The experience of all countries is against Government patronage."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" The Government say that poetry cannot be inspired by this method. Will the Government be pleased to reward inspired poets? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That was done. But when we came to a stage when further encouragement by money grants was to be considered, we stopped it. There were a certain number of inspired poets, but we cannot go on manufacturing poets."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know what is the amount that the Government stand to gain by the abolition of these posts? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not a question of gain, Sir. However, that an incentive to flatterers and others has been stopped is a gain."

Palace servants of the former Pudukkottai State.

* 969 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and category of servants discontinued from the Palace service of the former Pudukkottai State after merger of Pudukkottai with Madras;

(*b*) whether the Palace servants belonged to the State Government Service of the former Pudukkottai State Service; and

(*c*) if the answer to (*b*) is in the affirmative, the reasons for such discontinuance?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) A statement[a] giving the information is placed on the table of the House.

" (b) Only those holding pensionable posts belonged to the Pudukkottai State Government Service.

" (c) They have been discharged for want of corresponding posts in the Madras Services after merger."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Was compensation promised to these discontinued employees and if so, may I know whether the promise has been fulfilled during this period of five years and if not, why not? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry. I wish it had been included in the question. I do not wish to examine the file just now for that purpose."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Are there no corresponding posts in the Governor's House in this State and could not they be usefully absorbed in that establishment? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That is already overfilled."

Irrigation canal supplying water to Villupuram lake.

* 970 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the agriculturists in Villupuram have through their petition, submitted to the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue in person some months ago, represented to the Government the unsatisfactory nature of the irrigation canal supplying water to the Villupuram lake and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Petitions on the subject were received by the Government only in March and April 1953 and they have been referred to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) for report."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" In view of the constant encroachments made on the canal by villagers who are not entitled to take to such tampering, may I request the Hon. the Finance Minister to instruct his departmental officials to see that no such tampering takes place to the disadvantage of the ryots of Villupuram lake? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is addressed to the Hon. the Finance Minister."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" No. It is addressed to the Hon. the Revenue Minister."

Reduction in prices of yarn.

* 971 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the steps 9-20 a.m.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 1284-1285 infra.

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taken by the Government to reduce the prices of yarn in accordance with the resolution recently passed by the Madras Handloom Committee requesting for reduction of yarn prices?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" This Government have addressed the Government of India to relate the price of yarn more nearly to the price of cotton, and to equalise as far as possible the price of yarn for handlooms and that for composite mills. The Government of India have justified their method of relating the price of yarn to the price of cotton, which follows the formula evolved by the Tariff Commission. To equalise price, they have levied a cess on mill cloth. I, however, submit that the question of the regulation of the price of yarn is not a live issue now in view of decontrol."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" In view of the growing unemployment resulting in utter starvation due to the accumulation of handloom cloth, will the Government be pleased to take steps to supply yarn at prices at which the mills are getting at the spindle point and also introduce small-scale spinning mills for the manufacture and supply of yarn to handlooms? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have said that there is decontrol of the price and distribution of yarn. I do not know how the hon. Member wants the Government to help the industry."

Elections to Pamarru Panchayat Board, Gudivada.

* 972 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the elections to the major panchayats of Pamarru, Gudivada, were stayed by Government, and if so, under what circumstances;

(*b*) who gave the petition for postponement of the elections and or, what date; and

(*c*) whether the petition was referred to the local officials for remarks; and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) Yes, on a representation from some residents that the electoral roll was not published when election proceedings were commenced and that the electoral roll itself was defective.

" (*b*) Four residents of the Pamarru Panchayat sent a petition, dated 5th June 1953, in the matter.

" (*c*) Yes, on 9th June 1953."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know whether the petition was sent by post or given in person? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I do not remember whether the petition was sent by post or presented in person.

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A report on the petition was called for. The report says that the allegations are incorrect. The Government are proposing to vacate the stay order and hold elections."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Was the opinion of the Collector called for with regard to the defective nature or otherwise of the electoral roll? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The report referred to is the report from the Regional Inspector who is in charge of the election."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" ఎన్ని గ్రామాలనుంచి **representation** లు వచ్చినా వినని మంత్రిగారు ఈ ఒక్క గ్రామం విషయమై ఎట్లా విన్నారండి ? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" When the allegations are serious, we take notice of them and make enquiries."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know whether any specific period is mentioned in the stay order and, if so, what it is? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The period need not be fixed."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know how many people signed the petition and what prompted the Hon. Minister to take such prompt action in this particular matter? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Four residents of the Pamarru Panchayat signed the petition. The allegations are that the electoral roll was not published when election proceedings were commenced and that the electoral roll itself was defective. If the allegations were true, the election itself would have become invalid."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Is it not a fact that the Government are issuing such orders wherever it is convenient for their followers without going into the merits of the case? It is clear from the reply of the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I do not think there is any truth in the insinuation."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—" How is it that the Government fixed the date for the election without scrutinizing whether the electoral roll was correct or not? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" If the election date is fixed without scrutinizing the correctness of the electoral roll, the election will become invalid."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government propose to conduct the election early? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" All pending elections will be completed within two months."

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SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the petitioners are related to the Hon. Minister? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I have no relatives in that district."

SRI ALLURI VENKATARAMARAJU :—" అయ్యా, మేజరు పంచాయతీ ఎన్నికలకు ఎంతో దీర్ఘకాలం ఆలస్యమైన విషయం ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించింది. ఉదాహరణకు తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా రాలిగ్రామ పంచాయతీ విషయం కూడా ఇందులో ఉంది? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" There are some major panchayats in every district. Elections to major panchayats were conducted by secret ballot and they were taken up only at a late stage."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" క్రొత్త పంచాయతీలకు ఎప్పుడు ఎన్నికలు జరుపుతారండి? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" That is under the consideration of the Government."

Opening of new elementary schools.

* 973 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have laid down any conditions to be satisfied for the opening of a Board Elementary School in any village in general and if so, what they are; and

(b) whether there is any restriction saying that no such school can be opened in villages with less than 500 population?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The conditions laid down for the opening and recognition of aided elementary schools are followed in regard to Board Elementary Schools also. These conditions are given in the rules for the grant of recognition and aid to elementary schools under private managements. A copy of the rules is available in the Library of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature for reference.

" (b) No. The policy of the Government is to open schools with a population of 500 and above in the first instance. Opening of schools in places with a population of less than 500 is also considered, provided there are sufficient number of school-age children in the village and provided further that there are no schools too close by to which they can conveniently go."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Due to the insistence on the provision of a pukka building by the authorities, many villages are denied the facility of a school. Will the Government be pleased to relax this condition? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" With regard to elementary schools, a very liberal policy is followed. As a matter of fact, about three days ago I declared open a small thatched shed for an elementary school."

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SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the district boards made indiscriminate and innumerable transfers of teachers, both elementary and secondary, on the eve of their leaving the office? Will the Government reconsider this problem to set things right?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" This is a totally different question, Sir."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" The Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Minister for Finance is reported to have said, according to a recent press report, that the Government are contemplating the appointment of Graduates as headmasters of elementary schools. May I know whether there is any such proposal under contemplation and, if so, when it will be implemented?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" We are thinking of ways and means for improving the quality of elementary education. Therefore we want to consider the proposition of improving the quality of teachers."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" In view of the fact that many District Educational Officers have refused recognition for schools in villages in which there is a population of 500 and below, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to send instructions about the policy stated on the floor of this House?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir, a liberal policy is followed."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the inordinate delay in the Education Department in implementing the recommendations of the district board in regard to opening of schools? The Chingleput District Board recommended the opening of a school in Labbakandigai village more than a year ago and yet no school has been opened so far."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I will look into that particular matter. But generally, encouragement is given in every respect."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" Why is there so much delay from the side of the Government in raising elementary schools to higher elementary schools?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I cannot accept the statement that there is delay in every case or generally."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that though pukka buildings and the requisite number of children are there, the department is painfully slow to appoint teachers even after a period of three or four years?" 9-30 a.m.

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" We do not appoint teachers direct to the elementary schools, Sir."

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SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Sir, is there any rule prohibiting the opening of a school within one mile of another school, which is there already, even though the two schools may be situated in two separate villages?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" A certain amount of planning is necessary whenever we give permission for starting new schools. It is certainly necessary to lay down the minimum distance between one school and another in order to avoid competition. But every encouragement is given taking into consideration the area, its accessibility and the number of children likely to be required for the school."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question time is over. The answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings."

Alleged murder of Sri Eganathan, a Harijan lad.

* 974 *Q.*—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received representations from various Harijan organizations of India and the father of one Eganathan, a murdered Harijan lad, about the inaction of the police in the matter of investigation into the murder of the said Eganathan; and

(*b*) whether the Government have taken any action on the representations made to them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) Representations regarding the alleged murder of the Harijan lad Eganathan and the inaction of the police in the matter were received by the Government from Sri N. S. Karuppiah, father of Eganathan, from Sri S. Raman, brother of Sri N. S. Karuppiah and from the General Secretary, Pan Malayan Adi-Dravida Federation, Singapore.

" (*b*) Yes; an enquiry by the C.I.D. was ordered by the Government. The enquiry showed that there was no evidence to conclude definitely that the deceased had been murdered. There was also nothing to show that the police had failed in their duty."

Purchase of Gosthani and Meghadrigadda water-works in Visakhapatnam by Government.

* 975 *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the year 1946–47 the Military Department offered the Gosthani and Meghadrigadda water-works in Visakhapatnam to the Government for sale;

(*b*) if so, at what rate they were offered; and

(*c*) what was the reply given to them by the Government?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) The rate offered for Gosthani water-works by the Military Department was Rs. 18·07 lakhs and for Meghadrigadda water-works Rs. 8·58 lakhs.

" (c) A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was paid for the Gosthani water-works. The Military authorities were not in favour of selling the Meghadrigadda water-supply installations to the municipality, as they wanted to sell it to the Harbour authorities."

Cost of palmyra trees on poramboke and assessed dry lands.

* 976 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the cost of palmyra trees existing on porambokes and assessed dry lands has been enhanced in G.O. No. 5738, Development, dated 19th November 1951;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether the cost of leaves of palmyra trees has also been enhanced in that Government Order; and if so, to what extent?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The old rates were fixed long ago and due to rise in the cost of living they were enhanced along with the rates of other trees and forest produce.

" (c) Yes, by 200 per cent."

Pattas for the house-sites assigned to the people of Pasalapudi village, Tanuku taluk.

* 977 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the inhabitants of Pasalapudi village, Tanuku taluk, West Godavari district, have made representations to the Government to grant them permanent pattas of the house-sites assigned to them by Zamindar of Nidadavole Estate about 25 years back on which they built houses but are served with eviction orders; and if so, what action was taken by the Government on such representations?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The answer is in the negative."

Harijan workers employed in tanneries.

* 978 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount from the Harijan Uplift and other Government funds that has been spent for the uplift of Harijans and Harijan Christian workers employed in the tanneries in the State during the years 1946–52 and up to 31st December 1952 ?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Harijan Welfare Department incurred expenditure on the provision of house-sites, pathways, wells, etc., and on the educational facilities of Harijans and Harijan Christians including those workers employed in the Tanneries during the years 1946-52 and up to 31st December 1952. But no separate figures in respect of these items for those working in tanneries are compiled and are not consequently available."

Irrigation works in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam divisions.

* 979 *Q.*—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total allotment for the irrigation works under the Food Production Department in the State for the year 1952–53;

(*b*) what is the total amount spent so far on irrigation works this year; and

(*c*) what is the amount sanctioned for Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam divisions in particular?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) Rs. 179 lakhs.

" (*b*) Rs. 161 lakhs.

" (*c*) Visakhapatnam Rs. 6,24,400 and Srikakulam Rupees 5,71,600."

Medical aid to Non-Gazetted officers.

* 980 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether under the scheme of free medical aid to non-gazetted Government servants, free aid is given to them in non-Government medical institutions; and

(*b*) whether under that scheme the Government propose to reimburse at least the medical expenses of non-gazetted officers incurred in payment to the private practitioners specializing in certain diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, cancer, etc.?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) The concessions granted to non-gazetted officers and their families are applicable to them only when they undergo treatment in State medical institutions. If, however, there is no Government Hospital, a Government servant may undergo treatment in a non-Government medical institution on the advice of his official medical attendant and the charges realized by the institution will be defrayed on his behalf by the Government.

" (*b*) The answer is in the negative."

Exemption to commercial establishments in Anakapalle from the operation of Shops and Establishments Act.

* 981 *Q.*—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether

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it is a fact that an order has been issued by the Government exempting all commercial establishments situated in the Gandhi Market, Anakapalle (Visakhapatnam district), from the provisions of Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, and if so, why?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" On a representation made by the Anakapalle Merchants' Association, the Government made enquiries and ascertained that in Anakapalle, one of the biggest jaggery exporting centres in the State, the jaggery market opens at about 10 a.m. and closes at about 9 p.m. during the jaggery season (i.e.), from 1st November to the end of April every year. The Government therefore exempted all commercial establishments situated in the Gandhi Market, Anakapalle, from the provisions of section 13 (1) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, for the period commencing on the 1st November and ending with the 30th April subject to the condition that no commercial establishment shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 a.m. or closed on any day later than 10 p.m. The establishments have not been exempted from any other provisions of the Act."

Fire-fighting engine for Pattukkottai.

* 982 Q.—SRI M. MARIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to sanction a fire-fighting engine for Pattukkottai?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The answer is in the negative."

Extensions to Kadiri Hospital building.

* 983 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made by the public of Kadiri taluk to the Government for the construction of new hospital buildings and for the extension of the present hospital buildings at Kadiri in Anantapur district for maternity;

(b) if so, whether any allotment is provided in the Budget for 1952–53; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) A sum of Rs. 32,300 was provided in the budget for 1952–53, but out of this, a sum of Rs. 32,000 was resumed that year due to curtailment of expenditure on capital works. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for the current year (1953–54).

" (c) Does not arise."

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Alleged seizure of badges and licences of cart-drivers by the police.

* 984 Q.—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the police constables seize the metal badges and licences of jutka-drivers, rickshaw-pullers and cart-drivers wherever they are caught by them committing any offence and also retain them indefinitely without filing any complaint before a magistrate; and if so, whether they are authorized or instructed to do so; and

(*b*) whether the Government are aware of the abuses that the practice of seizing badges and licences referred to in (*a*) is leading to, and the hardships caused thereby; and if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Police constables do not seize the metal badges and licences of jutka drivers, rickshaw-pullers and cart drivers wherever they are caught by them committing any offence. Badges are seized only under the following circumstances :—

(i) The badges and licences issued during the official year are current only up to 31st March. In case the licensees fail to surrender them on their expiry, the time-expired badges are seized and the parties are charged.

(ii) Where a licensed puller or driver lends his badge to an unlicensed person and if an unlicensed person is found wearing a badge, then the badges are also seized from such unlicensed persons and both the licensed and unlicensed persons are charged and the badges restored to the person to whom it was issued, immediately after the disposal of the case."

Loans for cyclone relief in Tanjore.

* 985 Q.—Sri N. SIVARAJ: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many applications for loans were received from the cyclone-affected peasants of Tanjore district;

(*b*) how many were sanctioned;

(*c*) what are the maximum and minimum amounts sanctioned; and

(*d*) how many applications of Government servants were sanctioned?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) The total number of loan applications received from the cyclone-affected peasants in the Tanjore district up to 30th April 1953, is 12,675.

" (*b*) The number sanctioned is 1,047.

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"(c) The maximum amount of loan sanctioned is Rs. 1,000 and the minimum Rs. 30.

"(d) One hundred and forty-nine applications of Government servants were sanctioned."

Major irrigation schemes in Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 986 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got any major irrigation schemes including the tank restoration schemes under consideration for Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) the names of firkas that may be benefited by the Pullambadi scheme?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) Yes.

"(b) The following eight schemes are under various stages of consideration :—

Major irrigation schemes.

1. Construction of an anicut across Sendurai odai.
2. Improvements to Sripurandan tank.
3. Ayacut modification under Ponneri tank and inclusion of new areas under the ayacut.
4. Restoration of Valavaneri tank.
5. Proposal to extend supply to 85 acres in Kattagaram village.
6. Construction of an anicut across Kallar river and excavation of channel.
7. Diversion of Vannankuli odai and formation of a reservoir.

Tank improvement scheme.

8. Raising the F.T.L. of Keelnatham Adian Eri tank.

"(c) The information is not available with the Government. As the scheme has been deferred for the present, the Government consider that no useful purpose will be served in collecting the particulars."

House-sites for Harijans.

* 987 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) (i) what was the amount allotted in the 1951–52 budget to buy house-sites for Harijans, and (ii) how much has been spent districtwise; and

(b) (i) how many applications were received from Harijans of Vijayavada taluk, (ii) how many were sanctioned and (iii) the total expenditure incurred by the Government in Vijayavada taluk?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) (i) Rupees 7,11,200.

(ii) A statement showing the amount spent districtwise is laid on the table of the House.

" (b) (i) Two hundred and eighty-four applicants applied for grant of house-sites in Vijayavada taluk in 1951–52.

(ii) Forty-one house-sites were granted.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 3,027 was spent in 1951–52."

Alleged bribery in cyclone-relief operations, Tanjore.

* 988 *Q.*—SRI A. K. SUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether in connexion with the recent cyclone-relief operations undertaken by the Government in the district of Tanjore, complaints of bribery have been made against some village munsifs and karnams; and if so, their number and action taken on them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" In fifteen cases complaints of bribery and corruption were made against village officers in connexion with cyclone-relief operations in the Tanjore district. In nine cases, the charges were not proved. Three cases are still under enquiry. In one case the karnam was removed from service. In two cases, the karnams were suspended one for a period of five months from 22nd December 1952 and the other for the period from 25th December 1952 to 21st March 1953."

House-rent allowance to Government servants in Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 989 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the places in Udayarpalayam taluk where the Government servants are paid house-rent allowance and the criterion for the payment of this allowance;

(b) whether Ariyalur comes within the purview of the places eligible for the grant of this allowance; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) For the purpose of grant of house-rent allowance, places in Madras State have been classified into three groups as indicated below :—

(1) Madras City and its suburbs form Group I;

(2) mufassal municipalities with a population of over 50,000 form Group II; and

(3) all other municipalities and taluk headquarters form Group III.

The amount of house-rent allowance admissible to Government servants varies from one group to another.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 1256 infra.

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Government servants at Udayarpalayam are paid house-rent allowance, as Udayarpalayam is the headquarters of a taluk. Government servants at other places in Udayarpalayam taluk are not eligible for any house-rent allowance.

" (b) & (c) Ariyalur is neither a municipality nor the headquarters of a taluk. Government servants at Ariyalur are not therefore eligible for any house-rent allowance under the existing orders. But the question of extending the scheme of house-rent allowance to places which are headquarters of Revenue divisions but are not covered by the existing orders is under the consideration of the Government."

Repairs to Anantasagaram tank, Atmakur taluk.

* 990 *Q.*—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a leakage in the lower level sluice of Anantasagaram tank in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district, for the last four years; and

(*b*) why the Government did not get it repaired in spite of the repeated requests of the ryots under that tank?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) A leakage occurred in sluice No. 2 of the Anantasagaram tank in July 1952 and not four years back. No representations were received in this regard except the one sent by the Member himself through the Collector of Nellore. Action has been taken to renew the existing shutter and screw-gearing arrangement of the sluice."

Certificate for fee-concession to children of head teachers of elementary schools.

* 991 *Q.*—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received any query from the Malabar District Board as to who is to certify that a particular boy or girl is a child of the head teacher of an aided elementary school so as to be eligible for the fee-concession allowed by the Government; and if so, what was the Government's reply to the Board?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No representation has been made to Government by the Malabar District Board in the matter. On a reference made by the Director of Public Instruction orders have been issued that in the case of children of headmasters of elementary schools under private management the Deputy Inspectors of Schools should issue the certificate."

Alleged suicide by a patient of the Madras Mental Hospital.

* 992 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one patient

in the Mental Hospital, Madras, committed suicide by hanging on a tree by the side of the main road of the hospital at midday on 28th February 1953?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The answer is in the affirmative."

Pay and grade of Fire Brigade employees.

* 993 Q.—SRI V. MADANAGOPAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the Fire Brigade employees of this State regarding the discrepancies shown to them in fixing up their pay and grade;

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the same; and

(c) if not, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The Government have not received any memorandum from the employees of the Fire Service Branch about their pay.

" (b) & (c) The question does not arise."

Report of the Bhattacharya Committee.

* 994 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the recommendations or representations made by this Government to the Bhattacharya Committee were;

(b) whether the Government have received a copy of the report of the Committee; and

(c) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No recommendations or representations were made by this Government to the Bhattacharya Committee.

" (b) Yes.

" (c) It is not in the public interest to place a copy of the report on the table of the House as the report is confidential."

War service candidates serving as judicial officers.

* 995 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) how many war service appointees now serve as judicial officers in the State;

(b) how many of them have been confirmed in their posts;

(c) whether their war service is given credit to in their judicial service;

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(*d*) whether the policy of the Government in this matter of war service appointments (regarding credit being given for the period of war service) is the same as that of the Government of India; and

(*e*) whether any representations have been received in 1951 or 1952 from such appointees requesting for a fair deal; and if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—" (*a*) Twenty-six war service appointees are now serving as District Munsifs in this State.

" (*b*) None. They will be confirmed in due course in vacancies reserved for the purpose after their seniors in service are confirmed.

" (*c*) The war service of these candidates is taken into consideration for fixing their initial pay and pension.

" (*d*) The policy laid down in 1945 by the Government of India was to give credit for the period of war service rendered in matters of seniority, fixation of initial pay and pension of the war service candidates. At present the policy of the Madras Government is to give credit to war service only for fixation of initial pay and pension.

" (*e*) One of the District Munsifs has made certain representations and it is under consideration."

Scholarships to Harijan students of Malabar.

* 996 *Q.*—SRI E. T. KUNHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Harijan students from Malabar to whom scholarships were allowed by the Government in 1952–53;

(*b*) the number of applications for the same; and

(*c*) the total amount disbursed in Malabar during the year 1952–53 on this account?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) Five hundred and ninety-three students.

" (*b*) One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five applications.

" (*c*) Rupees 19,159–3–0."

Famine works in Nellore district.

* 997 *Q.*—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any famine works were sanctioned in Nellore district in 1952–53;

(*b*) if so, in which taluks and the amounts sanctioned to each taluk; and

(*c*) the schemes that were proposed in each taluk and the amounts spent till now?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) Nine road works were sanctioned and executed in the Nellore district in 1952–53.

" (b) & (c) The taluks in which the works were sanctioned, the amount sanctioned and the amount spent are as follows :—

	Taluk.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.
		RS.	RS.
1.	Podili	50,000	50,000
2.	Darsi	1,07,000	1,00,000
3.	Kanigiri	1,09,000	84,000
4.	Udayagiri—Kanigiri taluks.	40,000	25,000
5.	Kandukur	60,000	60,000 "

Grant to Madras Corporation.

* 998 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have denied provision in the Budget of enough grants to the Corporation of Madras for carrying on a number of sewering schemes in the city?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The answer is in the negative."

Dearness allowance to officers.

* 999 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the annual expenditure to the State by the payment of dearness allowance to officers in receipt of salaries of Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) and over, for years 1951–52 and 1952–53?

THE HON SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The expenditure incurred on the payment of dearness allowance to oficers drawing a pay of Rs. 500 and over was Rs. 11·09 lakhs in 1951–52 and Rs. 10·81 lakhs in 1952–53."

Representation by the Kolkarans of Kottayam taluk.

* 1000 Q.—SRI C. H. KANARAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any memorandum from the Kolkarans of all amsams of Kottayam taluk, North Malabar, through the Collector of Malabar regarding their demands, viz., increase in the scale of pay, allowances, etc.; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) Kolkarans of all amsams in Kottayam taluk submitted a petition, dated 7th August 1952, to the Secretary, Board of

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Revenue, through the Collector of Malabar, requesting an increase of their pay. They have not submitted any other memorandum or petition to Government on this subject.

"(b) The Board of Revenue, to whom the petition from the Kolkarans has been addressed, has decided that their request for increase of pay cannot be complied with in the present financial position of the State. The Government consider that the scale of pay and allowances now paid to village servants are adequate and agree with the Board that no increase is called for."

Payment of salaries of elementary school teachers in Malabar.

* 1001 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to State—

(a) whether the Government have received a resolution passed by the Malabar District Board on 16th March 1953 to the effect that the Board could not disburse the salary of elementary school teachers properly because of the delay of the Government in granting subsidies; and

(b) whether the Government have been informed that the majority of elementary school teachers under the Malabar District Board have not yet been paid even their January salary?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) & (b) Yes. A copy of the resolution was received by the Government. But it has to be pointed out that the allegation that the delay in the disbursement of the salaries was due to delay on the part of Government in granting subsidies, to the district board, is not correct. The Government are paying the usual subsidies to which the district board is eligible and in addition, special subsidies also promptly whenever the district board has reported any financial difficulty. It was reported in the middle of February that the salaries of teachers for January 1953 were not paid and the Government sanctioned a special subsidy early in March, within two weeks of the report of the financial difficulty, and the arrears were paid off with reference to this sanction."

Water-works scheme of Salur Municipality.

* 1002 Q.—SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the execution work of the Salur Municipality Water Works Scheme is at present; and

(b) when the execution work will be completed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) The detailed field work is being carried out. A 12 feet diameter infiltration well at the headworks is proposed. The work will be taken up soon and proceeded with as expeditiously as possible."

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Bridge over the Kunderu in Bapatla taluk.

* 1003 *Q.*—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a representation, dated 11th August 1952, from the villagers of Thotavaripalem, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, has been received by the Government requesting them to construct a bridge across the Kunderu flowing between Ipurupalem and Thotavaripalem; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon, by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

Fair price depots for weavers.

* 1004 *Q.*—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the action taken by the Government in regard to the representations received from the handloom weavers of Guntur, Krishna, West and East Godavari districts that fair price depots should be opened immediately to supply rice at fair prices owing to the increase in price of rice available in the market?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Collectors of East and West Godavari districts have been permitted to open fair price shops in upland and rural areas of their districts and to issue 4 ounces of rice plus 6 ounces of other grains per adult per day.

" The Collector of Krishna has also been permitted to open fair price shops in the rural areas of the deltaic taluks and to issue 4 ounces of rice plus 6 ounces of other grains. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies has been given the discretion to open fair price shops in the upland areas also and issue rations on the same scale, if necessary. Fair price shops for the issue of rice will be opened in Guntur and Nellore districts, if there is need for them."

Cattle mortality in drought-affected areas.

* 1005 *Q.*—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is under consideration of Government any proposal to appoint a committee to take statistics of cattle mortality in drought-affected areas?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government."

[* 1006 *Q.*—Postponed for answer on 27th July 1953.]

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Construction of Chennarayaswami Reservoir, Kadiri taluk.

* 1007 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of Chennarayaswami Reservoir in Kadiri taluk will be taken up this year;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of this minor project;

(c) what is the total extent of the acreage of land which may be brought under cultivation;

(d) if not, when the investigation was completed for this scheme;

(e) when it was included in Part II Scheme for Works; and

(f) why it has not been taken up?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(a) As the proposal is under the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) I's scrutiny and has not yet been received by the Government no assurance can be given now about sanction of the scheme.

"(b) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 14·12 lakhs for works or Rs. 18,49,360 inclusive of direct and indirect charges.

"(c) The scheme, if sanctioned, is expected to bring an extent of 709 acres of dry lands under wet cultivation and an extent of 400 acres under second crop cultivation besides providing assured irrigation facilities to an existing wet ayacut of 416 acres.

"(d) By about the end of June 1952.

"(e) The scheme was not included in the Part II Scheme proposals for 1953–54.

"(f) Because it has not been ready so far."

Report regarding eviction from Government lands in Salem.

* 1008 Q.—SRI M. P. SUBRAMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the Collector of Salem regarding the eviction from Government lands of persons cultivating the same for more than ten years?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"In December 1950 the Collector of Salem submitted a report about the encroachments on grazing ground porambokes in Krishnagiri taluk and requested instructions for their disposal. Instructions in the matter were issued to him in May 1951. Subsequently the Government have received reports in two cases of encroachments on grazing ground porambokes for more than ten years. In two other cases, the Government obtained reports from the Collector of Salem on petitions received from the encroachers who had been cultivating Government lands for more than ten years and who were ordered to be evicted."

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Alleged prohibition of the use of some books by local board libraries.

* 1009 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any order prohibiting panchayat and district board libraries from using books written by certain particular Tamil writers, and if so, the names of the authors and the reasons for prohibiting the same?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" The member is referred to the answer to question No. 1006."

Price of rice in Visakhapatnam.

* 1010 *Q.*—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state what is the plan of the Government to check the rapid rise in the price of rice in Visakhapatnam district in recent months?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" The Government have issued instructions to all the Collectors including the Collector of Visakhapatnam to adopt one or more of the following measures to check the tendency in the rise in the price of rice in the open market:—

(1) To be on the watch to find out cases of cornering of stocks by merchants and to requisition such stocks.

(2) To open more fair price shops in areas where prices show a tendency to rise abnormally.

(3) To ensure that all fair price shops hold adequate stocks for issue to the consumers at the prescribed scale when demanded.

" The Government have also ordered that the scale of rice ration should be increased from 4 ounces to 6 ounces per adult per day in the old statutorily rationed areas of Visakhapatnam and other districts with effect from 28th June 1953.

" The Collector of Visakhapatnam has been permitted to open fair price shops in the urban areas and taluk headquarters stations also and to issue 4 ounces of rice plus 6 ounces of other grains through such shops."

Pay of surgeons in Local Fund hospitals.

* 1011 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the scale of pay of Assistant Surgeons and Surgeons working in local fund hospitals and why it is different from that of Assistant Surgeons and Surgeons in Government Hospitals?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The following are the scales of pay of Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed under local bodies:—

Assistant Surgeons—

Graduates: Rs. 150—10—350.

Licentiates: Rs. 100—10/2—200.

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Sub-Assistant Surgeons—
Rs. 80—5—150.

"In view of the limited finances of the local bodies, their employees are given lower scales of pay than under Government."

Harijan hostels in district headquarters.

* 1012 *Q.*—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to take over the management of the Harijan hostels at the district headquarters, and if so, the reasons for such a move?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No."

Service conditions of village officers.

* 1013 *Q.*—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the village officers are classed as whole-time paid servants of the State or as part-time honorary servants; and

(*b*) if they are whole-time servants whether all the service rules and leave, pay and allowance, conditions as are applicable to that category of personnel apply to them also?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) The village officers are not regarded as whole-time Government servants but only as part-time Government servants.

" (*b*) As they are only part-time Government servants the service rules or conditions referred to do not apply to them."

Acquisition of land for Rani's Hospital, Pudukkottai.

* 1014 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a portion of land belonging to the Pudukkottai Town-Hall Trust had been acquired by the then Government for expansion of the Rani's Hospital in Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district;

(*b*) if so, when acquired, and what extent;

(*c*) the total cost of such acquisition;

(*d*) whether the cost has been paid to the Town-Hall Trust; and

(*e*) if not, why not and when the Government propose to pay the cost of the trust?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) An extent of 186 kulis or 62 cents was acquired in 1947.

" (*c*) Rs. 12,409–14–0.

"That is why, I say, Sir, let us not insert a provision which is nothing short of an *ex parte* decree. Even learned friends like Tenneti Viswanatham could not make out the exact meaning of this clause. Let the Hon. Minister concerned explain. Let him supply us with a list of *all* institutions. Let him not give us the names of some selected institutions and ask us to approve of the same. After all why are the Ministers there? It is to give us, the representatives of the people, a clear picture of all things. Why should anything be hidden from us? So long as we are backward (and that is due only to the partisan attitude of this Government from the beginning) let the usual concessions that had hitherto existed continue to be given even after separation. We do not want to stay here a day longer, when we are also provided with sufficient funds to build sufficient number of such institutions in our own area. But that means enormous money. That is why I say: 'Let us adjust between ourselves.' Let us request the Centre to immediately appoint an expert committee to go into the question of our educational needs. Let the Centre provide us with sufficient grants to build our own institutions. But till then, for God's sake, do not show a bi-partisan attitude. Do not distinguish between Tamil and Telugu. We have seen the repercussions in one section of people in Tamilnad due to the recently evolved educational policy of the Government. Let not such happenings be allowed to result in respect of Andhras also."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Just a word or two, Sir. As I had said previously the wording of the clauses in the Bill is so vague. Learned friends like Sri Viswanatham also are not able to understand the exact meaning of some of the clauses. Ever since this Bill was first moved here and we began discussion on it, I had been enquiring my friends in the Congress Party as to the exact meaning of some of the clauses. Of course they give one answer there. But as soon as they come here into the House, they give an entirely different version. That is why, I say, even so far as this clause is concerned, any decision taken would be an *ex parte* one since we are not supplied with full data regarding the number of institutions in the State. Similar is the case with regard to assets and liabilities division between the two States of Andhra and Madras. How are we to give our opinion when we do not have a clear picture as to the *exact* assets and liabilities of the composite State? That is why I say let the Hon. Minister concerned come and explain the full facts. Otherwise there is no meaning in our discussing those clauses."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I fix a time-limit of five 1 p.m.
minutes for each speaker as many hon. Members want to take part in the debate.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I won't be able to finish within five minutes, Sir."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I wish to submit, Sir, that there has been enough of debate and this sort of debate that has been going on, one trying to override the other, is quite unnecessary. Apart from that, it is time that we wind up this debate. Sri Nagi Reddi may be asked to speak on behalf of the opposition."

(At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a great excitement over these matters unnecessarily. If it were left to me, I would say ' don't give anything by way of even concession to the Andhras.' I would have been satisfied with that. Unnecessarily passions have been worked up. What is the real position, Sir? Why have I asked your permission to speak a few words, Sir? The Madras residuary State is not an Andhra State, is not a Tamil State, is not a Malayalam State, is not any other State. It is a residuary State of all those people who have been living in this area. Therefore, it is wrong to suppose that any particular section of Tamilians or Andhras or Malayalees have got an exclusive right to this Madras residuary State. It is rightly called ' the residuary State.' It must continue to be a ' residuary State ' until its status is finally decided in future, if it is to be decided at all. At one time, Sir, it was claimed to be a Tamil State. On that, this dispute was raised, not before any ordinary individual. There was the Dhar Commission. Before that Dhar Commission evidence was recorded on behalf of the Andhras, Tamils, Gujarathis, Malayalees and others. That Commission came to the conclusion that Madras City does not belong either to the Andhras or to the Tamilians. Whoever might have built it originally, both the Andhras and the Tamilians have come together, have developed the whole area and they must be treated on an equal footing. Therefore, it is a joint State. On that basis, the Commission said that it must be made into a Chief Commissioner's Province as in the case of Bombay. This is the real position, Sir, with regard to this residuary Madras State. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, made his speech in Parliament declaring that the Andhra State may be formed excluding the Madras City, we believed that Madras might be treated as a Tamil State. Madras City has not been treated as a Tamil State. (Laughter.) There is no use of simply laughing over any matter. I am talking about facts on record. They cannot be got over by the mere statement made by anyone including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Nehru did not know exactly what the position was so far as the residuary Madras State was concerned. He has not declared, Sir, until now, that it is a Tamil State, although it was the intention of some of the greatest leaders of Tamil Nad that it should be declared so. We have no faith in certain things. It was in the residuary Madras State that Sri Potti Sriramulu fasted himself unto death. Whether we have got any faith in fasting or not, here is an example of a great man who sacrificed his life for the sake of a principle. He was in Madras and he owned a house in Madras. He was a great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. He believed in his doctrines. He thought that

the Andhra leaders were quarrelling among themselves with regard to the Madras City. So he came forward saying that so far as Madras City was concerned although it was originally an Andhra City, they were not claiming it as their own exclusive area. He based his claim on the report of the Dhar Commission. On the basis of that report he said that it should be declared as a joint State. Sir, we have been arguing here, forgetting our own position. Now, I ask where is the question of generosity so far as these institutions are concerned? There is no question of generosity. It is a question of our right. Instead of saying, 'We are going to sit tight in all these places because all these institutions have been built by us with our money and we refuse to go', following the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and other great non-violent leaders, we say 'Alright, Sir, we are going out to some distant place, Kurnool, which we have chosen as our Capital.' Where is the need for us to say like that until the Boundary Commission comes? When the Boundary Commission comes, everything will be settled. We will know where Tirupati is, where Chittoor is, and so on. I am going to let in evidence before the Boundary Commission along with Sri K. Vinayakam who is on the other side. He will find out the real position only then and not until then. As regards the right to these institutions, our right is there. Our enjoyment has been there. Our possession has been there until now. It has not been disturbed by anybody. Merely because we say 'We have chosen our Capital on our own account. We are going there. Give us some facilities for our children here', is this the way in which the matter should be dealt with?

"History is there and the facts are there. We are all alive to-day and the whole principle will be known soon. There is no question of generosity or mercy that has to be shown by Sri Rajagopalachariar or anybody else. It is a question of right. When we asked for some concessions as it were in these amendments, everybody got up and opposed. Mr. Vinayakam with his big voice can say anything. Mr. Siddanna Gowd pointed out what I have been attempting to point out. How the whole of the residuary Madras State has come into being, what compensation we should be given or would be given—these and similar questions will come up in due course. It is only a question of time. This is only a preliminary point in drawing a boundary line. It need not have taken so much time for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to carve out this Andhra State. 1-10 p.m.

"Mr. Vinayakam says so much about Chittoor, Tiruttani, Tirupati and so on. The Partition Committee went into this matter. I request Mr. Vinayakam to look into the Partition Committee records and find out whether any one representing the Tamilians on that Committee stated anything about Chittoor. Chittoor was put into the list of undisputed districts and the whole enquiry was on that basis. Not a word was said by Mr. Vinayakam or any one else to the effect that Chittoor or part of Chittoor belongs to non-Andhras.

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"I submit that there is no cause for any excitement or bitterness in the matter. As I said in the beginning, we have no quarrel with the Tamil friends. How can we have any quarrel? Over concessions so much time has been taken. The word 'concession' was used. Give some facilities to us—that was the request. Suppose we were not partitioning. Would the Tamilians have refused these concessions to Andhras or any other people? No, they would not have refused. To-day 40 lakhs of Andhras are in out and out Tamil areas, and they have to continue there. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar.) 'Willingly' says Rajagopalachariar. The relationship is there and that is why I say that Tamilians and Andhras cannot be characterised as different classes of people. The way in which the matter is represented and approached is highly questionable so far as we are concerned. We have lived together, worked together and done all that was necessary to get freedom for our country and we have succeeded in every respect.

"I am hoping that the day will not be far off when a boundary commission will come and several matters including the exact constitutional position of the residuary Madras State will come up for enquiry and settlement. The status of Madras itself will be settled. Until then, let there be no guess work, let there be no procrastination in these matters.

"I am sorry I was obliged to intervene in the debate having regard to the talk that had been going on for such a long time. Mr. Nagi Reddi is getting angry and I do not want to stand in the way of his speaking."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also anxious to keep the debate on a level which will not rouse passions. At the same time we should go into facts as they are. It is true that Andhra State will have certain already existing institutions and also in due course build up its own institutions. But the whole question is whether the State has enough institutions to carry on immediately or whether, due to various factors of history, it is necessary for the Andhra State to continue to enjoy the use of certain institutions in the residuary Madras State. People might go under the impression that the Andhra State has every kind of institution that a State requires. For example, the Government have not included the Engineering College in the Schedule. It might be said that there is an Engineering College in Anantapur and that therefore there is no need for the Andhras to continue the use of the Engineering College in Madras."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"There are two Engineering Colleges in Andhra."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I would like my Tamilian friends to note that the Engineering College in Anantapur is only a college in name. It is located in the dilapidated buildings of a former meat factory. There is no elbow room and there is no place even for conducting examinations. So the students

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of Anantapur Engineering College come to Madras for their examinations. We should go deep into these facts, see whether there is any necessity for the Andhras to enjoy some facilities in the institutions of the residuary State for some years to come, and decide the question in the most friendly manner possible.

"We must remember, Sir, that for various reasons Madras has been our capital for something like 100 years. Because Madras has been our capital, and Madras happened to be centrally situated for the whole of the Madras Province, all institutions essential for the whole State developed only in Madras City. This fact has to be taken into consideration. The money of the undivided State has been spent on these institutions. I would not like to say anything for melo-dramatic effects as it is always the case with Sri Vinayakam. I have already told Vinayakam that applause can be got on sentimental grounds for a temporary period. Let me warn him that some day this will work like a boomerang against people like him who are unjust, unreasonable, and who go against the interests of the people. This boomerang will certainly work against Mr. Vinayakam's own interests in the long run. That is why looking into things carefully and without passion, we of the Communist party come forward and say, because of historical factors, it is necessary that the Andhra State, which is now being separated from Madras State, should be given certain facilities for a certain number of years. Every reasonable man has accepted it. Mr. Vinayakam came forward and said all that he had to say. I would not have referred to him but for the fact that Mr. Rajam Ramaswami said that Mr. Vinayakam had put the case of the Tamilians excellently and most reasonably. This is the reason why I have taken so much time to speak on this. It is stated that it is impossible to give facilities in these institutions, and that whatever facilities are sought to be given as per the Schedule, are themselves too much. Every reasonable man including the Partition Committee of 1950 has said that certain rights should be given. It is not, Sir, any generosity. It is the rights of men who have lived in Madras City as citizens. It is the rights of men who have been responsible for all progress here. It is the rights of men who have developed these institutions here. The institutions have been developed by friends in Tamil Nad and friends in Andhra. It is our right and duty, and it is also the right and duty of the Tamilians to provide us with the facilities existing in Madras. That is the reason why the Partition Committee in 1950 stated that for 25 years facilities should be given to the Andhras. What is the change that has taken place after 1950? Has any revolution taken place? Have more institutions been built in Andhra? Has the number of colleges increased? Has the number of seats become more in the colleges now? If we can say that we have now greater facilities . . . (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) The question of compensation is entirely a different matter. I would not like to go into the question of compensation now. If we are to go into the question of compensation, we will have to take up buildings after buildings, roads after roads, wells after wells, etc. If the question is to be posed in that way, then

1-20 p.m.

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I am sure the atmosphere will become vicious and poisonous, and we will not be able to go to the truth of the matter. I am not asking account for every pie that has been spent on the educational institutions. I am not asking that every one of the items should be given back to us. I am only asking that till such time as we can develop our own institutions—till such time as our own institutions become reasonably good for us to continue there and not come and fall upon you here—please allow us to be here as a matter of right and not generosity. It is not a question of generosity; we are not begging with a begging bowl in hand. If they are to say that we have no right, then I would say, 'let us put this proposition before a third party and tell him the facts.' We have been told that we are a joint family. If it is a joint family, let us divide on the basis of joint family and let us have the rights and facilities which a divided Hindu family will get. If this is not the way in which we are to look at things, I am sure that this attitude will not help us in our future good relations. It is asked, 'why should we give our seats to Andhras and say to Tamilians they have no seats.' The fact of the matter is that neither the Andhras nor the Tamilians have been provided with enough seats in the colleges. Is it not a fact that out of 1,600 applicants to the Anantapur College, only 700 or 600 were taken in? This is a difficulty not only in Andhra or Madras, but all over the country. As legislators it is our duty, and it is also the duty of the Government to try and mitigate this difficulty. The Government must try to increase the facilities all round. The dearth of colleges in a particular State, should not be the reason why people, who have had certain rights all these years, and who have yet to develop their own institutions, should be denied certain rights which they had been enjoying in that State. I would like Mr. Vinayakam also to try and develop this line of thought. There must be mutual consent. Let us co-operate with each other, and develop our institutions in the best manner possible. Then he said 'I love my country.' I would request him not to hate the other country. Mr. Vinayakam said it in strong language and with great vehemence. I too love my country. But that does not mean that I hate the other country. The manner in which and the vehemence with which Mr. Vinayakam spoke is a very clear indication to raise passions and to hate all other people. This is not in my grain. This is not in my blood. I am sure he is not going to make any impression with all his vehemence. My love for the Tamilians, my respect for them will continue, and my future relations with them will certainly be good. I have lived in Madras for quite a number of years. From the IV class up to the Intermediate class I had been here. Probably I have more Tamilian friends than Andhras. I can tell him that whatever may be his relationship with Andhras, my relationship with the people here will certainly be friendly. Mere passions will not rouse the common man of Tamil Nad. Passions cannot be raised unnecessarily by such utterances. Such things do not also help.

"Sir, we have asked for the separation of the State as our natural right. It is our national right. The freedom movement has

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taught us that it is our right. We have asked for it, and we have got it. I may inform Mr. Vinayakam that he also will get his Tamil State when the Kanarese part of the residuary State is removed, and Malabar tacked on to Travancore-Cochin. I certainly wish that Tamil Nad should function in a friendly spirit with her neighbours. Why should Mr. Vinayakam say ' we Tamilians have certain rights.' The Madras State will have to give certain rights to Malayalis and Kannada people. This kind of haranguing would not do. Let people think in a reasonable manner. I would request Government to look into these things very carefully. We have been in Madras for quite a long time, especially the people of Rayalaseema. Except for the single college in Anantapur, no college has been developed in Rayalaseema. These are all facts. Therefore, I would request Government to consider the amendment of Mr. K. Varadachari and agree to his amendment. We may send a unanimous resolution to the Government of India so that the two States may function smoothly."

VI.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE *RE* FLOODS IN MALABAR. [a]

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allotted five minutes to each of the hon. Members who want to participate in this debate. Sri Narayana Kurup will initiate the debate." 1-30 p.m.

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the recent floods in Malabar, for reasons of their own, have not attracted much attention either of this House or of people outside. Of course, we are under a very great handicap because there are no English dailies to champion our cause and our voice in the Cabinet is very feeble. Though the situation cannot be compared with that of Tanjore some time ago, I feel that the present situation in Malabar is a very serious one. In the first week of July there were unprecedented rains, accompanied by violent storm, in Malabar. In six days, 26 inches of rain were recorded of which 10 inches fell in between 24 hours of 6th July and 7th July. The average rainfall during this period in the previous year was only 9 inches. The worst affected area was the northern region which was very much on a par with sea level. Sir, miles and miles were flooded. In and around one place, Payoli, 20 square miles of land were submerged under 15 to 20 feet of water. People had to resort to boats to go from one place to another. There was heavy loss of cattle and in some places, it is reported, the mouths of the rivers were blocked by dead bodies. A number of houses and hutments collapsed. Even a number of school buildings fell down. The only redeeming feature was that except in two or three places there was not much loss of human lives. The severity of the rain can be imagined from the fact that an elephant died benumbed with cold. There was absolutely no communication from place to place. Schools and colleges were closed to make room for refugees, and I have seen two or three camps where more than a thousand people were living as destitutes. The Hon. the Land Revenue Minister has given some data. Of course, he himself confesses

[a] Vide question No. 777-A answered on 21st July 1953.

that due to lack of communication, the figures are not complete. The data given by him refer to only three taluks out of ten, and even that errs very much on the side of moderation, because in Chirakkal taluk itself more than a thousand houses had fallen, according to the personal enquiries made by some of our friends. Even then the figures given by him show the seriousness of the situation. He has said that some steps are being taken and help has been given, but we are not in the know of things as to how much help has been given. From newspaper information, I gather that about Rs. 10,000 have been sanctioned, which is only a drop in the ocean. The Hon. Minister must at least sanction as many lakhs as there are thousands. One important fact which I wish to bring to his notice is that almost all the houses belong to the Harijans. This opportunity has been taken advantage of by persons who refuse now entrance to places where the original buildings stood, and even with the help of Rs. 30 which the Government have sanctioned, they are not allowed to build their own hutments there. I would request the Hon. Minister to immediately address himself to this question. There are poramboke lands in these places and if we just allow a few cents and order the Collector to give them on lease or otherwise to these poor Harijans, much help can be given to them.''

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—'' Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is extremely difficult to bring before the House the enormous loss that the poor people of Malabar had to incur consequent upon the recent floods. Some thousands of houses were completely washed away in North Malabar alone. In my constituency of Taliparamba alone, 408 houses were completely washed away and some hundreds of houses were partially damaged. In the little village of Narath alone, 120 houses belonging to the Harijans were completely washed away. The meagre and inadequate financial help that has already been given to these poor Harijans is not at all sufficient for their rehabilitation. In a letter which I have just now received, it is stated that in certain cases only Rs. 10 were given, in some others Rs. 15, and in only four cases Rs. 30. I ask the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue to consider how it is possible in these days to construst a house with Rs. 30 or Rs. 10. The greatest calamity that has ever befallen Malabar is the recent flood and the havoc caused by it. I would request the Hon. Minister to order immediately an enquiry to correctly estimate the losses sustained due to the floods. In this connection, I have to bring one most pertinent and important point to the attention of the Government. Some reactionary landlords are utilising this opportunity to evict the tenants. In the All Party United Relief Committee meeting that was held at Cannanore where the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar were present, I brought to the notice of the authorities concerned that some of the landlords were utilising this situation for eviction of tenants. When the Revenue Divisional Officer went to a certain village to distribute the grant, the village munsif—who himself happens to be a landlord—and some other landlords were reported to have told the Revenue Divisional Officer that the property belonged to the landlord concerned who would construct

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the houses, and that help by the Government need not be given to the parties. To that extent, help was refused to certain Harijans. Now, neither are the landlords going to construct houses nor have the Harijans some other residence to go to. It is a very serious situation and I hope the Government will see that any Harijan who was living in a house prior to the floods is not evicted. Under no circumstances should such a thing happen in Malabar. Therefore, necessary steps will have to be taken immediately. Some thirty years ago there was a heavy flood and the British Government were then ruling. Even they immediately granted remission of rent and waram, and financial help was also adequately given. Similarly, I hope the present Government will come to the rescue of these poor people who have been, for no fault of theirs, thrown to the streets without home or shelter.

"Another point is this. Due to drought the poor peasants got some loans from their neighbours and sowed some seeds, but seedlings have not grown. Even the few seedlings that grew were completely washed away. Some of the peasants who wanted to transplant the seedlings have already plucked them and even they have been washed away. From a report just received from Walancheri, I find that 25,000 banana plants have been washed away. The landlords are demanding eight annas for one plant and some thousands of rupees have already been paid to the landlords. Unless the Government immediatey enquire into the matter and give adequate help, there will be a great calamity in Malabar. So, I request the Hon. Minister to do the needful." 1-40 p.m.

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Mr Speaker, Sir, my constituency is one of the worst flood-affected places in Malabar. In certain places, about two hundred houses were destroyed and about four hundred houses have been damaged. Most of these houses belong to Harijans. Many of the houses belonging to poor Harijans have been washed away. To a great extent cultivation has been affected. For example, the recent floods have greatly affected one particular amsam in Chirakkal and another place which will yield about 8 lakh paras of paddy in a year.

"I wish to make one special appeal to the Government. Whenever floods come, it is the poor Harijans who are mostly affected. Besides taking steps to give immediate relief to these people, the Government must take some permanent measures to prevent the houses of these Harijans from being washed away every year. The Government should provide adequate sums of money which should be available for the relief of the victims. I have visited several places affected by these floods. In one place I found about 100 Harijans who have lost their houses and everything that they had. One seer of rice was distributed among those people. All those people were simply crying for help. The Government must start a number of gruel centres. In one amsam, there are about 600 agricultural labourers. All of them have been thrown out of employment as they cannot cultivate their lands immediately. The Agricultural Department of the Government

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must distribute seeds and manure to the poor peasants. The Government should give loans to these poor peasants. It is the duty of the Government to help the victims. It is also the duty of the patriotic citizens to help the poor people. That is why we have started a non-official Relief Committee and we are also trying our level best to collect money for giving relief to these poor people. I request the Government to give full powers to the Collector of Malabar to spend as much money as he feels necessary for affording relief to them. In Badagara and other places many houses were destroyed. In coastal places like Beypur, people have been suffering very much on account of sea erosion. The Government must take immediate steps to prevent sea erosion in those places. I appeal to the Hon. Revenue Minister to realise the gravity of the situation and provide greater sums of money for giving relief to the poor victims of the floods. With these words, I resume my seat."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not got very many facts to add to what Members have already given. I have been receiving letters from North Malabar where the havoc of the floods has been the greatest, especially in places like Payyoli and Perambara to which reference has already been made by some hon. Members. One fact was not brought to the notice of the House. In the coastal areas like Beypur, Nattika, Ponnani and other places, many of the houses have collapsed and people have been actually thrown in the streets. Particularly in Ponnani, a school collapsed and a number of children died and many were injured and admitted in the hospital. I hope the Government will take care of these injured persons. The Collector has granted a sum of Rs. 10,000 and odd. The Revenue Minister has given a personal assurance that he would sympathetically look into the matter. He must give more money; perhaps double or even treble. The amount that has now been sanctioned will not be sufficient to give adequate relief to those people whose houses have collapsed. In this connection I must point out that the Minister for Malabar has not issued even a statement on the subject. I would like him to take more interest in the matter.

" I wish to bring one outstanding fact about Malabar before the House. Malabar bears the brunt of monsoon winds and rain and she gets on an average about 125 inches of rain. People will naturally think that there is plenty of water there. If they think so, it will be very wrong. Because there are no facilities for storing and preserving this water, we do not have enough water even for drinking during seasons of drought and delayed monsoon. That is the position. I request that some Expert Committee of Engineers may be appointed by the Government to find out convenient places in valleys or dips where reservoirs can be constructed and where water can be stored. If some arrangement could be made for storing water, I am sure water could be easily diverted even to the East Coast for the use of the peasants in Tamilnad. We shall be very glad if some such arrangement is made. I know

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a bit of the mind of the Hon. Chief Minister on this subject. So, I hope the Government will pay immediate attention to this most urgent issue."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Mr Speaker, one word in explanation. Reference was made by Dr. K. B. Menon about the statement to be issued by the Minister for Malabar. Evidently he referred to me."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, he referred to the Minister for Malabar. Is there a Minister for Malabar? (Laughter.) The Hon. Minister is Minister for Law."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Dr. Menon meant Minister from Malabar."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, sitting as I am on the Treasury Benches I cannot issue statements like Dr. Menon or other Opposition Members. What I can do is to meet my Colleague the Revenue Minister and see that relief is granted and that I have done. Like hon. Members Dr. Menon and others, I cannot be issuing statements. They issue statements quite often to wreck the party in power merely because they do not agree with the programme of the party. I am sorry that Dr. Menon made this remark. He ought not to have done that, since I will not be getting an opportunity to explain my stand as he would get. I have to weigh every word that I use. I hope he will not resort to this kind of remarks a second time. Thank you, Sir."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" May I just say a word, Sir? I know the Hon. Minister cannot issue statements blaming the Government. I only wanted him to issue a statement about the actual facts and the actual suffering that the people are undergoing in that part of the country in order to console them."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad I am given this opportunity to place before this House all the information available with me regarding the damage caused by the recent floods in Malabar. I hope all the short notice questions given notice of on the subject will be covered by my statement and disposed of. It is a pity that not only men but also Nature behaves capriciously. Last month, that is in June, in Srikakulam it rained in a concentrated manner and there was about 20 inches of rain, which has resulted in great havoc. The same thing has been repeated in Malabar also. I am inclined to feel in this connection that in our prayer for rain we must add a rider that we must have rain in required quantities and it should be properly distributed among the various areas.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [22nd July 1953

1-50 p.m. "The Malabar district received the heaviest rainfall between the 4th and 7th July 1953. It is reported that the floods were widespread over the coastal and western taluks and that a large number of houses, mostly thatched huts, have collapsed. I give below the details with regard to some of the places :—

'*Kozhikode Municipality.*—Over 2,500 persons residing in the low-lying areas had to vacate their houses. A relief committee was formed, subscriptions were collected and food was given to the evacuees. The evacuees went back to their homes on the 10th instant.

'*Beypur.*—There was some soil erosion in this place on account of which 147 coconut trees belonging to the fishermen were uprooted. Nine families had to remove their huts to prevent them from being washed away by the floods. Monetary relief was sanctioned for each of the nine families for the reconstruction of their houses.

'*Kurumbranad.*—In Badagara, the sea advanced about a furlong eroding a considerable portion of the foreshore land on the southern side of the Port Office, destroying 11 huts and uprooting nearly 100 coconut trees and causing damage to the fish-curing yard. The Collector has sanctioned liberal relief to the inmates of the houses.

'Several cases of huts collapsing or on the verge of collapse in the interior areas have also been reported. The death of some 15 or 16 heads of cattle is also reported.

'*Chirakkal.*—This is the worst-affected taluk. About 330 houses were either destroyed or damaged. Local relief committees are rendering all possible help. The Collector has placed money at the disposal of the Revenue Divisional Officer for giving necessary relief.

'*Ponnani.*—This is another badly affected taluk. One hundred and thirty-five huts have collapsed here and about 700 persons have been rendered homeless. Two hundred houses were also rendered temporarily unfit for occupation. The Collector has issued orders for distribution of a large sum of money to those who are unable to reconstruct their houses without financial assistance. I shall mention the rates later.

'The Collector has stated that full details have not yet been received because communications, which are difficult even in normal times, during this season, were cut off by the floods and the interior places were inaccessible. From the first report, it is found that one or two lives have been lost. One child was drowned in a hut where there was an accumulation of rain water. Another death was due to a catamaran capsizing.

22nd July 1953] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

'The Collector sanctioning monetary relief according to the following scale and he is incurring the expenditure subject to approval :—

Reconstruction of houses—

(*a*) Harijans		Rs. 30 per family.
(*b*) Others		Rs. 20 ,,

Repairs to houses :—

(*a*) Harijans		Rs. 20 per family.
(*b*) Others		Rs. 10 ,,

"I have received a telegram this morning which says :

'Rain generally beneficial in Palghat and Walluvanad taluks, the two paddy growing taluks. Gruel centres have been ordered to be opened wherever necessary. Relief is given and already money is freely given on an adequate scale.'

So, Sir, the Collector has full discretion to give relief. Only with regard to repairs and putting up of huts, a certain scale has been prescribed. But for the other kinds of relief such as opening gruel centres, he has got complete discretion. He knows the conditions obtaining in each place and I am sure he will do the needful.

"The hon. Member who initiated the debate deplored that there is not sufficient publicity for Malabar. There is no publicity for the Malabar floods, he said. I do not know which other place got better publicity. He also said that Malabar is under a handicap because there is no proper representation for it in the Cabinet. I do not exactly catch what he says but this is what I understand. He has a grievance that the Cabinet will not do for Malabar as much as is expected. I can only tell him that the handicap for Malabar is that it is having a Minister in the Cabinet from Malabar. On the other hand, Tanjore has not got even one. I am referring to Tanjore because there was a comparison between the Tanjore floods and the recent Malabar floods. Tanjore had no God-father in the Cabinet but Malabar has one.

"Sir, he also wanted that permission should be given to put up huts on poramboke. I will certainly look into the matter and do whatever that is possible.

"Mr. T. C. Narayana Nambiar said that there is lot of damage, that full details are not forthcoming and that the Government must do their utmost to give relief. I am awaiting some reports. As soon as the reports are received, I will do what I can.

"He also referred to evictions. I thought evictions would come only under the Malabar Tenancy Act but they have come here also! These are only evictions caused by floods and relief will be given to the affected persons. But there must be some motive for the hon. Member to refer to evictions here. Some people take advantage of Nature's evictions and try to see that those evicted are not rehabilitated. We will certainly look into this matter also and see that no injustice is done and will not allow any subterfuge efforts to delay relief.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [22nd July 1953

"Then, Sir, my Harijan friends will feel quite happy and satisfied that there are so many Caste Hindu Members here who have suddenly become so very compassionate towards Harijans. Perhaps that is because only Harijans have been affected by the floods much and are numerous."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—"Because they are working under them."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I do not blame those Members. I am glad they have taken up the cause of the Harijans who have been affected. The Government are doing their very best to help them and the help these people render them will be a sort of solace to them in their distress. That Government are particularly interested in them can be seen from the fact that there is a difference in the scale of relief, the Harijans getting Rs. 30 and others only Rs. 20. So, let not those hon. Members go away with the idea that they alone have the monopoly of putting forth the case of Harijans. The Government are also trying to help them and my Harijan friends cannot be dissatisfied with the Government.

"Sir, this is all that I wish to say at this stage. Any more information that I get will be given to the House as soon as it is received, even without a request from hon. Members for the same. As I have said already, we shall try to do our best to help those who have been affected by the floods."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 108 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 931 supra.]

Statement showing the names of the new Harijan hostels recognized during 1952–53 and the number and amount of grants sanctioned to each of them.

Serial number and name of the hostel.	*Eligible communities (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other eligible communities).*		*Backward classes.*	
	Number of grants sanctioned.	*Amount sanctioned.*	*Number of grants sanctioned.*	*Amount sanctioned.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		RS.
South Arcot.				
1 Sivashanmuga Harijan Boys' Hostel, Kallakurichi.	15	2,250	..	..
2 Nethaji Harijan Hostel, Cuddalore N.T. ..	20	3,000	..	..
North Arcot.				
3 Harijan Hostel, Wandiwash (run by the District Board).	16	2,400	..	..
Ramanathapuram.				
4 Thakker Baba Hostel, Manamadurai (Sivaganga taluk).	17	2,550	2	300
5 Sri Rajaji Hostel, Kamudhi (Mudukulathur taluk).	17	2,550	2	300
6 A.V. High School Hostel, Sathur (Sathur taluk).	2	300	18	2,700
Madurai.				
7 Santhi Manavar Illam, Nilakkottai (Nilakkottai taluk).	15	2,250	3	450
8 Harijan Hostel, Thandikudi	20	3,000	..	..
Coimbatore.				
9 Sri Sadhuguru Harijan Hostel, Kallimalai (Coimbatore taluk).	14	2,100	..	..
10 Kanya Gurukulam Boarding Home, Gandhinagar, Peelamedu P.O.	10	1,500	2	300
Chingleput.				
11 Gandhi Kasthurba Hostel, Cheyyur (Madurantakam taluk).	20	3,000	..	..
12 Adi-Dravida Harijan Hostel, Acharapakkam (Madurantakam taluk).	2	300	..	..
Tanjore.				
13 Meiporul Kalvi Kalagam, Thiruvarur ..	5	750	5	750
14 Rettamalai Srinivasan Harijan Hostel, Pattukkottai (Pattukkottai taluk).	15	2,250	..	..

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Serial number and name of the hostel.	Eligible communities (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other eligible communities). Number of grants sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.	Backward classes. Number of grants sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		RS.
Tanjore—cont.				
15 Periyar Ramaswami Students' Home, Tirutturaipundi.	5	750	..	..
South Kanara.				
16 Sri Saradha Marati Hostel, Perla (Kasaragod taluk).	15	2,250	..	..
The Nilgiris.				
17 Harijan Hostel, Gudalur	14	2,100	2	300
Nellore.				
18 Sarvodhaya Harijan Hostel, Tarlupad (Podili taluk).	15	2,250	..	..
19 Harijan Girls Hostel, Chinnacherukur ..	15	2,250	..	..
Guntur.				
20 Harijan Hostel, Varagini (Pedanandipadu P.O.).	15	2,250	..	..
21 Adivasi Hostel, Vinukonda	10	1,500	..	..
22 Sugali Hostel, Chinnaravur, Tenali	10	1,500	..	..
Yerukula (Adivasis).				
23 Girls' Hostel, Vetapalem	3	450	..	..
24 Gandhi Students' Hostel for Boys, Bapatla (run by Sri Ravela Buchiah).	3	450	..	..
25 Kasthurba Girls' Hostel, Bapatla (run by Sri Ravela Buchiah).	3	450	..	..
East Godavari.				
26 Bharathy Students' Hostel, Ramachandrapuram.	10	1,500	..	..
27 Venkata Rajeswari Harijan and Backward Class Girls' Hostel, Amalapuram.	3	450	..	..
28 Arundathy Hostel, Rayavaram	3	450	..	..
29 Harijan Hostel, Kumaragiripatnam ..	3	450	..	..
30 Harijan Hostel, Kolanpa	3	450	..	..
West Godavari.				
31 Sri Gandhiji Harijan Boys' Hostel Pedapadu.	3	450	..	..
32 Harijan Girls' Hostel, Ganapavaram ..	3	450	..	..
33 Basic Harijan Boys' and Girls' Middle School Hostel, Pentapadu.	5	750	..	..

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Serial number and name of the hostel.	Eligible communities (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other eligible communities.) Number of grants sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.	Backward classes. Number of grant sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.		RS.
Visakhapatnam.				
34 Mahatma Harijan Boarding Home, Srungavarapukota.	10	1,500	..	..
35 Rajaji Harijan Boys' Hostel, Kodur ..	15	2,250	..	..
36 Seva Sadan Harijan Girls' Hostel, Proddatur.	25	3,750	..	..
37 Harijan Hostel, Rayachotty	20	3,000	2	300
Kurnool.				
38 Harijan Hostel, Gudur	14	2,100	..	..
39 Poor Boys' Home, Nandikotkur	8	1,200	10	1,500
40 Sri Praballadha Poor Boys' Home, Allegada (Sirvel taluk).	15	2,250	..	..
41 Poor Boys' Home, Repalli	11	1,650	..	..
42 Poor Boys' Hostel, Pattikonda	1	150	4	600
43 Harijan Hostel, Dhare	20	3,000	..	..
Anantapur.				
44 Harijan Hostel, Agali (Madakasira taluk) ..	10	1,500	..	..
45 V.S. V.S. Hostel, Anantapur	..	..	6	900
Chittoor.				
46 Poor Boys' Home, Chittoor, (run by Sri Gowthami Jeeva Karmaya Sangham).	25	3,750	..	..
Srikakulam.				
47 Sri Gandhi Delluabandhu Ashram for Girls, Amadalavalasa.	9	1,350	..	..
Tiruchirappalli.				
48 The Mahatmaji Harijan Hostel, Turaiyur ..	9	1,350	..	..
49 The Dr. Ambedkar Students' Hostel, Karur.*	15	2,250	..	..

* This hostel has been closed and grants cancelled.

APPENDIX II

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Shanmugam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 933 *supra*]

The information is furnished in Statements I and II below :—

Statement I.

Statement showing the number of applications, amount applied for, etc., under the Well-subsidy Schemes in Kandukur and Podili taluks of Nellore district.

Particulars.	*Kandukur taluk.* 1950–51.	1951–52.	*Podili taluk.* 1950–51.	1951–52.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 (*a*) The number of applications received.	2,105	Nil.	117	Nil.
(*b*) Total amount applied for ..	Rs. 10,65,000	„	Rs. 5,87,500	„
2 (*a*) Number of wells for which grants were sanctioned.	50	„	22	„
(*b*) Number sunk	4	„	..	„
(*c*) Number left in incomplete stage.	20	„	17	„
(*d*) Number of wells not started.	26	„	5	„
(*e*) Total amount involved ..	Rs. 25,000	„	Rs. 18,500	„
3 Amount set apart (allotted) ..	Rs. 25,000	„	Rs. 18,500	„
4 Amount disbursed	Rs. 25,000	„	Rs. 16,250	„
5 (*a*) Number of applications received from Harijans.	Nil.	„	Nil.	„
(*b*) Number granted	„	„	„	„
(*c*) Number rejected (with reasons).	„	„	„	„

Remarks.—The particulars of wells sunk, etc., are furnished in a separate statement villagewise (Statement II).

Note.—The scheme was not in force in 1952–53.

Statement II.

Kandukur Taluk.

Name of the village.	*Number of wells sunk.*	*Name of the village.*	*Number of wells incomplete.*	*Name of the village.*	*Number of wells not started.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Somarajupalli ..	1	Vellatur	3	Vellathur	3
2 Ayyaparajapalli ..	2	Ilavara	3	Somarajupalli ..	4
3 Yedulurpadu ..	1	Kandukur ..	1	Sameerapalem ..	1
		Pakala	2	Chinalaterpi	1
		Chathukupadu ..	1	Mekapad	1
		Chagollu	2	Vaviletipad	1
		Vardinenipalem ..	1	Ayyaparajupalem ..	1
		Ponnalur.. ..	1	Ulavapad	2

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Kandukur taluk—cont.

Name of the village.	*Number of wells sunk.*	*Name of the village.*	*Number of wells incomplete.*	*Name of the village.*	*Number of wells not started.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Kothapeta ..	1	Yedlurpad ..	3
		Yedlurpadu ..	2	Vellaturu Kalidasavari Kandriga.	1
		Polinenipalem ..	2	Polinenipalem	1
		Baddepudi ..	1	Roll pad	1
				Kondasamudram .	2
				Lingasamudram ..	1
				Veeraraghavunikota ..	2
				Viswanathapuram ..	1
	4		20		26

Podili taluk.

Name of the village.	*Number of wells incomplete.*	*Name of the village.*	*Number of wells not started.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kondareddipalli	1	Pedarikatla	2
Obayapalli	3	Kalajuvvalapad ..	3
Mekalavaripalli	1		
Mangalagunta	1		
Batchalakurapad	1		
Katragunta	1		
Gollapalli	1		
Kalajuvvalapad	1		
Karumanipalli, hamlet of Mirzupet.	1		
Kunchepalli	1		
Gundlasamudram	1		
Eluru	1		
Chinarikatla	2		
Ramapuram kandriga ..	1		
	17		5

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 117 asked by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 935 supra].

Statement 'A' referred to in clause (a).

Categories of staff in the Police department to whom dress is supplied by the Government are shown below :—

(a) Sergeant-Major
(b) Sergeants
(c) Head Constables
(d) Constables
} of the Madras City Police, District Police and State Police Radio Grid.

(e) Jamadar of the Madras City Police and District Police.

(f) Dafadars and Sowars
(g) Police Boys
(h) Boatman
(i) Launch Drivers
} of the Madras City Police.

(j) Subedar-Major
(k) Subedar
(l) Jamadar
} of the Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police.

(m) Havildar-Major
(n) Havildar
(o) Naiks
(p) Lance Naiks
(q) Constables
(r) Bugle Boys
(s) Followers
} of the Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police.

(t) Radio Operators of the State Police Radio Grid.

Statement 'B' referred to in clause (d).

Statement showing the particulars of uniform allowance paid to the Subordinate Police officers.

City and District Police.

Category of officers.	Allowance paid.
1 Inspectors	(i) Initial grant of Rs. 80 on completion of probation. Renewed at intervals of five years except the last three years preceding retirement.
	(ii) Rs. 200 to those transferred from mufassal to Madras City.
	(iii) Rs. 50 when transferred from Madras City to mufassal.

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City and District Police—cont.

Category of officers.	Allowance paid.
2 Sub-Inspectors ..	(i) Initial grant of Rs. 60 in the mufassal and Rs. 100 in Madras City on completion of probation. Renewed at intervals of five years except the last three years preceding retirement. (ii) Rs. 135 to those transferred from mufassal to Madras City. (iii) Rs. 30 when transferred from Madras City to Mufassal.
3 Jamadar (Armed Reserve).	Uniform allowance at Rs. 3–8–0 per mensem.
4 Head Constables and Constables.	Uniform allowance at Rs. 2 per mensem. Clothing allowance of Rs. 1–14–0 to those serving in C.I.D. and Special Branch.

Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Units.

Category of officers.	Allowance paid.
1 Subedars including Subedars-Major and Jamadars (including Jamadar Adjutant).	Uniform allowance at Rs. 3–8–0 per mensem.
2 Havildars-Major, Havildars, Naiks, Lance Naiks and Constables.	Uniform allowance at Rs. 2 per mensem.

Finger-Print Bureau.

Tester Sub-Inspectors.	Initial uniform grant of Rs. 50.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 121 asked by Sri S. Vemiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 936 supra.]

Statement showing the pendency of land acquisition cases in the districts.

District.	*Total number of cases pending in the district.* (a)	*Total number of cases pending in the district for over ten years.* (b)	*Number of cases pending in the district for over five years.* (c)	*Number of cases pending in the district for over one year.* (d)	*Number of cases in which draft notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act was published.* (e)	*Number of cases withdrawn after publication of draft notification under section 4 (1).* (f)	*Number of cases where award stage is reached but pending for some reasons or other.* (g)	*Number of cases in which the Government were pleased to meet the entire cost of acquisition.* (h)
1 Srikakulam ..	33	..	..	33	2	..	2	2
2 Visakhapatnam ..	5	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
3 East Godavari ..	15	..	3	12	12	..	3	5
4 West Godavari ..	50	..	9	41	47	2	1	All cases.
5 Krishna ..	228	..	4	173	89	37	11	2
6 Guntur ..	181	..	..	100	5	..	3	..
7 Nellore	37	..	..	18	18	1	1	3
8 Chittoor	14	..	..	14	14	..	7	7
9 Kurnool	47	..	..	..	..	3	4	8
10 Cuddapah	83	..	..	41	67	3	2	9
11 Bellary	77	..	..	16	17	3	7	43
12 Anantapur ..	5	..	..	..	7	..	5	4
13 Madras	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
14 Chingleput ..	28	..	..	23	27	..	1	17
15 North Arcot ..	29	..	1	21	66	..	5	5
16 South Arcot ..	18	..	..	8	9	..	4	4
17 Tanjore	48	..	..	7	6	..	1	*
18 Tiruchirappalli ..	2[illegible]	..	..	18	24	1	..	4
19 Madurai	34	..	..	17	14	..	7	13
20 Ramanathapuram	26	..	..	11	21	..	2	21
21 Tirunelveli ..	77	..	..	26	51	..	7	39
22 Coimbatore ..	9	..	1	8	9	..	1	1
23 Salem	20	..	1	19	20	2	1	13
24 Malabar	10	..	..	10	10	..	1	7
25 South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Except in a few cases where a nominal contribution was paid by the Harijans capable of paying, the entire cost was met by the Government.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 130 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 941 supra.]

The Public Health Schemes that were taken up under the Post-war Reconstruction and Development Schemes and the results obtained thereunder are given below :—

1. *Training of Health Visitors.*—The scheme provides for the training of Health Visitors in the Government Training School for Health Visitors, Madras, by granting stipend to the students at Rs. 25 per mensem. Seventy-three students were so far trained since 1948 and the scheme is being continued.

2. *Expansion of Malaria Bureau.*—Under the Post-war Reconstruction and Development Schemes. " Expansion of Malaria Bureau was created in this department towards the close of 1945 more or less on the lines laid down in the report of the Health Survey and Development Committee. Besides a Central Malaria Laboratory at Madras and four Regional Malaria Organizations at Bellary, Visakhapatnam, Tanjore and Coimbatore, there are at present 39 Malaria Control Schemes in the various parts of this State spread over an aggregate area of nearly 11,500 square miles benefiting a population of about 2·3 millions. Eleven of these anti-malaria schemes are intended chiefly for assisting land colonization and development, four schemes are functioning in connexion with multi-purpose projects in progress in the State, to secure freedom from Malaria which otherwise may impede the progress of these projects.

After the introduction of Anti-malaria Schemes, Malaria transmission has been stopped in several areas and a fillip has been given to colonization and food production in previously deserted areas. Large areas in the Wynaad and the Agencies previously uninhabited on account of the prevalence of Malaria have now been colonized, as malaria has ceased to exist as a menace. Several thousand acres of virgin soil have been brought under the plough. In Gandamanaickanur Zamin area alone, 1,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. The freedom from Malaria has assisted the Grow More Food Campaign and the people now freed from Malaria have the time and energy for more useful pursuits.

3. *Expansion of Health Service.*—Affording of medical aid and public health services by a twenty-year plan under which no village will be more than 5 miles from the nearest rural dispensary, while in thickly populated areas, a Health Centre will serve 10,000 to 12,000 people are the main objects contemplated in this scheme. One hundred and fifty combined Medical and Public Health Primary Centres and 25 group centres were sanctioned for the first quinquennium commencing from 1948. Out of these, 30 primary health centres were opened in 1948 in the districts of Kurnool, Guntur, North Arcot, Coimbatore and South Malabar. Further implementation of the scheme and the opening of group centres were deferred on account of financial stringency of Government. The

30 centres continue to function with the exception of one centre in North Arcot which was closed down for want of medical personnel. Useful Public Health work has been done by the scheme. Approximately 250 villages are being served by all the Primary Centres benefiting a total population of about 6 lakhs.

Poonamallee Health Unit.—This was started in 1935 and included in the Post-war Development Scheme No. 92. The unit at present consists of four centres and serves a population of 60,000 comprised in 36 Revenue villages in an area of 35 square miles. It continues to do useful work in all directions of Public Health administration and particularly under Maternity and Child-Welfare immunization. It is a field training centre for Sanitary Inspector students and other Public Health post-graduates. It also serves as a model demonstration centre to show as to what an organized Public Health administration would do to improve the health of the rural population.

4. *Nutritional Research.*—Intensive nutrition work in selected areas, and extending its scope to other areas based on the achievement of the results are the chief aims of the scheme. The scheme as reorganized and included under the Post-war Development Schemes of the State, has been fully implemented, during the year 1951–52.

Extensive diet and nutrition surveys have been carried out by the three nutrition units functioning at Poonamalle Health Unit. Tiruchirappalli and Anantapur, to assess the dietary patterns of the families representing different socio-economic status, and also to appraise the nutritional status, of the people especially children. About 1,800 families have been surveyed for their diets till the end of 1952. The people are also being educated on nutritional matters to make their diet nutritious, and balanced by taking locally available cheap nutritious foods.

Two Nutrition clinics attached to the District Headquarters Hospitals started functioning during 1951. The Nutrition Bureau. Madras, has undertaken the training of personnel on the subject of food and nutrition. The Nutrition laboratory, attached to the Nutrition Bureau has been equipped for carrying out routine analysis of foods and for work on problems of applied Nutrition. The scheme submitted by this Department for the training in Scientific Nutrition of lay personnel, etc., by the Central Nutrition Bureau has been approved by Government. A conference on Nutrition was held on 11th August 1952 to review the progress of Nutrition work. carried out in the State. Measures are being taken to implement the decisions arrived at the conference.

5. *Health Education and Publicity.*—Only one Upper Division Clerk has been sanctioned under this scheme. The staff takes part in exhibitions in Madras City and in mufassal. The scheme is progressing.

6. *Rural Water-supply.*—Under the Rural Water-supply Scheme, wells are sunk in accordance with the programme prepared by Collectors and approved by the Government. Twelve thousand

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five hundred and eighty-one wells have been completed from 1948–49 (commencement of the Five-Year Programme) to October 1952 and 5,077 works are in progress.

7. *Water-supply and Drainage Schemes*—(1) *Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.*—All works except sterlization of mains, fittings of taps to fountains and providing chemical treatment plant were completed. Plans and estimates for the first stage of the treatment works have been sanctioned by the Government and the works have been taken up for execution.

(2) *Coimbatore Drainage Scheme.*—Except providing pipe line for digestion tank, erection of pumping plant for supernatant liquor well and digested sludge well, all other works have been completed.

(3) *Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme.*—All works except laying of duplicate main for about 4,000 feet, laying of the 24″ and 14″ feeder mains have been completed.

(4) *Cochin Water-supply Scheme.*—Out of the 25 numbers of additional public fountains to be constructed, 22 fountains were connected. The scheme is in operation.

(5) *Karamadai Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump house, elevated R.C. Reservoir, deepening of well, laying and jointing of distribution pipe line and connection for 7 public fountains completed. Erection of pumpset has to be done.

(6) *Mangalore Water-supply Scheme.*—The original work with Gurpur as source was abandoned and the estimate for the new scheme with Nethravathi as source is under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (General and Buildings). Twenty thousand R.ft. of 20″ diameter C.I. " C " class pipes required for the pumping main have been received and will be laid.

(7) *Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme has been handed over to the municipality early in 1952. Certain minor items such as fixing up the drainage pump, etc., are yet to be completed. Supply and erection of auxiliary pumpset at Intake tower remains to be done.

(8) *Valparai Water-supply Scheme.*—Improvements to suction well and service reservoirs and laying of new pumping main have been completed. Erection of pumpset remains to be done.

(9) *Guntur Water-supply Scheme.*—S.S. Tank has been completed. All the 7 R.C. Service Reservoirs for 4 in low level area and 3 in high level area are nearing completion. Work on the laying of the C.I. pipes for the pumping main and distribution system and the work on the booster station is nearing completion. Works relating to the high and low lift pump-house, raw water pumping station, the provision of pumping plants and the purification plants remain to be done.

(10) *Vijayavada Water-supply Improvements.*—Arrangement of distribution system work has already been completed.

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(11) *Vijayavada Water-supply Scheme (Emergency Scheme).* —Supply and erection of turbine pumpset and construction of pump chamber over circular well No. 2 are the remaining works to be executed.

(12) *Visakhapatnam Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes for the distribution system in Daba Gardens, etc., completed. Installations of III pumping set in T.S.R. Pumping Station and electrification of Gosthani Pump House are in progress.

(13) *Visakhapatnam Partial Drainage Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes and connected masonry works are remaining for completion.

(14) *Chodavaram Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme is completed except for permanent connection to the reservoir and fixing water level indicator. Work on the extensions to the distribution system is also in progress.

(15) *Salur Water-supply Scheme.*—Suction well has to be taken up after the site is decided.

(16) *Kakinada Water-supply Improvements, Part I.*—Land required for the formation of summer storage tank at Samalkota has been acquired. G.I. pipes required for the gravity main are being received.

(17) *Kakinada Water-supply, Part II.*—Except for a few minor items all the works have been completed and handed over to the municipality. The filter beds are already functioning.

(18) *Kakinada Water-supply, Part III.*—Laying and jointing of the distribution system is in progress to the tune of Rs. 81,600 only and the balance of work will be taken up when funds are made available.

(19) *Peddapuram Water-supply Scheme.* The land required for the scheme has been acquired.

(20) *Rajahmundry Water-supply Improvements.*—Work is almost completed except for erection of pump sets which is also in progress.

(21) *Bellary Water-supply Improvements.*—Work on the pump and pump house is nearing completion. Supply and erection of pumping plants, is to be completed.

(22) *Tirupathi Drainage Scheme II Improvements.*—The work has been completed except minor works.

(23) *Voyalpad Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump house, watchmen's quarters and infiltration-*cum*-suction well completed. Laying and jointing of pumping main and the construction of the reservoir are in progress. Work in distribution system is to be taken up.

(24) *Kurnool Water-supply Improvements.*—All work has been completed.

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(25) *Nandyal Water-supply Scheme.*—Supply of pipes and specials are awaited for beginning the work for which orders have been placed.

(26) *Guntakal Water-supply Scheme, II Stage.*—The entire work of the first stage on tank and central trench excavation as sanctioned has been completed. Orders sanctioning the stage of the work for the pumping main, pumping plants and service reservoir have been issued.

(27) *Hindupur Water-supply Scheme, I Stage.*—Work completed.

(28) *Chittoor Drainage Scheme (Balance of Instalment).*—Proposals to go in for a sewered system are under consideration because of the site difficulties and handicaps met with.

(29) *Chittoor Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of the pumping main has been completed for a length of about 18,300 feet and infiltration well completed.

(30) *Tirupathi Water-supply Scheme (Confluence Source).*—Emergency works are completed, and they are functioning. Administrative sanction for the detailed plans and estimates for the scheme has been accorded recently.

(31) *Cuddalore Water-supply Improvements, I Stage.*—Execution of the scheme sanctioned by Government recently.

(32) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works II Instalment of One-year Programme.*—Laying and jointing of 18″ main for 918′ and 24″ main for the balance of 100′ remain to be done.

(33) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works IV Instalment of One-year Programme.*—The entire work has been completed except linking the new main with the old mains.

(34) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works I Instalment of Two-year Programme.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(35) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works II Instalment of Two-year Programme.*—Pipes and specials are being received. The work on the distribution system in the Rockfort area will be taken up shortly for execution.

(36) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works—Rectification of defects.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(37) *Tiruchirappalli Partial Drainage Scheme (Diversion of Sullage).*—A major part of the work is completed and the pump-house construction is being taken up.

(38) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme, I Stage.*—The entire work except the fixing of C.I. grating and baffle plate for the drain junction has been completed.

(39) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme, II Stage.*—Work on the open drains has been mostly completed. Pumping station and appurtenant works are under way.

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(40) *Paramakudy Drainage Scheme.*—Main work has been completed. The scheme as sanctioned has been completed. From the savings available, some additional works are proposed to be taken up.

(41) *Sivaganga Water-supply Scheme.*—The improvements to the tank are completed. Provision of the infiltration gallery and a distribution system has been held over.

(42) *Manapparai Water-supply Scheme.*—The further infiltration works have not yet been taken up pending an examination of the question of treatment necessary for improving the quality of the water.

(43) *Kodaikanad Water-supply Extension to Observatory.*—All the works except the construction of a veranda annexe to the pump-house and the approach road for the pumping station have been completed.

(44) *Karur Water Works—Repairs to infiltration of wells.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(45) *Kumbakonam Water-supply Scheme.*—Work is almost completed except for short gaps in the distribution system.

(46) *Nagapattinam Drainage Scheme.*—Scheme has been completed but for the laying of the 14″ sewage pumping main across the Kaduvaiyar.

(47) *Kayalpatnam Water-supply Scheme.*—The headworks part of the scheme is in rapid progress. Pumping main to the villages has been laid. Distribution system and service reservoirs are to be pursued.

(48) *Palayamkottai Water-supply Scheme.*—Work at headworks has been completed except on the pumping station. The work of constructing one R.C.C. Reservoir is in good progress. Work on laying C.I. pipes for the pumping main and the distribution system is also under execution and is in good progress.

(49) *Srivilliputtur Water-supply Scheme.*—Work on the infiltration gallery and the manhole well at the headworks has been completed departmentally. Work on the masonry service reservoir at Kottamedu is nearing completion. Laying of C.I. pipes for the gravitation main in the first reach of 1,500 has been taken up departmentally. Tenders for the other two reaches as also for the distribution system have been accepted by Government and the work will be taken up shortly. Tenders for the remaining reaches of the gravitation main have been called for by the Executive Engineer (Public Health), Tiruchirappalli.

(50) *Virudhunagar Restricted Drainage Scheme.*—Revised estimate is sanctioned. Further works will be taken up and completed.

(51) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works 1 Instalment of One-Year Programme.*—Fixing of cover slabs is the only remaining item of work to be done.

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(52) *Tuticorin Water-supply Scheme.*—The question of opening a special (Public Health) Subdivision to deal with the comprehensive improvements to the Water-supply Scheme in a planned manner is under consideration.

(53) *Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme.*—Fixing of three air valves and farming the trench portions of the road remain to be done.

(54) *Linking of Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme with Panamarathupatti Water Works.*—The work is almost completed except laying a length of 400 and laying pipe line in railway crossing.

(55) *Arantangi Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed and handed over except for certain minor works to be done.

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APPENDIX VI.

Vide answer to unstarred question No. 141 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 954 supra.]

	1946–47.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951–52.	1952–53.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Contribution to Orissa Government on account of the admission of Oriya candidates of Madras State into the Training Schools in Orissa.	600	640	600	600	520	1,511	320
2 Grant to Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore.	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
3 Grants towards All-India Educational Conference.	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Grants to Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani.	500	..	500	500	500	500	500
5 Grants to Lucknow University for Endowment Lectures on Indian History and Civilization.	..	250	250	..	..	..	..
6 Grants to Tanjore Maharaja Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.	..	10,000	Since booked under separate head of account.				
7 Poet Laureateships	..	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
8 Encouragement of regional languages—award of prizes.	..	2,000	9,000	9,000	10,500	1,000	9,000
9 Grants to Visva Bharathi Santhiniketan.	..	..	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	..
10 Grants to S.I.T.V. towards the exhibition of books suitable for children.		..	..	200	..	..	..
11 Yeomiah scholarships to Muslim boys ..	400	400	400	400	400	400	..
12 Grants to Srimathi Sakuntala Bharathi ..		..	..	5,000	..	..	..
13 Grants to Bharatiya Itikasa Parishad towards the publication of Modern History of India.	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..
14 Grants towards the participation of Education Exhibitions.	..	..	10,000	13,000	7,500	5,000	5,000
15 Grants to Kerala Kala Mandalam	..	..	..	..	2,000	1,000	1,000
16 Grants towards Library Association, Delhi	..	..	..	500	500	500	500
17 Honorarium for the preparation of guide books.	..	..	..	3,040	..	..	..

18 Grants to Travancore University for Malayalam Lexicon.	..	..	5,000	5,000	..	..	..
19 Purchase of copy rights of Poet Bharathi's work.	..	..	..	15,000	15,729	..	..
20 Payment of grants to wife and daughter of Poet Bharathi.	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
21 Travelling allowance to Poet Laureates ..	..	..	..	310	300	..	200
22 Grants to Olympic Association, Madras	..	..	..	1,000	250	11,000	1,000
23 Grants towards stipends and equipment for the blind student Jesudoss Subramaniam in the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry and Palghat.	..	..	..	..	1,050	..	600
24 Grants towards the education experiments conducted by Teachers' Association.	..	..	..	200	500	..	..
25 Grants for the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for the printing and publication of the History of Telugu Chodas.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
26 Contribution to Adult Education Conference, Tanjore.	..	..	..	..	500	..	..
27 Travelling allowance to Poet Laureate Selection Committee.	..	..	..	..	130	..	..
28 Grants to Indian Geographical Society for the publication of souvenir.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
29 Grants towards the purchase of History and Culture of Indian People.	..	..	..	..	..	2,987	..
30 Grants towards the deputation of candidates for the Table Tennis Championship at Vienna.	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
31 Grants to All-India Home Science Conference held at Madras.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
32 Grants to School of Social Work, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
33 Grants to the 14th Olymphiad London—Grants to the Indian Olympic Association.	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..
34 Purchase of books for selection	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
35 Grants to Professor N. Venkatarangiah towards expenditure on studies of his son.	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..
36 Grants towards the holding of Asian Conference at Madras (in June 1947).	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 146 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 958 supra.]

Annexure I.

The Collector has power to make discretionary grants for the following objects from the amount allotted to his district out of the budget provision each year for the following public objects :—

(1) Construction or improvement of public baths and bathing places and bathing ghats.

(2) Improving river landings and foot bridges.

(3) Building culverts and bridges on village cart-tracts and foot-paths or village roads for which no Government grant is available from any other source.

(4) Constructing, repairing, or improving wells or other sources of drinking water for the poorer classes.

(5) Construction or improvement of ponds in panchayat forest for the use of cattle. (This is subject to the condition that the Collector is satisfied that the forest panchayat is unable, for reasons beyond its control, to meet the expenditure.)

(6) Provision and maintenance of playgrounds for village elementary schools and the formation and maintenance of village playgrounds.

(7) Provision of sites for, or improvements of burial and burning grounds and repair of paths leading to such grounds, and provision of additional land for village communal purposes (e.g., thrashing floor or cattle stand).

(8) Provision of ballacuts or boats for crossing streams and canals which are liable to sudden floods.

(9) Contributions towards the relief of poor people whose houses have been burned or who are suffering from the effects of a flood, cyclone or other sudden calamity when relief is immediately required and there is no time to obtain a grant from the Board of Revenue or the Government from the provision under 'Famine Relief' or any other appropriate head.

(10) Contributions to help poor people to obtain materials for building huts, when they are obliged to vacate their houses on account of plague or any other epidemic diseases.

(11) Rewards to persons who have supported law and order in a specially meritorious way, or displayed special courage or public spirit in saving or attempting to save human life.

(12) Extinguishing of fire, including grant of rewards to persons other than members of the Madras Fire Services who show special courage and public spirit and incur risks in putting out fires.

(13) Raising seedlings for tree-planting in villages.

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(14) Any other object which in the Collector's opinion is calculated to promote public well being and contentment.

(15) Award of prizes to the agriculturists for the encouragements of improved farming and livestock production.

The expenditure is subject to the following restrictions :—

(1) Only real village necessities are eligible grants and no grant should be given for any work unless it is a necessity in the particular locality.

(2) Every grant should be non-recurring, i.e., it should not involve any further commitment whatever.

(3) The annual aggregate expenditure in any district should not exceed Rs. 1,000.

NOTE.—This limit has been temporarily raised to Rs. 2,000.

(4) In addition to the above amount, Collectors may incur expenditure on the object specified in item (15), subject to the limits mentioned below :—

District. (1)	Maximum amount per annum. (2)
	RS.
Visakhapatnam	700
East Godavari	550
West Godavari	300
Krishna	500
Guntur	700
Kurnool	450
Bellary	500
Anantapur	500
Cuddapah	400
Nellore	500
Chingleput	350
South Arcot	400
Chittoor	500
North Arcot	500
Salem	600
Coimbatore	650
Tiruchirappalli	300
Tanjore	700
Madurai	600
Ramanathapuram	500
Tirunelveli	500
Malabar	700
South Kanara	450
The Nilgiris	250

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Discretionary Grants by Collectors.

(1)	1949–50. (2)			1950–51. (3)			1951–52. (4)			1952–53 (*up to 31st December* 1952). (5)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Srikakulam	..			1,105	0	0	*3,362	12	0	*2,994	8	0
Visakhapatnam ..	811	12	0	183	0	0	*7,478	9	0	179	7	6
East Godavari ..	*4,030	0	0	*3,556	0	0	1,570	0	0	260	0	0
West Godavari ..	1,869	12	6	*2,860	0	0	2,091	0	0	60	0	0
Krishna	1,125	6	0	1,841	0	0	200	0	0	99	14	0
Guntur	1,518	8	0	*2,715	0	0	2,660	0	0	810	0	0
Nellore	4,992	4	0	1,471	4	6	2,248	14	0	412	12	[illegible]
Cuddapah	1,033	0	0	2,100	3	0	2,320	0	0	64	0	0
Anantapur	1,499	9	3	2,277	5	0	*2,758	6	0	523	15	6
Bellary	*8,460	0	0	*2,600	9	7	*3,390	0	0	90	0	0
Kurnool	*13,219	4	0	2,440	0	0	1,907	12	0	300	0	0
Chittoor	490	8	0	*2,847	11	0	2,499	4	5	1,045	0	0
Chingleput	*8,693	6	0	826	14	9	1,120	0	0	965	0	0
North Arcot	2,497	13	0	2,417	0	0	2,500	0	0	20	0	0
South Arcot	949	0	0	1,980	0	0	1,455	8	0	102	0	0
Tanjore	1,218	6	6	2,161	4	6	*4,409	10	0	1,585	13	0
Tiruchirappalli ..	1,100	0	0	*4,017	8	3	*7,093	5	6	496	0	0
Madurai	*3,169	9	0	1,700	0	0	*3,886	0	0	845	0	0
Ramanathapuram ..	974	6	9	819	11	9	35	0	0	386	8	0
Tirunelveli	2,214	14	5	2,499	0	0	1,842	4	0	500	0	0
Coimbatore	1,560	0	0	1,936	13	0	709	8	0	677	15	0
The Nilgiris	2,227	2	0	1,920	8	0	2,191	9	0	667	1	9
Salem	2,385	12	0	1.148	0	0	2,353	0	0	400	0	0
South Kanara ..	*3,932	12	0	1,077	14	0	1,869	2	9	1,318	2	0
Malabar	*4,603	4	8	*4,060	12	3	*12,949	13	0	921	2	0
Presidency Audit ..	2,847	10	0	..			..			..		
Transfer entries (–) ..	18,440	0	10	20	8	5	2,964	10	4	26	12	0
Grand total ..	54,634	0	0	52,583	0	0	77,366	0	0	15,751	15	6

Discretionary Grants by the Governor.

Details. (1)	1949–50. (2)		1950–51. (3)	1951–52. (4)		1952–53 (*up to 31st December* 1952). (5)	
	RS.	A.	RS.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Assistance to deserving individuals.	3,053	4	2,960	3,910	5	3,255	3
Donations to hospitals, social welfare organizations and other institutions.	17,405	4	17,825	19,095	0	16,961	0

* Includes wrong debits.

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Discretionary Grants by the Governor—cont.

Details. (1)	1949–50. (2) RS.	A.	1950–51. (3) RS.	1951-52. (4) RS.	A.	1952–53 (*up to 31st December 1952.*) (5) RS.	A.
Donations to public relief funds, like Assam Earthquake Relief Fund, Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, etc.	1,609	0	1,010	250	0	1,270	0
Miscellaneous charities like contributions to flag day, collections, etc.	932	4	3,076	1,663	10	660	12
Total ..	24,999	12	24,871	24,918	15	22,146	15

APPENDIX VIII.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 148 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 959 *supra*.]

(*a*) The following are the municipalities for which investigation of a drainage scheme has been taken up, but not completed :—

Masulipatnam	..	Supplemental.
Kozhikode ..	..	Do.
Mangalore ..	..	Do.

(*b*) The following are the municipalities for which drainage schemes have been investigated, but the plans and estimates have not been sanctioned. But as most of these investigations were carried out years ago, and in most cases for open drainage schemes, it will be necessary to carry out a supplemental investigation before plans and estimates are drawn up. The question of such supplemental investigation will be brought up for consideration as and when each scheme reaches its turn in the priority list :—

Vizianagaram.	Tenali.
Kakinada.	Nellore.
Eluru.	Kurnool.
Palacole.	Hindupur.
Adoni.	Dharapuram.
Palani.	Erode.
Periyakulam.	Gobichettipalayam.
Dindigul.	Udumalpet.
Bodinayakkanur.	Chidambaram.
Kodaikanal.	Sivakasi.
Karaikudi.	Tuticorin.
Kancheepuram.	Coonoor.

Tiruvellore.	Cochin.
Tiruvannamalai.	Kumbakonam.
Rasipuram.	

Note.—Kumbakonam and Eluru Drainage Schemes in the above list have been re-investigated and the plans and estimates therefor are awaiting sanction.

(*c*) There is no municipal drainage scheme for which plans and estimate have been sanctioned and the execution for which has not been taken up.

(*d*) The following municipal drainage schemes are under execution in different stages of progress. The figures in brackets indicate the years in which the first investigation was completed :—

Visakhapatnam	(1949)
Chittoor	(1892)
Tirupathi	(1890)
Tirupathur	(1949)
Salem	(1939)
Coimbatore	(1929)
Nagapattinam	(1905)
Srirangam	(1928)
Tiruchirappalli (Partial) ..	(1949)
Virudunagar (Partial)	(1934)
Madurai	(1938)

APPENDIX IX.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 149 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 959 *infra*.]

(*a*) The total grants made to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes in 1950–51 and 1951–52 are as follows :—

	RS.
1950–51	24,84,284
1951–52	39,29,480

(*b*) Grant sanctioned during 1950–51 for Water-supply and Drainage Schemes for the local bodies—

	Name of the scheme.	Amount of grant sanctioned. RS.
	Municipal Water-supply Scheme—50. Civil Works—	
1	Cochin Water-supply Scheme	7,100
2	Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme (duplication of gravitation main).	1,54,600

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	Name of the scheme.	Amount of grant sanctioned.
		RS
	Municipal Water-supply Scheme—50. *Civil Works*—cont.	
3	Erode Water-supply Scheme	12,500
4	Guntakal 1st stage	25,600
5	Guntur	12,80,934
6	Hindupur	17,100
7	Kakinada Improvements, Part I	20,000
8	Kakinada Improvements, Part II	71,700
9	Kodaikanal	6,950
10	Kozhikode	18,700
11	Kumbakonam, II Stage	2,[illegible]8,200
12	Kurnool	9,600
13	Mangalore	24,400
14	Pollachi	2,800
15	Salem	85,300
16	Tiruppur	18,200
17	Visakhapatnam	53,800
	Municipal Drainage Scheme—	
18	Coimbatore Drainage Scheme	1,83,800
19	Srirangam first instalment	13,400
20	Srirangam second instalment	21,000
21	Tirupathi	25,000
	Panchayat Water-supply Scheme—	
22	Arantangi Water-supply Scheme ..	27,900
23	Chodavaram	65,500
24	Dharmavaram	2,500
25	Karamadai	12,400
26	Manaparai	900
27	Valparai	[illegible],500
28	Voyalpad	32,600
29	Samalkot Storm-water Drainage	8,200
	Grant sanctioned under 39. *Public Health—Municipal Water-supply Scheme*—	
30	Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme	10,000
31	Madurai	15,000
32	Tuticorin	800
33	Vellore	300
34	Vijayavada—Re-arrangement of distribution system.	0,000
	Municipal Drainage Scheme—	
35	Rajahmundry Partial Drainage scheme ..	1,600
	Total ..	24,84,284

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Grant sanctioned during 1951–52 for Water-supply and Drainage Schemes for the local bodies—

	Name of the scheme.	Amount of grant sanctioned.
		RS.
	Municipal Water-supply Schemes—	
1	Cochin Water-supply Scheme	7,000
2	Coimbatore—Duplication of Gravitation Main.	4,55,900
3	Srivilliputtur	1,30,300
4	Erode	4,500
5	Guntur	20,40,000
6	Hindupur	1,600
7	Kakinada Improvements, Part I	2,58,100
8	Kakinada Improvements, Part II	30,000
9	Kodaikanal	4,600
10	Kozhikode	8,130
11	Kumbakonam, II stage	1,97,500
12	Kurnool	24,200
13	Mangalore	19,400
14	Salur	900
15	Salem (Mettur)..	1,04,800
16	Tiruppur Water-supply Scheme	2,900
17	Visakhapatnam	7,590
18	Bellary	2,500
19	Palayamkottai	4,60,000
20	Peddapuram	51,200
	Municipal Drainage Schemes—	
21	Coimbatore	40,550
22	Srirangam, II stage	18,200
23	Tirupathi, VI instalment	14,300
	Panchayat Water-supply—	
24	Arantangi	2,775
25	Chodavaram	11,400
26	Dharmavaram	1,425
27	Karamadai	8,000
28	Valparai	8,600
29	Vayalpad	11,500
	Total ..	39,29,480

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(c) Note showing the progress made so far on the schemes mentioned in answer to clause (b) above—

1. *Cochin Water-supply Scheme.*—All the 25 numbers of additional fountains have been constructed. All the available pipes were laid except seven fountains, the rest were connected. The scheme is in operation.

2. *Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme.*—Duplication of gravitation main: All works except completion of duplicate main for about 4,000 feet laying of 24 inches and 14 inches feeder main and duplication of off-take at headworks, have been completed.

3. *Srivilliputtur Water-supply Scheme.*—Work on the infiltration gallery and the manhole well at the headworks has been completed. Work on the masonry service reservoir at Kottamedu is nearing completion. Laying the C.I. pipes for the gravitation main in the first reach of 1,500 feet has been taken up departmentally. Tenders for the other two reaches have been accepted by Government and work will be taken up shortly.

4. *Erode Water-supply Scheme Improvements.*—All works completed.

5. *Guntur Water-supply Scheme.*—(1) S.S. Tank. Work on this has been completed.

(2) All the four service reservoirs for low level area are nearing completion.

In high level area all the three reservoirs are nearing completion.

Work on the laying of the C.I. pipes for the pumping main and distribution system is nearing completion. Works relating to the high and low lift pumphouse and the purification plants remain to be completed.

6. *Hindupur Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed.

7. *Guntakal Water-supply Scheme—First stage.*—The entire work on tank and central trench excavation as sanctioned has been completed.

8. *Kakinada Water-supply Improvement—Part I.*—Land required for the formation of summer storage tank has been acquired. Execution of work is yet to be started. C.I. pipes required for the work are being received.

9. *Kakinada Water-supply—Part II.*—Except for a few minor items all the works have been completed and handed over to the Municipality.

10. *Kodaikanal Water-supply—Extension to observatory area.*—All the works except the construction of a veranda and the approach road for the pumping station have been completed.

11. *Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.*—All works except sterilization of mains, fittings of taps to fountains and providing

chemical treatment plant were completed. Plans and estimates for the I stage of the "Treatment works" have been sanctioned by the Government.

12. *Kumbakonam Water-supply Scheme—II Stage.*—Work has been completed except for removing and relaying the old 3 inches pipe lines. The reservoirs and the distribution system will be handed over to the Municipality shortly.

13. *Kurnool Water-supply Scheme.*—Work has been completed.

14. *Mangalore Water-supply Scheme.*—The original work with Gurpur as source was abandoned and the estimate for the new scheme with Nethravathi as source has been sanctioned. Twenty thousand r.ft. of 20 inches diameter C.I. 'C' class pipes required for the pumping main, have been received.

15. *Salur Water-supply Scheme.*—Investigation is in progress. Boring operations on the upstream side of the headworks completed.

16. *Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme has been handed over to the Municipality early in 1952. Certain minor items, such as, fixing up the drainage pump, etc., are yet to be completed. Supply and erection of auxilliary pumpset at Intake tower remain to be done.

17. *Tiruppur Water-supply Scheme Improvements.*—Laying and jointing of 3,290 r.ft. of 3 inches pipes and construction of four additional public fountains have been completed.

18. *Visakhapatnam Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes for the distribution system in Daba Gardens, etc., have been completed. Installation of III pumping set in T.S.R. Pumping station and electrification of Gosthani Pump house are in progress.

19. *Bellary Water-supply Improvements.*—Work has been taken up for execution and is in good progress. About 75 per cent of the work on the sump and the pump house has been completed.

20. *Palayamkottai Water-supply Scheme.*—Work at Headworks completed except the pumping station. The work of constructing one R.C.C. reservoir is in good progress. Work on laying C.I. pipes for the pumping main and the distribution system is also under execution.

21. *Peddapuram Water-supply Scheme.*—The land required for the scheme has been acquired.

22. *Coimbatore Drainage Scheme.*—Except the following, viz., C.I. pipe line for sludge and erection of pumping plant for supernatant liquor well and digested sludge well all other works have been completed.

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23. *Srirangam Drainage Scheme—II Stage.*—Work on the construction of open drains and the laying of Intercepting sewer, is in good progress. The 7-inch pumping main has been laid for the full length. Work on the P.S. No. 1 is in progress.

24. *Tirupati Drainage Scheme—VI instalment.*—The work has been completed except minor works relating to the fixing of barbed wire fencing.

25. *Arantangi Water-supply Scheme.*—Works completed and handed over to the panchayat.

26. *Chodavaram Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme completed except for permanent connection to the reservoir and fixing water level indicator. Work on the extension to the distribution system is also in progress.

27. *Dharmavaram Water-supply Scheme.*—The work has been completed and handed over.

28. *Karamadai Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump houses, elevated R.C. reservoir, deepening of well, laying and jointing of distribution pipe line and connexion for seven public fountains have been completed. Erection of pumpset is yet to be done.

29. *Valparai Water-supply Scheme.*—Improvements to suction well and Service Reservoirs and laying of new pumping main have been completed.

30. *Voyalpad Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump house, watchman's quarters and infiltration-*cum*-suction well completed. Laying and jointing of pumping main and the construction of reservoir are in progress.

31. *Pollachi Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed in 1950–51 itself.

32. *Srirangam Drainage Scheme—I Stage.*—The entire work except construction of No. 10 drain completed.

33. *Samalkot Storm-water Drainage.*—Work completed in 1949–50 itself.

34. *Manapparai Water-supply Improvements.*—Investigation of a fresh source of water-supply to the panchayat is in progress. Actual execution of the work has not yet been taken up.

35. *Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed.

36. *Madurai Water-supply Improvements.*—All works completed except for minor works in fixing a sluice valve in the collecting well and fixing the enamel water guages.

37. *Tuticorin Water-supply Scheme.*—Well constructed. Yield test has been conducted and the improvements to the scheme to be decided upon based on the test results.

38. *Vellore Water-supply Improvements.*—The work has already been completed.

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39. *Vijayavada Water-supply—Re-arrangement of distribution system.*—Work has already been completed.

40. *Rajahmundry Partial Drainage Scheme.*—The entire work has already been completed.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 151 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 961 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1149, Home, dated 25th March 1948.

Police—Special Armed Police Units—Selection and appointment of Subordinate Officers—Instructions—*Ad hoc* rule—Issued.

The Government do not consider it desirable to delegate the powers to relax rules as proposed in the Inspector-General's letter first cited. The *ad hoc* rules issued in paragraph 3 of this order will serve the purpose in view.

2. The Inspector-General is requested to see that only the best men available are selected and appointed to the Special Armed Police Units. He is also requested to direct that when two or more persons are appointed simultaneously, their order of seniority should be fixed at the time of passing the order of appointment.

3. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 10 of the Madras District Police Act, 1859 (Central Act XXIV of 1859) and sections 9 and 11 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888) read with section 243 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following rules.

The rules hereby made shall be deemed to have come into force on the 7th November 1947.

RULES.

1. The provisions of the Special Rules for the Malabar Special Police Subordinate Service except rules 3, 6, 8, 9 and 11 (*a*) shall, so far as may be, apply to the subordinate officers and men in the Special Armed Police Units, subject to the modification that in rule 17 (*b*) of the said rules, the second sentence shall be omitted.

2. The appointing authority for the said officers and men shall be the Special Officer for the Organization and Control of the Special Armed Police Units.

3. Nothing contained in the Special Rules for the Madras Police Subordinate Service shall apply to the said officers and men.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to clause (*a*) of unstarred question No. 157 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 964 supra.]

The purposes for which and the days for which each of the four Calyx drills were used, are detailed below :—

Calyx Drill No. 1 (*M.* 3 *type*).—The drill was handed over to the Public Works Department on the 16th July 1948 for despatch to Somasila for work under the Krishna-Pennar Project. It was with the Public Works Department at Somasila till December 1949 when it got submerged in floods and was damaged. The drill after repairs in the Public Works Department Workshops was handed over to the Officer-in-charge, Lignite investigation, Neyveli, on 1st June 1951 and is still with him.

Calyx Drill No. 2 (*M.* 3 *type*).—This drill was handed over to the Officer-in-charge, Lignite investigation, Neyveli, on 23rd November 1948, and is still with him.

Calyx Drill No. 3 (M. 3 *type*).—The drill was loaned to the Public Works Department on 14th April 1949 to drill out cores at the site of the proposed Ramapadasagar Dam across the Godavari river for examination of the rock below the river-bed. It was received back from the Public Works Department on 29th August 1949 and was used for putting down a boring for the South Indian Railway at Tambaram till 12th January 1950. Subsequently the drill was used for the following works :—

Period of work.	Name of the party.	Purpose.
January to April 1950.	T. N Govindarajulu Naidu, Mylapore.	Water-supply.
May 1950	Repairs	..
June to September 1950.	Simpson's farm at Velacheri.	Agriculture.
October to December 1950.	Overhauling the engine and drill.	..
January to August 1951.	Transport to South Kanara and drilling for investigation of ceramic materials.	Industrial.

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Period of work.	Name of the party.	Purpose.
September to November 1951.	Due to rains in the West Coast the drill was moved to Coimbatore district for United Bleachers, Limited, Mettupalayam.	Water-supply.
December 1951 to October 1952.	Retransported to West Coast and continued China Clay Investigation at Kasaragod.	Industrial.

Calyx Drill No. 4 (M. 3 type).—The unit on receipt was assembled and deputed for work on 14th November 1950 to Sri G. D. Naidu, Coimbatore, for putting down borings to tap good supply of water. The drill was withdrawn on 22nd January 1953. The drill has since been allotted for taking up the work of prospecting china clay deposits in Nellore district.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 159 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 965 supra.]

Serial number and name of the district headquarters hospitals.	*Amount spent by Government during the two quinquenniums ending on* 1947. Construction of additional wards for in-patients including cost of work in progress.	1947. Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress. X-Ray.	Blood banks.	Operation theatres.	Out-patient waiting rooms.	1952. Construction of additional wards for in-patients including cost of work in progress.	1952. Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress. X-Ray.	Blood banks.	Operation theatres.	Out-patient waiting rooms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	16,280	..	..	..	..
2 North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..
3 South Arcot.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,675	2,531	..	..	..
4 Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Coimbatore	270	..	..	..	20,898	72,057 *	..	..	2,495	4,770
8 Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 East Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	39,000	..	..	..	..
10 West Godavari * .	..	..	..	..	..	8,28,333–152(e)	..	..	..	..
11 Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Krishna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	96,283 †	..	..	..	..
15 Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Malabar	23,600	..	..	..	..	7,28,200 (a)	..	33,700	4,100	..
17 The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Amount spent by Government during the two quinquenniums ending on—cont.

Serial number and name of the district headquarters hospitals.	1947. *Construction of additionol words for in-patients including cost of work in progress.*	1947. *Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress.* *X-Ray.*	*Blood banks.*	*Operation theatres.*	*Out-patient waitting rooms.*	1952. *Construction of additional wards for in-patients including cost of work in progress.*	1952. *Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress.* *X-Ray.*	*Blood banks.*	*Operation theatres.*	*Out-patient waiting rooms.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.							RS.		
18 Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,400	..	..
19 Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Tanjore (The Raja Mirasdar District Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore).	No additional building constructed. Only the existing Medical school building was utilized with necessary alterations. Cost involved is Rs. 4,975.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	No additional buildings constructed. Only the existing Medical school building was utilized with necessary alterations. Cost involved is Rs. 6,000.	Nil.	No additional building built. Only the existing building of the Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Tanjore, was utilized with necessary alteration. Cost involved is Rs. 60.	Nil.	Nil.
22 Tiruchirappalli ..	3,77,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,37,738 (c)	..	..
23 Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,257	..	..
24 Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* An expenditure of Rs. 70,150 has been incurred on the acquisition of lands for Women and Children Hospital at Coimbatore. This has also been included in the total sum of Rs. 72,057.

† Separate estimates have not been prepared for this work and hence it is not possible to give the cost of construction of each department.

(*a*) Expenditure on new buildings which provide X-ray and operation block with post-operative wards.

(*b*) It is reported that it is difficult to split up the cost of buildings according to various medical branches.

(*c*) Particulars of the expenditure in the prescribed form are not available.

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Appendix XIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 160 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 965 supra.]

Statement showing the distribution of 'Padipantalu' for the year 1952 (January to December 1952).

Serial number and name of the month.	Number of copies printed.	Number of subscribers.	Number of copies sold by sales agents.	Total of columns (3) and (4).	Number of copies issued as Complementary to Editors of Journals.	Number of copies issued as Reference for Departmental staff.	Total of columns (6) and (7).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1952.							
1 January	50,470	49,631	424	50,055	47	368	415
2 February	49,600	49,162	25	49,187	47	366	413
3 March	49,380	48,863	87	48,950	47	383	430
4 April	49,100	48,681	50	48,731	47	322	369
5 May	49,600	49,171	20	49,191	47	362	409
6 June	45,940	45,457	60	45,517	47	376	423
7 July	45,070	44,564	80	44,644	47	379	426
8 August	46,650	46,187	45	46,232	47	371	418
9 September	47,090	46,665	..	46,665	47	378	425
10 October	43,220	42,793	..	42,793	47	380	427
11 November	39,830	39,285	112	39,397	48	385	433
12 December	34,875	34,325	115	34,440	43	387	435

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APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 162 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, pages 967–968 supra.]

Head of account.	*Year.*	*Grain.*	*Shortages reported in the Appropriation Accounts, 1949–50.*	*Quantities regularised up to the 31st December 1952.*	*Balance.*	*Value.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	RS.
(1) Rice and paddy	1944–45	Rice	2,298	1,293	1,000	8,344
	1945–46	Rice	22,689	2,016	20,673	2,35,155
	1946–47	Rice	27,925	10,155	17,770	1,87,325
	1948–49	Paddy ..	18,352	15,998	2,354	23,086
		Rice	52,709	46,252	6,457	1,20,665
	1949–50	Paddy ..	1,602	1,378	224	2,218
		Rice	3,310	2,167	1,143	20,169
(2) Wheat and wheat products ..	1945–46	Wheat ..	1,300	1,300	..	..
	1947–48	Wheat ..	760	156	604	6,342
		Wheat products.	430	273	157	2,892
		Biscuits ..	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	..	..
	1948–49	Wheat ..	2,164	772	1,392	24,621
		Wheat products.	433	207	226	5,396
	1949–50	Wheat ..	20,637	11,857	8,780	1,40,480
		Wheat products.	1,364	1,082	282	7,544
(3) Other grains	1946–47	Pulses ..	2,088	323	1,765	22,063
		Millets ..	18,115	4,164	13,951	95,961
	1947–48	Pulses ..	2,989	578	2,411	30,138
		Pulses ..	222 bags.	..	222 bags.	6,028
		Millets. ..	10,121	3,449	6,672	68,757

	1948–49	Pulses ..	65	24	41	513
		Millets ..	35,854	24,867	11,167	1,16,221
	1949–50	Pulses ..	5,078	2,361	2,714	33,925
		Millets ..	20,976	8,716	12,260	1,15,256
(4) Government depot for rice ..	1946–47	Paddy ..	227	..	227	83,682
		Rice	8,498	130	8,368	
	1948–49	Paddy ..	973	127	846	1,06,637
		Rice	13,812	5,787	8,025	
	1949–50	Paddy ..	93,603	38,280	55,323	18,83,906
		Rice	126,868	54,853	72,015	
(5) Dehydrated potatoes	1947–48	D.H.P. ..	542,687	4,922	5,37,765	7,05,816
	1948–49	D.H.P. ..	42,394	42,394	..	..
	1949–50	D.H.P. ..	55	55	..	..
(6) Paddy and other seeds	1949–50	–	18,260 lb.	16,600 lb.	1,660 lb.	156
(7) Manures (other than chemical manures).	1949–50	..	Value Rs. 21,514	Value Rs. 21,514	..	..
(8) Purchase and distribution of iron and steel for agricultural implements.	1947–48	–	Rs. 263	Rs. 263	..	..
	1949–50	–	„ 540	„ 240	..	Rs. 300
(9) Chemical manures	1947–48	–	„ 5,353	„ 4,381	..	„ 972
	1948–49	–	„ 5,430	„ 1,792	..	„ 3,638
	1949–50	–	„ 70	..	..	„ 70

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Explanatory Note.

Foodgrains are moved from different sources of supply according to the allotment from the Government of India and also from procurement sources internally. In the case of rice, stocks are received from Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Ajmer, etc., and from overseas. The purchase prices vary with reference to the sources of supply. Freight charges and incidentals also vary with reference to the source and destination stations. The value of the shortages given in the above statement includes freight charges, incidentals, and surcharge, if any, levied. In regard to rice and paddy, the cost price is worked out on the basis of the total value of stock handled during the year and an average rate is adopted. In regard to wheat, wheat products, milo and overseas millets, the average pooled rates prevalent for the grain during the concerned year is adopted. An average rate for all pulses prevalent during the relevant period has been taken for pulses. Towards freight and incidentals, an uniform rate of As. 8 per maund has been adopted.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 166 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 971 supra.]

A Village Production Council consists of five to ten members, representing the following classes :—

(i) cultivators in the village ;

(ii) artisans in the village ;

(iii) suitable representatives from existing panchayats and co-operative institutions ; and

(iv) representatives of bodies that may have been created by the Agricultural department.

The Tahsildar will also nominate a suitable village official of the place to act as Secretary to the Council.

The aims and objects of the Village Production Councils are as follows :—

(i) Framing programmes of production to be achieved at each harvest by the village ;

(ii) assessing results attained at each harvest ;

(iii) taking steps to bring under cultivation land at present lying uncultivated ;

(iv) arranging for the cultivation of land not cultivated or managed by the owners ;

(v) assisting in securing minimum standards of tillage to be observed in the village with a view to increasing production ;

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(vi) stimulating production through prize and other incentive schemes ;

(vii) promoting the cultivation of high-yielding food crops ;

(viii) organizing volun ary labour for Community works ; and

(ix estimating and assisting in the provision of requirements of local raw materials for the artisans of the village.

Name of districts in which the Village Production Councils have been formed.	Total number of Councils so far formed.
1 Tanjore	639
2 Kurnool	68
3 The Nilgiris	38
4 Guntur	185
5 Tirunelveli	220
6 North Arcot	335
7 Anantapur	392
8 East Godavari	88
9 West Godavari	47
10 Nellore	122
11 Cuddapah	302
12 Ramanathapuram	550
13 Malabar	315
14 Bellary	519
15 Coimbatore	180
16 Visakhapatnam	497
17 South Arcot	307
18 Srikakulam	121
19 Tiruchirappalli	377

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 167 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 972 supra.]

Statement showing the first three municipal towns and districts that returned highest death rates, death rates from some specific diseases, infant and maternal mortality rates in 1950 and 1951.

	Municipalities—	1950	Municipalities—	1951
1 (a) Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population.	Pollachi	38·58	Nellore	34·58
	Madras	38·23	Chingleput	33·98
	Nellore	37·31	Mannargudi	27·67

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	Districts— 1950		Districts— 1951	
1 (*a*) Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population—*cont.*	Tirunelveli	23·40	Tirunelveli	21·40
	Madurai	22·01	Srikakulam	20·54
	Tanjore	21·89	North Arcot	18·81
	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
(*b*) (i) *Enteric fever.*—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Udipi	1·49	Cochin	1·10
	Mangalore	1·48	Udipi	0·93
	Hindupur	1·48	Tadpatri	0·87

(Figures for districts are not available, as enteric fever is not a separate registrable causeus of death.)

	1950		1951	
(ii) *Respiratory diseases*—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Palni	10·76	Palni	10·33
	Madras	9·61	Madras	7·55
	Madurai	9·51	Chingleput	7·06
	Districts—		Districts—	
	Nilgiris	3·82	Madurai	2·26
	Madurai	3·23	Nilgiris	2·20
	Coimbatore	2·11	Coimbatore	2·03
	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
(iii) *Cholera.*—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Tiruvarur	3·21	Mannargudi	2·46
	Mannargudi	2·86	Tiruvarur	1·89
	Madurai	2·33	Chidambaram	1·59
	Districts—		Districts—	
	Madurai	2·30	South Arcot	0·84
	Tanjore	1·77	Cuddapah	0·77
	South Arcot	1·36	Tirunelveli	0·71
	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
(iv) *Smallpox.*—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Chittoor	3·84	Salur	5·63
	Guntakal	2·81	Villupuram	5·12
	Tiruvallur	2·53	Palakole	2·81
	Districts—		Districts—	
	Guntur	0·87	Guntur	0·79
	Kurnool	0·59	Srikakulam	0·76
	Anantapur	0·49	Kurnool	0·68
	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
(*c*) (i) *Infant mortality.*—Rate per 1,000 live births.	Melapalayam	198·30	Salur	272·54
	Madras	187·72	Anakapalle	189·59
	Anakapalle	187·34	Tirunelveli	176·69
	Districts—		Districts—	
	West Godavari (plains)	165·81	West Godavari (plains).	148·44
	East Godavari (plains)	157·34	Tirunelveli	143·60
	Tirunelveli	151·77	Srikakulam	141·25
	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
(ii) *Maternal mortality.*—Rate per 1,000 births (live and still).	Rajapalayam	21·08	Nellore	21·01
	Tadpatri	19·73	Palayamkottai	20·68
	Chingleput	19·12	Chingleput	18·60
	Districts—		Districts—	
	Tanjore	10·38	Tanjore	9·58
	Tiruchirappalli	10·08	Anantapur	8·23
	Cuddapah	9·16	Tiruchirappalli	8·22

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(*d*) In the ultimate analysis, the reduction of general death rate in the districts and municipalities under item (*a*) of the question is possible only if and when the long-term plan of provisions of hygienic environment—including proper housing, protected water-supplies, adequate drainage, sanitary excretal disposal and safe food supply is implemented. However, programmes for improvement of rural and urban water-supplies and drainage in urban areas are being implemented to the extent funds have been provided and the maternity and child-welfare services are being extended as far as funds are available.

2. In the municipalities, where high mortality rates from enteric fever were recorded in 1950 and 1951, anti-typhoid inoculations among contacts, isolation of cases in hospitals wherever possible, chlorination of water-supply sources were carried out.

3. In the areas affected by cholera, intensive anti-cholera inoculation drive was carried out by detailing additional Health Inspectors, Cholera Inspectors and Cholera Overseers. Cholera cases were isolated in temporary isolation sheds and disinfection of infective discharges and materials, chlorination of water-supplies were carried out. Propaganda on methods of prevention of infection was also done by means of distribution of pamphlets, posters, etc. Besides these temporary measures, the execution of the five-year water-supply and drainage schemes in urban and rural areas have been undertaken. Provision of public and private sanitary conveniences by enforcing necessary sections of the Madras Public Health Act is being pushed through vigorously.

4. In the areas where high mortality rates from smallpox were recorded in 1950 and 1951, and in other areas also, intensive primary vaccinations and revaccinations among the vulnerable groups were carried out by augmenting the permanent staff by temporary trained vaccinators. Wherever possible, temporary sheds were put up for isolation and treatment of smallpox patients.

5. The high mortality rates from respiratory diseases in municipalities mentioned under section (*b*) of the question are mostly due to overcrowding and congestion. Steps are generally taken to improve housing conditions by periodical inspection of houses and enforcing provisions of the Madras Public Health Act, clearance of slums, etc., as far as practicable under the limited finances available to local authority. In Nilgiris district, climatic conditions favour high incidence of respiratory diseases.

6. In view of the high infant and maternal mortality rates recorded in the municipalities and districts, the maternity and child-welfare services have been extended as far as funds of the local authority permitted. In the places mentioned in answer to item (*c*) of the question 31 maternity and child-welfare centres were established during 1950 and 1951.

தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 23rd July 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Postponement of the election to the Baliapatam Panchayat Board.

908-A *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state why the Government have suddenly issued orders to postpone the election to the Baliapatam Panchayat Board in North Malabar originally fixed for 6th July 1953?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Government ordered that the elections to the panchayats in the Malabar District should be postponed till the rigour of the monsoon was over and consequently the elections to the Baliapatam Panchayat were postponed by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"May I know, Sir, when was the postponement order passed and when was it published in that area?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, after the monsoon broke out, it was practically impossible to conduct elections in North Malabar. I cannot give the exact date. Some time ago the orders were issued and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards postponed the elections and they will be taken up again in August."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Sir, under whose recommendations were the elections postponed?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, it was postponed on some representations of the people of Malabar, including our Hon. Minister."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Sir, are the Government aware of the great amount of inconvenience and trouble that would be caused to the people by the postponement of these elections?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, hon. Members should know what monsoon in Malabar is. It is not like in other areas, say in Madras. It is practically impossible to conduct elections when there are rains in Malabar. It will be raining continuously for three or four days."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May I know, Sir, what exactly are the reasons which actuated the Hon. Minister for Law to write to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration so as to persuade him to postpone the elections? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The elections to panchayat boards had to be postponed because of the monsoon, Sir."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" In the order published by the Regional Inspector of Local Boards, it is stated that the elections are postponed ' owing to rain and some other reasons '. May I know from the Hon. Minister what those ' some other reasons ' are? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, they are that voters cannot be made to stand during rain or in the rain."

Compensation to the victims of the Railway accident at Molakalacheruvu.

* 908-B *Q.*—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken to move the Central Government for securing adequate and speedy compensation for the victims of the railway accident at Molakalacheruvu, Madanapalle taluk?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Central Government have very promptly appointed a Claims Commissioner for settling claims for compensation for the victims of the railway accident. The Claims Commissioner took charge of the post on 1st July 1953."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, may I know how many died in the railway accident? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I am not prepared for all kinds of questions like that. I have answered the question about the appointment of the Claims Commissioner."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, what is the time given to the sufferers in the accident to apply for compensation? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There are definite rules about these matters, Sir. It is under these rules that applications will be made and the Claims Commissioner will go into them and pay compensation under these rules."

Expenditure in connexion with the tour of the President of India.

* 909 *Q.*—SRI C. KANDASWAMI (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the Government in making bandobust arrangement for the tour of the President in different parts of our State during February 1953?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The total expenditure incurred by the Government in making bandobust arrangements for the tour of the President in different parts of this State during February 1953 was Rs. 45,792."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, is it not the Government of India that generally incurs all the expenditure, when the President of the Republic tours the States? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, this is expenditure incurred by the State Government."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, may we know whether the tour in question of the President of the Indian Republic was a private one for, he had been visiting a lot of pilgrim centres? Or, was it an official one in the interests of the State? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the President toured in his capacity as President."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, why should the State incur expenditure on the President's tours? Should not the Government of India incur such expenditure? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, this is expenditure incurred by the State for providing bandobust arrangements. There is no provision that the Government of India should bear this expenditure."

* 910 *Q.*—SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—" This question may be adjourned to to-morrow, Sir."

* 911 *Q.*—THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, this question may be put off."

X-ray treatment in the State.

* 912 *Q.*—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of X-ray cases treated in 1949–50; and 1951–52; and

(*b*) the number of cases of free X-ray treatment of poor people in the State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—

	1949–50.	1951–52.
" (*a*)	153,026	161,108
" (*b*)	142,311	151,416 "

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Sir, to how many districts do these figures relate? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, X-ray treatment is given in two of the City hospitals and also at Madurai and at Visakhapatnam."

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Murder cases in Kottayam taluk.

* 913 Q.—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Hon. Minister for Law received any memorandum from Sri T. K. Raju at Tellicherry in the month of January 1953, regarding the negligence on the part of police authorities in investigating certain murder cases in Kottayam; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) A report has been obtained from the Inspector-General of Police. The report shows that no such murders as alleged were committed, and that there was no negligence on the part of the police in the investigation of the cases. One of the alleged murders is reported to be a case of suicide; in the second, the person said to have been murdered is still alive, and has been traced; and in the third, the woman alleged to have been murdered has been missing, and the report shows that there is no evidence to show that it is a case of murder."

8-40 a.m SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—" In Dharmatam village in Tellicherry taluk, one woman named Panchali was not seen for the last few months. It was suspected that it was a case of murder due to the quarrels amongst the neighbours. Did the Government conduct any investigation; if not, will they investigate the matter now?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" It was on mere suspicion in respect of the other case also that allegation was made that it was a case of murder. Fortunately or unfortunately it was found later that the man was living and still alive. So again, an allegation is made simply because a woman is missing that she is murdered. There is absolutely no ground to suspect that the woman is murdered."

DR. K. B. MENON:—" Are the Government aware that of late there has been an increase in the number of murders in those areas which used to have the least crime report? Is there any particular reason for this?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I am not in a position to answer this question as it does not arise out of the main question."

* 914 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—" Question No. 914 will be taken up tomorrow."

Electricity extension schemes.

* 915 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many electricity extension schemes districtwar were sanctioned by the previous Government headed by Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja during 1949 to 1952;

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(*b*) how many of them were taken up for execution by that Government; and

(*c*) how many have since been given up by the present Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Electricity Extension schemes are investigated, sanctioned and executed as a routine process, solely with reference to the funds available for expenditure on such schemes from time to time. The number of schemes investigated and executed are very large and the costs of the schemes themselves vary from a few hundreds to even a crore of rupees. The time and labour involved in collecting the historical and statistical information required by the hon. Member will not be commensurate with whatever object is sought to be achieved."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are going to take up those schemes since the present Government loan has been over-subscribed? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The question is about the electricity extension schemes districtwar sanctioned by the previous Government during the years 1949 to 1952 and the districts would be not more than 4 or 5. I hope the Government would be able to give us the information without much trouble and I do not see any reason why the trouble should not be taken? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I may submit, Sir, that the number of districts is not 4 or 5 as mentioned by the hon. Member. The information is required for the whole State. That is why I said that the time and labour involved in collecting the historical and statistical information required by the hon. Member will not be commensurate with whatever object is sought to be achieved."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" In view of the fact that electricity schemes are always very remunerative, will the Government consider at least in the future extending these electricity schemes to the districts? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Where the schemes are remunerative, they are being taken up for implementation when the financial position justifies the taking up of such schemes."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" May I bring to the notice of the Government that there are a very large number of disappointees in the district of South Arcot and if there are any schemes to be implemented now, will the Government consider taking up the schemes in South Arcot district? "

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The Hon. Sri N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, I believe it is a private company that is supplying electricity in South Arcot district."

Sri V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Electricity is supplied to the licensee by the Government."

The Hon. Sri N. RANGA REDDI :—" Even so, extension schemes must be taken up by the company."

Petition regarding grant of lands to Chetty families in Wynaad.

* 916 *Q.*—Sri KUNHIRAMA KIDAV (on behalf of Sri M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a petition, dated 16th October 1952, was received by him from Athimuttathu Govindan Chetty and Appu Chetty of Moopainad amsam, Wynaad taluk, requesting the Government to give lands to the Chetty families from whom lands were taken for the Wynaad Colonization Scheme; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) No action was taken by the Government as it was only a copy of the petition addressed to the Collector of Malabar."

Grant to Pudusseri Aided Elementary School, Palghat taluk.

* 917 *Q.*—Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Education Grant to be paid to Pudusseri Aided Elementary School in Palghat taluk, Malabar, was withheld for more than nine months in 1952–53; and if so, for what reasons;

(*b*) whether the Government received any representation from the Taluk Teachers' Union and the concerned teachers regarding the same; and

(*c*) what action the Government propose to take or have already taken in the matter?

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) No. The grant was withheld for about six months only. Grant for May to October 1952 was released on 16th January 1953. It is reported that in June 1952 the registered manager of the school wanted to effect change of management. However, as there was some protest from the public and as the District Munsif of Palghat issued an injunction order restraining payment, the grant could not be paid till matters were settled and the injunction order was withdrawn by the District Munsif only in December 1952.

" (*b*) No. It is reported that the Director of Public Instruction has received a representation only from the teachers of the school in the matter.

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" (c) As the grant has been paid to the school up to February 1953, no further action is considered necessary in the matter."

Perambalur Panchayat Board.

* 918 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN (on behalf of Sri M. Palanimuthu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received by the Government from the public of Perambalur, Tiruchirappalli district regarding the division of wards in the Perambalur Panchayat Board;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far on it; and

(c) how many seats have been reserved for Harijans?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise.

" (c) No seat has been reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes as in two wards they are the sole voters and in another ward they are in absolute majority."

Lease of fishing rights to Fishermen Co-operative Society, Gudivada.

* 919 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Fishermen Co-operative Society at Gudivada, Krishna district, represented to the Government this year to lease out the fishing rights in the tanks of Gudivada taluk for fasli 1362 and if so what action the Government took on the representations?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" No."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" I myself wrote on behalf of the co-operative society to the Government in this respect and I do not know why the Hon. Minister is denying this."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" No, Sir. At the time the question was asked, there was no representation made to the Government. On the other hand, the Assistant Director of Fisheries recommended the lease to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies and a number of tanks, waterways and branch channels have been given to the society and their lease amount comes to Rs. 2,730 now."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government are giving priority to Fishermen Co-operative Societies in leasing these tanks? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" May I know, Sir, under what conditions tanks are leased to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies? "

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Usually the amount of lease is determined by taking the average for the previous three or four years."

High school at Kunisseri, Palghat taluk.

* 920 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any application from Sri Seetharama Ayyar, Kunisseri, Palghat, for permission to open a High School at Kunisseri;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said gentleman has offered to furnish the necessary security, provide buildings and all equipments for the opening of the High School; and

(c) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) to (c) An application, dated 17th December 1952, was received by the District Educational Officer, South Malabar, from Sri Seetharama Ayyar for opening a High School at Kunisseri. As the application did not contain all the required particulars, Sri Seetharama Ayyar was asked to furnish the additional particulars. In his reply, he reported that he had dropped the proposal of opening a High School at Kunisseri on the ground that it would affect the progress of the Higher Elementary School under his management."

Rehabilitation scheme for the tribal people of Pathapatnam.

* 921 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether any rehabilitation scheme for the tribal people of Pathapatnam constituency is ready for implementation; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" In view of the fact that there are many tribesmen in Pathapatnam, Marangi and other places, will the Government consider the desirability of taking up some schemes for the amelioration of these people? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" After the new Government is formed in the Andhra State, Sir."

Suicide cases among the Police forces.

8-50 a.m. * 922 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of persons in armed forces, i.e., constables, Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police of our State, who have committed suicide in the year 1951–52; the causes for such suicides and the measures the Government propose to take if any, to avert such things in future?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There were no cases of suicide in the Malabar Special Police during the year 1951–52.

" Two constables of the Special Armed Police, Bellary Unit (since abolished) and one constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Red Hills, committed suicide during 1951–52.

" One of the constables of the Bellary Unit committed suicide on account of certain misunderstandings in family affairs. No records are available to show the reasons for the suicide of the other constable. The constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Red Hills, is stated to have got disgusted with life and committed suicide.

" Strict supervision is being exercised in respect of arms and ammunition issued to Special Armed Police men and surprise checks are also made to ensure that they do not come into possession of unauthorized arms and ammunition."

Action taken on G.O. Ms. No. 698, *Health*, *dated 4th March* 1952.

* 923 *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what is the further action taken by the Government with regard to the items Nos. 4, 5, 8, 10 and 14 of G.O. Ms. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Paragraph 1 (4) and (5) of G.O. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952—The scheme referred to therein, namely, constitution of a leave reserve for certain classes of hospital workers in the three collegiate hospitals, viz., King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Government General Hospital and Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, has since been sanctioned.

" Paragraph 1 (8) of G.O. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952—The Government have since decided to bring into regular establishment all other hospital workers now borne on contingent establishment except Gurkha watchmen and gate peons who are on a fixed pay and punka-pullers who are part-time employees.

" Paragraph 1 (10) of G.O. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952—The rules have already been revised by the Director of Medical Services and printed copies of the same will soon be available.

" Paragraph 1 (14) of G.O. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952—The proposals referred to have since been received from the Director of Medical Services and orders issued thereon."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" The Hon. Minister for Health had more than once admitted that our hospitals are now-a-days overcrowded and that the staff employed there were having heavy work. In view of that, will the Government consider the desirability of raising the salaries of the low-paid employees in the hospitals? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

Construction of a dam near Puliyansolai on the Kollimalai, Tiruchirappalli district.

* 924 *Q.*—SRI N. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a proposal to construct a dam near Puliyansolai on the Kollimalai (Musiri taluk, Tiruchirappalli district); and

(*b*) whether it has been included in the Five-Year Scheme and whether it will be taken up immediately?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) The proposal was considered and found not feasible because of inadequacy of supplies for a new scheme which would not affect existing interests.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

Levy of land revenue on poramboke lands given to Harijans.

* 925 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received in February 1953, any representation from Sri P. Chadayan, a Harijan teacher, Secretary, Co-operative Society, Mattul, North Malabar, regarding enhancement of land revenue for poramboke leased to Harijans; and

(*b*) what action was taken on the representation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) Yes. The Government received a petition on 4th March 1953.

" (*b*) The petitioner was asked to approach the Collector of Malabar and then the Board of Revenue before coming up to the Government in the matter."

Inclusion of Kaikolan or Karikala Bhaktas among Backward classes.

* 926 *Q.*—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the caste known in Andhra Desa as Kaikolan or Karikala Bhaktas has been included in the Scheduled or Backward classes and if not, why members thereof are not allowed the benefits given to Scheduled or Backward classes under the Constitution?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The community ' Kaikolan ' has been included in the list of Backward classes. Pupils of the community ' Karikala Bhaktas ' are also eligible for half-fee concessions.

" So far as appointment to public services is concerned, the ' Kaikolan ' community alone has been included in the list of Backward classes."

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Inclusion of the Settibalija community among Backward classes.

* 927 *Q.*—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation has been received from Rayalaseema for the inclusion of the Settibalija community of Rayalaseema in the Backward Classes list; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The Government consider that pending the general revision of the list of Backward Classes with reference to the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission, no action is called for in the matter."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" Sir, the Rangaraju community in Markapur division in Kurnool had been included in the list of Backward Classes recently two months back considering their backwardness in society. But the Settibalija community which is as backward as the other community, in Anantapur district who have been agitating since a long time have so far not been classified as backward. May I know the reason for the same, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is difference of opinion as to whether this community is backward or not in the districts. That is why the Government thought that it would be better to leave the issue to be decided by the Backward Classes Commission."

Bridge over the Mambram river, Kottayam taluk.

* 928 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation from the public of Mambram (Kottayam taluk) regarding the construction of a bridge over the Mambram river; and, if so, whether any decisions have been taken; and, if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Government have not received any representation. The President, District Board, Malabar, has received a representation from the President, Pathiryad Panchayat, in this regard. He has called for a report from the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Kozhikode."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" In view of the fact that this bridge when completed would serve a very useful purpose, connecting the remote recesses of Kottayam and Chirakkal taluks will the Government expedite the construction of the same immediately? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The question will be considered, Sir."

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Forest offences.

* 929 *Q.*—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the two types of cases mentioned in the Administration of the Forest Department, i.e., of cases taken to courts in paragraph 32 and new cases mentioned in paragraph 34 of the Administration Report for 1951—

(*a*) whether the figures of cases in paragraph 34 include cases taken to Court or whether they relate only to cases compounded by Forest officials without any reference to any court of law ;

(*b*) why, when the figure for cases taken to court was 18,592 (paragraph 33) and cases compounded numbered 42,319 (paragraph 35) as per the Administration Report for Forests for 1950, and the ratio of the two figures does not exhibit wide variation from 1946 to 1950, the corresponding figures for 1951 are 16,505 and 53,150 in 1951 respectively; and

(*c*) the corresponding figures as in (*b*) for the year ending 31st March 1952 and for the year ending 31st March 1953?

The Hon. Dr. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) The figures of cases mentioned in paragraph 34 of the Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1951 are the total number of cases which include the cases taken to court and cases compounded by Forest officials.

" (*b*) The cases numbering 42,319 are the total number of cases which include the cases compounded and the cases taken to court and not cases compounded only. The cases are generally compounded by Forest officers and only where parties are not willing to pay the compounding fees, they are taken to courts. The ratio of the figures therefore depends on the attitude of the persons apprehended.

" (*c*) For the year ending 31st March 1952, the corresponding figures are 20,644 and 49,826 respectively. Figures for the year ending 31st March 1953 are not ready."

Sri K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Are any steps being taken by Government or instructions have been given to have these cases compounded and not take them to a court of law? "

The Hon. Dr. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It all depends upon the nature of the cases, Sir. It is left to the District Forest Officer to decide the matter. If any material had been seized or if he thinks it fit to take the case to a court of law, then the case goes to the Magistrate."

Sri R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—"Sir, are the cases of illicit cutting of trees and the illicit grazing by animals differently classified? "

The Hon. Dr. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I would like to have notice for this question."

Sri T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that various Forest officials are booking

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cases even though the wood is found outside the forest reserve, or in the houses of the ryots? Will the Government take immediate steps to prevent such abuse at least hereafter and see to it that the officials are properly instructed?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Wherever and whenever such cases are brought to the notice of Government, proper action will be taken."

Sales tax and licence fees for dealing in handspun yarn in Guntur.

* 930 *Q*.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state whether illegal collection of sales tax and licence fees for dealing in handspun yarn has been made by the Commercial Tax authorities in Guntur district; whether any representation has been received by the Government in that behalf and the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" No."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" Is it not a fact that in Guntur district the Commercial Tax Officers illegally collected sales tax from small dealers dealing in handspun yarn, when it was specifically announced previously that hnadspun yarn would be exempted from Sales Tax levy?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" No, Sir, handspun yarn had always been exempted from sales tax levy."

House Surgeons attached to Coimbatore Headquarters Hospital.

* 931 *Q*.—SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) for how many years a House Surgeon can serve in a particular Headquarters Hospital;

(*b*) how many House Surgeons are remaining in Coimbatore Government Hospital for more than that period; and

(*c*) why they are retained even after the specific period?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) Each House Surgeon or House Physician shall ordinarily hold office for a period of one year but may be continued beyond the period so long as there are no new applicants for the posts. Candidates who have already completed one year's house surgeoncy may be appointed as paid House Surgeons or House Physicians if there are vacancies subject to the condition that preference is given to fresh candidates who have not done house surgeoncy or who have not held previously paid posts of House Surgeons or House Physicians.

" (*b*) Four.

" (*c*) Because fresh graduates are not available to fill up all the posts."

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(Sri V. Balakrishnan expressed a desire to put a question by pointing his hands towards the Speaker.)

Mr. SPEAKER :—" It is very unparliamentary for an hon. Member to express his desire to put a supplementary question by pointing his hands towards the Chair. The proper course that hon. Members should adopt whenever they desire to put a question is to stand in their places. That is the proper method to catch the eye of the Speaker."

Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" I am sorry, Sir."

9-a.m. An hon. MEMBER :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the age-long discretion of the Director of Medical Services to effect a transfer within a period of three years has been withdrawn and if so, may I know when it was withdrawn and the reason why it has been withdrawn ? "

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :—" This is a question about the appointment of House Surgeons and House Physicians."

Sri N. K. PALANISWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, whether in the Coimbatore Headquarters Hospital a particular community is given preference both in regard to appointment as doctors and admission as patients ? "

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :—" This matter, Sir, has no relation to the question now before the House."

* 932 *Q.*—

Mr. SPEAKER :—" This question will be taken up tomorrow."

Retrenchment of clerks.

* 933 *Q.*—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state, of the clerks shown as retrenched in answer to question No. 213 (16), dated 2nd December 1952, in the Assembly—

(*a*) how many had passed the Madras Public Service Commission examination;

(*b*) whether the retrenched personnel will be provided with appointments in Government offices as and when vacancies arise ; and

(*c*) whether recruitment to Government clerical services is stopped till the retrenched personnel is re-absorbed into service in Government offices?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the competitive examinations held in February and June 1952 for the purpose of regularising the services of the temporary clerks in the Civil Supplies Departments. The total number of Civil Supplies personnel (clerks and typists) who appeared for the two examinations, the number of persons who were selected out of them and the number of persons who had passed the

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examinations out of the staff shown as retrenched in reply to Question No. 213 (16), dated 2nd December 1952, are as follows :—

—	Number of persons who appeared for the examinations.	Number of persons selected.	Number of persons selected out of those shown as retrenched in reply to Question No. 213 (16) dated 2nd December 1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
For the Examination held in February 1952	93	69	49
For the Examination held in June 1952 ..	869	436	

" (b) The personnel of the Civil Supplies Department consist of—

(1) persons drafted from other departments and having a lien in those departments; and

(2) outsiders.

Persons drafted from other departments and who have been retrenched from the Civil Supplies Department have reverted to their parent departments. Such persons who are still in the Civil Supplies Department will be reverted likewise as and when they are retrenched from the Civil Supplies Department. So far as the outsiders are concerned out of those who have come out successful in the Special Competitive examinations some have joined new posts to which they have been allotted by the Commission, while the remaining persons have been allotted to other departments without prejudice to their appointment in the Civil Supplies Department.

" (c) No."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know, Sir, how many persons who have passed the Madras Public Service Commission Examination are still awaiting appointment? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am sorry, Sir, I cannot give the exact number of people who are still awaiting appointment."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" When there are already persons who have been retrenched and who have not been provided with jobs, may I know whether fresh men are taken while the retrenched men have not been provided with jobs? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have also to consider suitability; simply because a person has been retrenched it does not mean, he can be taken into any Department."

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SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will give some more chances for these experienced people who are under orders of ousting now? I wish to know, Sir, whether the Government will give them some more chances to pass the Service Commission Examination? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If it is for the purpose of appearing for the examination, that is being considered on merits on the application of each candidate."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Is it not true that having been found fit and having been retained all these years that they had been in service these persons are better than those coming through the so-called examination of the Public Service Commission? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" These, Sir, were emergency appointments, appointments made on a purely temporary basis and they have got to be later selected for absorption in permanent posts and for this they have to pass this examination."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that in the Guntur district when the Public Service Commission allotted a particular candidate to the Sales Tax department, he was refused to be taken into the department because some other person related or in some way connected with the officer would be affected and, therefore, he was not appointed?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is a very bad insinuation, Sir; but if the hon. Member will write to me the facts of the case, I will look into it and find out whether it is a fact."

Recommendations of the Land Reforms Committee.

* 934 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to bring about any land reforms according to the suggestions made by the Land Reforms Committee (the Subramanyam Committee) appointed by the Government previously, and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee are under the examination of the Government and it may take some time before final decisions are taken by the Government on them."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, how long this has been under the consideration of the Government and how much more time they will take for coming to a particular conclusion? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It has been under consideration for some time and it will take some more time because just now we are pre-occupied with emotional matters."

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SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—" ఈ భూసంస్కరణలకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు కమిటీలను నియమించడం కేవలం ప్రజలను మభ్యపెట్టుటకేనని, ఇదివరలో ఈ కమిటీలు ఇచ్చిన రిపోర్టులను అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వంవారు అమలు జరుపుటకు పూనుకొనుట లేదని ప్రజలు అనుకొంటున్నారు అది నిజమేనా ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The report of the Commitee was placed on the table of the House and the hon. Member would have read it, I suppose; we are also reading it and are preparing notes."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I, in this connexion, draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that the A.I.C.C. has passed a resolution in respect of fixing a ceiling in respect of landholding and having regard to that fact will the Government fix a ceiling limit for landholders so that lands in excess of the ceiling limit in their possession may be distributed to the landless poor without the payment of market value? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The question of a ceiling limit is one of the important issues, Sir."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" In view of the fact that this urgent problem is being delayed inordinately by the Government, may I urge upon the Hon. Minister to take up at least some of the salient recommendations of the Committee and fix up the ceiling limit for landholding because, Sir, there is no meaning in allowing any amount of lands to be held after the passing of the Zamindari Abolition Act in the State? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I may assure the hon. Member that I am more anxious than the hon. Member to give effect to certain reforms but we are placed in such circumstances that we cannot pay our attention to this now."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, if there is any chance at all of this report being the basis of an enactment or is it going to be postponed from time to time for various reasons, the immediate reason now being the division of the State? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"The hon. Member will know about it by and by."

Disciplinary action against students by the Police.

* 935 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the power of initiation of disciplinary action against students under the Madras Educational Rules entrusted to the Police—vide answer to question No. 24 on 8th November 1949 in the Legislative Assembly, still continue and if so, what is the exact position to-day in regard to the power of Police to set in motion the various penal provisions of the Madras Educational Rules against students in schools and colleges in the State; and

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(*b*) whether it is a fact that college students of the V.R. College, Nellore, have been and are subjected to Police surveillance for having participated in anti-detention agitation?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"(*a*) The answer to the first part of this clause is 'No'. The second part does not arise.

"(*b*) No."

Irrigation under the Peruvalai and Ayyan channels, Lalgudi taluk.

* 936 *Q.*—SRI N. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any representation was received from the ryots of Lalgudi taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, regarding closure of several irrigation sluices in the upper riparian region of Peruvalai and Ayyan channels; and also the special treatment to certain lands and the consequent loss to others and if so, what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Several representations against closure of the upper sluices of the channels were received. Owing to the failure of the monsoon and the unprecedented low flows in the Cauvery during the last irrigation season, the available supplies had to be distributed equitably through a turn system, in the working of which the upper sluices of the channels had to be closed for some days in the week to pass down supplies to the tail-end ayacut. Complaints about insufficiency of supplies to certain lands and special treatment of others were looked into and were found to be baseless in most cases and relief was given where necessary."

SRI N. RAJAGOPAL :—" May I know what the number of days is on which the sluices were closed and whether any favouritism was shown to certain persons; if so, Sir, may I know why? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have already said that no favouritism was shown and wherever complaints were taken to the notice of the authorities, they were examined and they were found to be baseless and not valid."

Supervisor in the Highways Department in South Kanara.

* 937 *Q.*—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a supervisor of the Highways Department was posted to the Panchayat department in South Kanara;

(*b*) whether he has joined duty so far; and

(*c*) if not, what arrangements have been made by the Government to post a substitute?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) Yes.

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"(b) & (c) As the supervisor first posted to South Kanara district for panchayat works in that district is now on leave, another supervisor has been posted in his place. He is expected to join duty shortly."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any representations against the extra-ordinary delay in investigating panchayat works?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"Yes, Sir, hitherto all panchayats had to depend upon the Highways Department and other departments and there were some delays but now some arrangement is being made and supervisors are being posted for attending to panchayat works."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—"Will the Government consider the desirability of appointing a separate engineering establishment for each district to carry on panchayat works speedily, efficiently and effectively?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"Something towards that end is now being made."

Administration of forests.

* 938 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the instances of serious damage caused to the forests under the direct control of the Forest department and the suggestions made in the course of the speeches on Forest Demand by Sri Kune Rao, M.L.A. (page 35 of debates, dated 23rd July 1952), Sri K. R. Viswanadham, M.L.A. (page 31, dated 23rd July 1952) and Sri Seethi Sahib, M.L.A. (page 36, dated 23rd July 1952) of the Madras Assembly Debates— 9-10 a.m

(a) whether the Government have examined the question of entrusting forest administration to forest panchayats;

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of the constitution of District and Taluk Committees of non-officials to check corruption and abuses in Forest department, and if so, with what result; and

(c) whether the Government have examined the question of restoring forest concessions enjoyed by the ryots under the zamindaris and which were withdrawn on the taking over of such forests under the Forest department, and if so, with what result?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"(a) No, Sir.

"(b) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

"(c) All the privileges enjoyed by the ryots under zamindari have been restored to them except in the matter of goat-browsing which has been prohibited. A Press Note to this effect has also been issued for the information of the public."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Specific complaints have been made on the floor of the House, particularly about the villages in Venkatagiri where the forests are so close that any cattle straying away from the village will be liable for being kept in a pound. It was suggested that there should be some provision to leave a portion of the forest near the village for common use. Have the Government taken any steps to see that such reservation is made?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The supplementary question does not arise, Sir."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" Sir, by a recent order, the Government have closed some of the forest areas for goat-browsing. Some representations were made on this issue. Have the Government taken any action to open those areas for sheep-browsing?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, you mean the difficulties of the shepherds. That question also does not arise out of this, but I may say that we are looking into the matter."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" In view of the fact that the contractors in various coupes are increasing the scheduled rates of grazing, etc., without any limit and making it difficult for the peasants, will the Government do away with the contractors and entrust the administration of the forest coupes to the department itself?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, regarding the question of grazing fees, we are looking into the matter of having uniform rates."

Loans to village artisans in Rayachoti taluk.

* 939 *Q.*—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many applications the Government have received for grant of loans under the loan granting scheme for village artisans from Rayachoti taluk in 1952; and

(*b*) how many have been sanctioned and how many have been rejected?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (*a*) 31 applications have been received for loans on personal security, not exceeding Rs. 100 each.

" (*b*) None."

SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI :—" May I know whether the Government consider that it is essential now to grant the loans?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The fact is that there have been some discrepancies in the applications and the artisans themselves could not give the proper information. So, a special supervisor has been deputed to look into this matter. To be frank, I may mention here, Sir,

that I have not been quite satisfied with this delay and I have asked the Director of Industries and Commerce to personally look into the matter and dispose of the applications without any more delay."

* 940 *Q.*—

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" This question may be taken up to-morrow, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes."

Pincha Project in Rayachoti taluk.

* 941 *Q.*—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the investigation of the Pincha Project near Mudumpadu village in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district has been completed; and

(*b*) if so, when the Government will take up its construction?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) Yes, the plans and estimate are being scrutinised by the Public Works Department in consultation with the Revenue Department.

" (*b*) The Government will take up its construction when the financial position has eased provided the scheme as finally drawn up is feasible and sound."

Staff attached to Panchayat Officers.

* 942 *Q.*—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the staff sanctioned to each Panchayat Officer;

(*b*) whether the Government have received representation from the District Panchayat Officers to the effect that the staff allotted to them is inadequate to cope with the work including the auditing of the accounts of the panchayat boards under them; and

(*c*) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) The staff allowed for each District Panchayat Officer (I grade) is not uniform and varies with the number of panchayats in the district. Two peons, 1 attender and 2 to 5 Lower Division Clerks are working under each of these District Panchayat Officers. In addition to this staff, a few Upper Division Clerks are employed under some of the District Panchayat Officers. Additional District Panchayat Officers (II grade) and Deputy Panchayat Officers have each been given, respectively a staff of 2 clerks, 1 attender and two peons, and 1 clerk and 1 peon.

" (*b*) & (*c*) No representations have been received from District Panchayat Officers in the matter, but certain proposals for the sanction of additional staff for attending to the audit of accounts of class II panchayats were received from the

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Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The question of sanctioning additional staff for that work is under examination."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know whether the Government will appoint qualified staff for auditing the accounts of the Panchayat Boards? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The question will be considered, Sir."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" In view of the fact that the Panchayats are very much inconvenienced to prepare the estimates for sanction of roads, etc., will the Government consider the proposal of appointing special overseers in every district? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" A similar question has already been answered, Sir."

Women's Welfare Centres in Malabar.

* 943 *Q.*—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the names of the places where Women's Welfare Centres are working in Malabar district?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (1) Nadakkavu, (2) Nagaram (for Scavengers), (3) Bettathputhiangadi, (4) Kodiyeri, (5) Mozhikara, (6) Mattanur, (7) Pinarayi and (8) Kokkannasseri."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" May I know whether these centres are started at the initiative of the women of those places mentioned by the Hon. Minister? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" These centres are started taking into consideration the backwardness and the real needs of the particular place."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" Sir, from the list just now read, I understand that there are two centres in the Kozhikode town itself but in many of the interior backward areas there are no Women's Welfare centres. The Hon. Minister says that the needs of the locality are taken into consideration. May I know whether these centres are started at the initiative or at the request of the women of those localities concerned of at the initiative of certain officers of those places? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The initiative of the people of the locality is one of the important considerations. But there must be facilities also available in the place, at least a house for those people to live in must be available. The enthusiasm shown in a particular place is also taken into consideration."

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SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Will the Government consider the opening of more centres if those facilities are given to them, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The Department is expanding, Sir. Certainly we will look into the matter."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know what are the subjects which are being taught at these welfare centres? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Hand crafts which the womenfolk generally take to, reading, writing and some of the small arts like stitching, etc."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" May I know what are the services rendered by the centres to the backward and the poor people? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I have just now mentioned them. The chief among them is that they will be taught the three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, are the women given training also in the latest form of cosmetics? " (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Are these Rural Welfare Women Officers teaching matters like family planning and birth-control to the illiterate women-folk of the villages? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The hon. Member seems to be specialising in that art. He has already put the same question and I have replied some months ago. All the same, for the satisfaction of the hon. Member, I would like to say that when such advice is sought, it is being given."

Travelling allowance to the Police officials in Nellore

* 944 *Q.*—SRI K. RAMAIAH CHOWDARY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government of Madras issued any orders to the District Superintendent of Police of Nellore not to pay travelling allowance to the Police in Nellore district; and if so, why? 9-20 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The answer is in the negative.

" It is rather difficult to understand what exactly the hon. Member has in his mind in putting this question. The drawal of travelling allowance is governed by the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules and the issue of an executive order sanctioning or withholding the payment of travelling allowance to any particular class of Government servants does not arise."

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Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.

* 945 *Q.*—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there were any representations from the people of Anantapur on the irregular medical treatment and corruption in Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that even after his visit to Anantapur, corruption has been continuing in the Anantapur Hospital and that one Dr. Narasimhalu Naidu, who was caught redhanded by Government officials, was arrested and kept under suspension? Will the Government take serious steps for putting an end to the corruption prevailing in that hospital? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The X-Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department is investigating the allegations against this officer. When the matter is under enquiry, it does not seem desirable to discuss it."

Water-supply Scheme for Cuddalore.

* 946 *Q.*—SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI [a] : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any priority was assigned to the Cuddalore Municipality in the matter of protected water-supply ; and

(*b*) if so, whether the work has been taken up and at what stage the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) The Cuddalore Municipal Water Supply Improvements Scheme has been assigned the first place in the Priority List drawn up by the Water Supply and Drainage Committee.

" (*b*) Orders will be issued shortly according administrative approval to the estimates for the scheme and the execution of the scheme will be taken up soon."

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY :—" May I know from which year water-tax is being collected by the Cuddalore Municipality, and why there has been so much delay in giving the first priority to the Cuddalore Water Supply Improvements Scheme? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I cannot say from which year water-tax is being collected. The Council agreed to raise the water-supply and drainage tax from 3·4 per cent to 9·14 per cent per annum on 24th December 1952."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Will this work be taken up before the end of this calendar year? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I hope so, Sir."

[a] **Question put by another hon. Member on behalf of Sri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.**

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SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY :—" May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that water tax is being collected from 1936 and ask whether the Government will execute the scheme as early as possible? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir, attempts will be made to execute this scheme early."

Talks of the Hon. Minister with textile mill-owners and workers of Coimbatore.

* 947 *Q.*—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour called for a meeting of the textile mill-owners of Coimbatore and labour leaders of textile mill workers from 28th October 1952 onwards at Madras and discussed several matters regarding bonus, etc. ; and

(*b*) if so, the result of the meeting and full details of the talks?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) Several matters pertaining to the cordial relationship between the mill owners and the labourers were discussed and it would not be in public interest to give details of the talks and the results."

Dogs maintained by the Police department for investigation purposes.

* 948 *Q.*—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of dogs maintained by the Government in the City and the rural parts respectively for the use of the police for the investigation purposes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" At present 5 dogs are being maintained by the Government in the City for police purposes. No dog is being maintained in the rural parts."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" What is the amount of expenditure that is incurred on each dog? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Rs. 1–13–0 per dog per day."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Who are looking after these dogs—whether police constables or servants specially appointed for this purpose? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Police constables are put in charge of these dogs."

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—" May I know, Sir, how many breeds of dogs there are and which among the several breeds of dogs is found to be most suitable for the purpose? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am not an expert in that line. If a separate question is put, I will be able to answer."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Have these dogs proved their usefulness for police purposes?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. They have proved very useful in certain cases."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" What are the functions of these dogs? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is better not to explain them in the public interest."

Grant of land to political sufferers.

* 949 Q.—SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the policy of the Government was to grant lands only to poor political sufferers, or to other political sufferers also;

(*b*) whether the Ministers to whom the land was assigned come under the category; and

(*c*) how many plots of land that were in possession of the Harijans were granted to political sufferers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"(*a*) When the policy of assignment of land to political sufferers was in force, land was granted to political sufferers irrespective of the fact whether the political sufferer was rich or poor.

" (*b*) They come under the category of political sufferers.

" (*c*) Two thousand three hundred and ninety-five acres which had been under the sivoijama occupation of Harijans and landless poor persons were granted to political sufferers."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Is it a fact, that under the rules governing the assignment of land to political sufferers, the land will be resumed if it is not cultivated within three years? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member is quite right."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" Is it not a fact that the land allotted to landless poor in Palnad taluk has been reallotted to the political sufferers who are not real political sufferers and who are now residing at Guntur? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELUU NAICKER :—" Palnad question requires fresh notice."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Have the Government any proposal to compensate the landless poor whose lands have been resumed by the Government? "

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Only after the persons acquire a right, the question of compensation arises."

SRI P. **SHYAMASUNDAR RAO** :—" రాజకీయబాధితుడు కానివాడికి, అందుకే **Justice Party** కి చెందిన ఒక భూస్వామికి పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లా వీరవాసరం గ్రామంలో బీదలు సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూమి ఒకటి గ్రామానికి స్మశానభూమిగా ఉపయోగిస్తున్న దిబ్బ ఒకటి రాజకీయబాధితుడనే ముద్ర వేసి భూమిని ఇచ్చినారనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొని రాబడింది. అయితే దానిమీద ఏమి చర్య తీసుకొన్నారు ? ఇంకను ఎట్టి చర్య తీసుకొనకపోయినట్లయితే ఇకముందైనా తగు చర్య తీసుకొంటారా ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I require notice for this question."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—"Is it not a fact that Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi has not cultivated the land which he got as a political sufferer for the last three years and that the land still remains with him? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member seems to know more about it than I do."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Will the Government call for the information? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If we follow the advice of Sri Nagi Reddi, we will be considered to be persecuting."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the Government have gone back to the same old policy of their predecessors in respect of the assignment of lands to political sufferers even after they have been once forced to change their previous policy? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Evidently the hon. Member is not reading newspapers. Several press communiques have been released, and the latest communique clarifies all doubts."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Have the Government received any representation from Mr. Kottan of Kayaralam in Chirakkal taluk and Mr. Kunhikanna Poduval of Chavayur in Kozhikode taluk, to the effect that rich political sufferers of the leader category are allowed to retain the lands assigned to them as a compensation for their political suffering and that the lands assigned to the rank and file of political sufferers have been taken back or the assignees asked to stop cultivating them? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" This is a question relating to a particular district, and I want notice."

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" In view of the ceaseless accusation and charges against the principle of assignment of land to political sufferers, will the Government be pleased to appoint a small committee to review the matter? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A certain thing was done. When we want to disentangle ourselves from it, several difficulties naturally arose and are still arising. I am quite aware of the feeling in the matter and the hon. Members are aware of my own feeling. But we must admit that there are considerable difficulties when we want to do something about what is either wrong or believed to be wrong and when already certain developments have taken place. If we now appoint a committee, it will complicate matters even more."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question hour is over. The answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings."

Nellore Thermal station.

* 950 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of units of electricity now generated on an average by the Nellore Thermal station in October, November and December 1952; and

(*b*) the number of units of electricity that are now sold to, and utilized by consumers for industrial, lighting and agricultural purposes in the months of October, November and December 1952?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) 385,420 units monthly on the average.

" (*b*) Industrial—122,650 units—
Lighting 107,117.
Agricultural 963.
On the average per month."

Collection of property tax in Nellore.

* 951 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the demand for collection of property tax in Nellore by the Nellore Municipality was suspended from 1st October 1951 up to 31st January 1953; and if so, whether the Commissioner, Nellore Municipality, had applied for and obtained approval from the Government for such suspension of demand; and

(*b*) whether the suspension of demand for collection of property tax was made by a general order of the Government and whether it is applicable to all municipalities in the State covering the period in (*a*) and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the said order on the Table of the House and furnish reasons for passing such an order?

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

Grant to Pappinivattam Aided Mopla School, Ponnani taluk.

* 952 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the grant-in-aid yet to be paid to Pappinivattam Aided Mopla School in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district; and

(b) the reason for the delay in making the payment?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) No grant-in-aid remains to be paid to the school.

" (b) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a)."

Government Khadi centres in Ongole taluk.

* 953 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Khadi centres run by the Government in Ongole taluk;

(b) the cost of the available cloth up to 31st March 1953, in these centres;

(c) the number of people employed and the amount spent on their salaries per mensem; and

(d) what is the loss if any, incurred by the Government by this scheme in Ongole taluk from the beginning up to 31st March 1953?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) *Under the Intensive Part.*—One—Santhanuthalapadu Intensive Khadi Centre—Consisting of selected villages in Ongole taluk. The centre consists of one main centre and six sub-centres.

Under the Extensive Part.—One—Consisting of Ongole and Ammanabrolu firkas in Ongole taluk.

" (b) Valued at Rs. 19,056-5-0.

" (c)

Spinners.		Weavers.	
Number.	Towards wages.	Number.	Towards wages (1952-53).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.		RS.
6,436	71,469 [a]	254	38,316

[a] *Note.*—This represents one-half of the value of the yarn purchased from the spinners.

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" (*d*) The Khadi Scheme is not being worked as a commercial proposition, but at the same time all items of expenditure except subsidy are expected to be covered by receipts. The amount of subsidy granted is Rs. 34,586 from the inception of the scheme up to the end of March 1953."

Kerala Soap Factory, Kozhikode.

* 954 *Q.*—Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) what was the total production in the Kerala Soap Factory, Kozhikode, in the last three years and what is the present stock held by the Government;

(*b*) what was the total requirement of the Government in soap for the corresponding three years to meet the demands of their own departments;

(*c*) whether the Government demands for soaps were met out of production from the Kerala Soap Factory or by calling private tenders; and

(*d*) whether this Government in the last three years made any request to the Central Government to have their stores purchased from out of the product of Kerala Soap Factory?

The Hon. Dr. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) The annual production of soap in the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, during the last three years is—

	TONS.
1949–50	285
1950–51	322
1951–52	314

The stock held as on 28th February 1953 was 30 tons of finished soaps.

" (*b*) & (*c*) Information regarding the total requirements of soaps of the various Departments of the Government is not available. The Government have, however, issued instructions to all Government Departments that only products manufactured in factories run by the Government should be purchased for their use.

" (*d*) Yes, Sir."

Libraries organized by the Rural Development Department in Ongole taluk.

* 955 *Q.*—Sri M. NARAYANASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of villages where libraries are organized by the Rural Development Department in Ongole taluk;

(*b*) the number of circulating libraries;

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(c) the amount of local help given both in kind and money for building these libraries;

(d) the number of paid librarians working;

(e) the amount spent for the purchase of books to furnish the libraries for the year 1952–53;

(f) how many libraries are supplied dailies at Government cost; and

(g) the total amount spent by the Government exclusively for maintaining the libraries of this area in the year 1952–53?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"(a) Pellur in Ongole taluk.

"(b) 24.

"(c) Rs. 29,400–2–0.

"(d) One.

"(e) Rs. 500.

"(f) One.

"(g) Rs. 1,732–5–0."

Minor irrigation works in Ponnani taluk.

* 956 Q.—SRI E. T. KUNHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation in the month of December 1952, regarding certain minor irrigation works to be started in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(a) A representation, dated 2nd December 1952 from the hon. Member requesting that two more vents may be opened to the Viyam Dam and that the two channels joining above this dam may be widened and deepened and bunds constructed across them was received in December 1952.

"(b) As the suggestions had been previously examined and considered not feasible or necessary, no further action was called for on the representation."

Lower division clerks in the Revenue Department.

* 957 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a large number of temporary lower division clerks (unqualified) in the district and division offices have been ousted or reverted under the recent orders of the Revenue Board; and

(b) the maximum period of service of those ousted or reverted and why they were so ousted or reverted?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) & (b) Since 1950, the Government have been impressing on the appointing authorities the need to appoint only qualified persons even in the case of temporary appointments. Instructions were also issued that if unqualified persons were appointed as a stop-gap measure for want of qualified persons, they should be replaced by qualified persons as early as possible. With reference to these general instructions the Board of Revenue appears to have issued instructions to the Collectors to replace all temporary unqualified lower division clerks in the District Revenue establishment by qualified persons. The Government have no information regarding the period of service of these unqualified persons who might have been replaced by qualified men. The public interest served by collecting the particulars will not be commensurate with the labour involved."

Health centre at Brahmawar and dispensary at Cherkadi, Udipi taluk.

*958 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is any oral or written representation from the people of Brahmawar, Udipi taluk, South Kanara district for opening a health centre at Brahmawar and a Rural Dispensary at Cherkadi of Udipi taluk?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The answer is in the negative."

Grievances of bus-workers of Nellore town.

*959 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the representatives of the bus workers in Nellore town represented their grievances to the Government; and if so, with what result?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" Representations from the workers of two bus services in Nellore were received in June 1952, representing their grievances. The Commissioner of Labour held conciliation proceedings and no action was considered necessary."

Inclusion of " Peruvannan " community as a Scheduled Caste.

*960 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the non-inclusion of " Peruvannan " community in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" (a) Yes.

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"(b) The Government have considered the representation received from the Kerala Peruvannam Sangham, Kozhikode and from Sreenivasodaya Peruvannan Sangham, Azhikode and Vignanodayam Peruvannan Sangham, for including the Peruvannan community in the list of Scheduled Castes but held that there was no case for including the community in the Scheduled Castes list."

Harijan Uplift Fund for East Godavari.

* 961 Q.—SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Harijan Uplift Fund allotted to East Godavari district last year was not completely used by the Collector of East Godavari; and if so, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Collector of East Godavari has spent the entire allotments placed at his disposal by the Director of Harijan Welfare, for Harijan Uplift for 1951–52 except in respect of the following two items:—

1. An amount of Rs. 6,428–4–0 under the head 'Education' could not be spent as certain arrear bills were not received from the Accountant-General after pre-audit.

2. An amount of Rs. 6,699–15–8 under the head 'Grants' towards half the cost of acquisition of house-sites could not be spent, as the award in the land acquisition case relating to Mallam village was taken to the Court and was pending before it."

Bhairavantippa Project.

* 962 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how much amount was allotted towards the execution of the Bhairavantippa Project in 1952–53;

(b) how much amount was spent out of the amount;

(c) the reasons for the non-spending of the entire amount; and

(d) when the Government expect to finish this project?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(a) Rs. 3,09,500;

"(b) Rs. 14,684.

"(c) The work has been suspended as it has not been possible to reach a final agreement with Mysore on certain matters connected with the project, as anticipated at the time of the inauguration of the project.

"(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (c) above."

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Takkavi loans in Perambalur taluk.

* 963 *Q*.—Sri M. PALANIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications received from the ryots of Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, in 1951–52 and 1952–53 for takkavi loans;

(*b*) of these, how many were granted; and

(*c*) how many from Harijan applicants?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) 196 applications were received during 1951–52 and 169 applications during 1952–53.

" (*b*) Loans were granted to 70 applicants (including 5 Harijans) during 1951–52 and to 66 applicants (including 4 Harijans) during 1952–53.

" (*c*) The number of applications from Harijans was 20 in 1951–52 and 19 in 1952–53."

Electricity supply to the rural areas of North Malabar.

* 964 *Q*.—Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have any immediate and definite scheme for supply of electricity to the rural areas of North Malabar, and if so, the details?

The Hon. Sri N. RANGA REDDI :—" A proposal for extension of supply of electricity from Cannanore to Chombal, Mahe (Minor Port), Badagara, Iringal, Kadalur and Quilandy villages in Kurumbranad taluk in North Malabar for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street lighting purposes is under consideration."

Subsidy wells in Anantapur.

* 965 *Q*.—Sri T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to grant extension of time for subsidy wells in Anantapur district?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— " Presumably the hon. Member means further extension of time for the completion of subsidy wells. There is at present no proposal to alter the final dates fixed for completion of the various schemes."

Cheries and Harijan hostels visited by the Hon. Minister.

* 966 *Q*.—Sri P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of cheries and the Harijan hostels that he has visited in the State from the date of assumption of office till now?

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Exact statistics relating to the number of cheris and the Harijan hostels

visited are not maintained; but as far as possible and generally cheris and Harijan hostels are visited. In addition particular places are visited, if any local problem is brought to notice.''

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* USE OF TEAR GAS, ETC., TO DISPERSE A CROWD IN MADRAS CITY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Sri S. Deivasigamany and Sri A. Govindaswamy Nayagar have given notice of an adjournment motion. The adjournment motion reads as follows :— 9-30 a.m.

'This House do stand adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent pnblic importance regarding the gravity of the situation arising out of the use of tear gas and the lathi charge by the police on the public on 22nd July 1953 in the City of Madras.'

I have already admitted a short-notice question on this subject, and the answer is expected to-morrow. I wish to know from the hon. Member Mr. Deivasigamany what he wants to say.''

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Sir, in view of the fact that the short-notice question has been admitted, I do not press the adjournment motion.''

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—" I also do not press my adjournment motion, Sir.''

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—*cont.*

Clause 57.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu has graciously agreed that I might have my chance to reply. This clause relates to the continuance of facilities in the Madras State institutions. Yesterday there was a full discussion on this subject. In continuing to give facilities to Andhras in certain State institutions, it should be borne in mind that it is not as if in every institution in which Andhra students are studying or are getting certain facilities, those facilities should be continued on the same scale and to the same extent as now even after partition. During the administration by the composite State, certain institutions have sprung up for the purpose of serving the State as a whole. Because of the very nature of the institutions, it was not necessary to have a number of such institutions located in various parts of the State. For example take the institute at Guindy. It was not necessary to have two such institutes. One was quite sufficient to serve the entire State. So also the irrigation research laboratory at Poondi. One laboratory was sufficient for the whole State. There is the

Serum Institute at Ranipet. It was thought that this one institute was sufficient. In view of the very nature of these institutions, it was thought enough to have only a specific number of institutions situated in certain places. Now after partition, the Andhra State will not have the benefit of these institutions. Therefore it is thought necessary to give them facilities in these institutions for a certain period. But it should be clearly understood that the Andhra State after its formation has no control over the institutions in which these facilities are to be given. The same extent of facilities as at present cannot be continued even after separation. The institutions will be purely the Madras State institutions, and the Andhra State will have absolutely no control over these institutions. We will provide them only with certain facilities for a temporary period so that they may have time to build up their own institutions in their State. The matter should be looked at from this point of view. The clause as it stands in the Bill is as follows :—

'57 *Continuance of facilities in certain State institutions.*—The Government of Madras and the Government of Mysore, in respect of the institutions specified in Part I and Part II, respectively, of the Ninth Schedule shall provide for the Government and the people of the State of Andhra such facilities, for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Governments concerned by the 1st day of January 1954, or, if no agreement is reached by the said date, as may be fixed by order of the President.'

There is no specific proposal as to whether it is 10 years or 15 years or 25 years. It is left to the two Governments to come to an agreement. If no agreement is reached between the two Governments, the President will intervene and give his decision after the 1st January 1954. It is initially left for negotiation between the States. The States after negotiation may come to agreement. In these circumstances, it is quite unnecessary in my view to go into details as to the period and the terms upon which facilities should be given. They will be matters for negotiation later on between the two States. I am sure without the intervention of the President it should be possible for the two Governments to arrive at an amicable agreement, unless the same spirit which has been exhibited here continues to prevail even after partition. But I am sure that after the Andhra State is formed, there will be more points for agreement than disagreement. I say that we need not go into the question of the period and the terms upon which facilities should be given in these institutions. The institutions are mentioned in a Schedule. When we go to that Schedule, we shall take up the items for discussion. We shall take up the amendments relating to that Schedule. But this clause only refers to the continuance of the facilities and not the terms and conditions upon which they should be provided. In dealing with this question, two lines of approach were taken yesterday. One approach was a sweet and reasonable argument, viz., an argument appealing to the generosity of the Residuary State saying that the Andhra State will be in difficulties if such facilities are not extended to them. The appeal was that the Madras State (who is supposed to be the elder brother) which had greater facilities, should be generous and give facilities to the

Andhra State. The other line of argument was, 'what is this question about generosity; it is our right; it is our claim and not anybody's generosity; we claim facilities as a matter of right'. It is good that at least some people took the reasonable attitude of appealing to the generosity of the Residuary State."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, there is some misunderstanding about the use of the word 'generosity'. I never admitted that we had no claim. All that I said was that we must be generous to each other in the interpretation of our claims. It is not as if I had no claim."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Whether it is a generous interpretation or not, an appeal was made to the generosity of the Madras State, and this was presented by one hon. Member. This is the point I wish to make. Mr. Viswanatham was good enough to refer to two documents, namely, the Orissa order of separation and the Sind order of separation. I am glad that he attaches some importance to these documents. But it should not be thought that whatever is advantageous to them in those two orders should be taken for application to the Andhra State and whatever is disadvantageous to them should be completely ignored. If he wants to abide by the Sind order and the Orissa order, those orders must be made wholly applicable to Andhra State. He cannot take a particular part and say that it should be applied in the case of the separation of Andhra, and take another part and say that he will not only not accept that part but will also go against it. Such an unreasonable stand should not be taken. Quoting certain provisions which are advantageous and ignoring other provisions which are not, is not the correct stand to take. So also, the Partition Committee's report was relied upon for the purpose of arguing that for 25 years facilities should be given in the institutions of the Residuary State. There also, I respectfully submit it is not as if it should be 9-40 a.m. taken separately as a clause and then said, 'Give me this. As for the rest, I shall ignore it.' Sir, if we are prepared to stand by the Partition Committee Report, let us examine it. But there is no use of taking a part of it and saying, 'Let me have it. As for the other things, let me keep silent.' So also in regard to Wanchoo's Report, we should not take certain recommendations and ignore the others. Let us take things as a whole, because when arriving at decisions, either in the case of the Sind Order or the Orissa Order, or the Partition Committee Report, or Wanchoo Report, they have taken the whole picture. There is no use of picking out certain things here and there and saying, 'Let me have the advantage of this clause alone while I ignore all the other clauses.' Therefore, let us not now, as I already stated, worry about the period. Let us try to negotiate it after the formation of the Andhra State, and if we are unable to agree, there is the President who, I am sure, will issue an equitable order which will be just to all the parties concerned.

" In this connexion, I am sorry our venerable leader Sri Prakasam yesterday took an attitude which was not happy. He

not only referred to these institutions, but he wanted to claim the continuance of facilities in these institutions for the purpose of supporting his claim to the City itself and other areas as well. I submit it has nothing to do with the status of the City of Madras. We are not going to give facilities to the Andhras in the institutions in the City because they have a claim to the City itself. We are not going to give facilities in the Ranipet Institute because they have certain claims in the Ranipet area. Really it looked a little bit out of place that Sri Prakasam should be referring to the status of the City and other areas. He had a purpose in view. He wanted to impress on this occasion that the Andhras were going to get facilities in these institutions because they had got a claim over the City of Madras. Sir, the question of the status of the City of Madras may have been left undecided. It may have to be decided in the future and I want to make this position clear.' Whoever else may have a right over the City of Madras, and whatever may be the rights or claims of persons residing in the residuary State with reference to this City, one thing has been decided clearly once for all that the Andhras shall have no claim over the City of Madras and that question is not going to be reopened. Therefore, to say that the question of the status of the City of Madras has been left open and that it can be reopened later when the Boundary Commission comes or on some future occasion, is not right. The status of the City shall be no concern of the Andhra State. It shall be the concern of the persons living in the residuary State to decide the future of the City of Madras. No outsider will be allowed to have a say in the matter. I want that to be clearly undersood, because we are appealing to each other that we should have brotherly feelings and that we should part in a friendly atmosphere But that friendly atmosphere will be marred if these claims are left open, and not only left open but reiterated in season and out of season. Unless we come to some understanding at least on these fundamental things, there can be no question of a friendly parting or continuing to be friendly after partition. Therefore, in the interests of both the States it is necessary to recognize that, as far as the City of Madras is concerned, the claim of the Andhras as such has been decided once and for all and they shall have no say in the matter."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" After the Partition Committee discussions, the matter was taken up by the Government of India for disposal. In disposing of that matter, they stated—the Order of the Government of India is there—that they were in a difficult position to settle this matter and that, until the status of Madras City was settled, they would not take up the partition of the Andhra State. That is an order which is there and the Government cannot get over that order until the status of Madras City is settled. There is no use of saying that it has been disposed of. I agree with the Leader of the House that so far as the Andhra area is concerned, it must be dealt with separately. But so far as the City is concerned, it has got Andhras, the dispute was between the Andhras and the Tamils and it was settled by the Dhar Commission."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, my venerable Friend's memory is quite vivid about the Partition Committee's proceedings. But, unfortunately, much has happened since then. Decisions have been taken and we are now discussing a Bill which gives effect to those decisions. That being so, there is no use of referring to the Partition Committee Report and to what was the oral undertakings given or mental reservations then. We have to face concrete facts here. It is now clearly stated that, as far as Madras City is concerned, the Andhras shall have no claim over it. Only on that basis the Andhra State is being formed. With regard to the other persons living here in the City of Madras or in other parts of the residuary State, it is purely and entirely our concern and we shall look after our affairs quite properly. What we want is that there shoud be no outside interference. That is what we all beg for and appeal for. Let there be no suspicion in the minds of any persons living in Madras City or in other parts of the Residuary State that they will not be justly and properly treated. They will be justly and properly treated. There is no question about it. Because some Andhras are living in the City or, as a matter of fact, some Andhras are living in the entire State of Tamil, to say that the whole question is left open for decision later on, I respectfully submit, is not an argument which I, on behalf of the Government, can accept. That being so, it should be clearly understood that, if facilities continue to be given in these institutions, it is not on the basis of any claim of any outsider to the City of Madras. It is because of certain difficulties arising out of partition itself. For example, certain institutions are not in existence in the area of the new State and the services of those institutions are essential for that State. That is why these facilities are continued, and it is only in that light the institutions should be selected when we go to the Schedule. It is not as if every institution situated in the residuary State should be available for the Andhras. The institutions should be selected in the light of the fact whether facilities in those institutions are essential for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the Andhra State. It should not be said, 'In the Presidency College there is Statistics Honours course. We do not have Statistics class in the Andhra University. Therefore facilities shoud be given here.' Similarly, it should not be said, 'There is an upgraded Professor here. Therefore, we should get admission here.' After all, it is open to any State or any institution to open immediately any of these departments there. Therefore, the criterion should be whether facilities in the particular institution are necessary for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the new State. In some institutions, in the interests of the students themselves, facilities will have to be given because it will not be possible for the new State to open those institutions. Considering all these things only, decisions should be taken, and we should not, include all the institutions existing in the Madras City or in the Residuary State. But that is a matter that will be considered when we take up the Schedule. The point here is this. Certain terms should be agreed upon in regard to the affording of facilities in institutions in the

Residuary State over which the Residuary State alone shall have control. In case of disagreement, the President shall decide what
9-50 a.m. will be an equitable arrangement. It is only in that light facilities are agreed to be given and it is not in the sense of any demand or claims from any outsider."

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I think the Bill itself was not framed and the various provisions themselves were not framed on the basis of rights or claims. That being so, I do not understand why the Leader of the House should go on pressing it calling us as outsiders and so on. I should say he has used a most objectionable phrase."

* The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I used the phrase 'outsider' in the restricted sense as between the Residuary Madras State and the Andhra State. It is true that all of us belong to one country and we are all Indians. Then why should this partition come about? People from Andhra wanted to be completely separated from the rest of the Madras State. They are having it and on and from 1st October 1953, there will be a separate Andhra State functioning as distinct from the present Madras State. That is a fact and as far as the Madras State is concerned in a restricted sense, they will be outsiders. I said 'outsiders' only in this restricted sense." (Cheers.)

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A minute, Sir, for throwing oil on troubled waters ! We are again reverting to the general discussion of the matter. A certain clause has been drafted by the Government of India and their draftsmen, it seems, have provided for all the requirements of the situation. If we go into details as per all the amendments, the ultimate result will be to restrict rather than expand. As it is, the clause gives the largest amount of facility for all proper consideration to be made by the highest authority in the land. I beg and hope that the clause be left as it is."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House."

The amendment of Sri T. Prakasam (No. 145) was put and lost.

The amendment (No. 146) of Sri K. Varadachari was, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 148) of Sri M. R. Appa Rao was put and lost.

Clauses 58 *to* 61.

* The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 149 *These clauses should be recast so as to make provision on following lines :—*

(*i*) *The President may, by a general order, require all persons serving immediately before the appointed day in*

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the Andhra area or in the transferred territory, and who, under their existing conditions of service, are not normally liable to be transferred outside the Andhra area or the transferred territory where they are serving, to serve, as from the appointed day, in the Andhra State or the Mysore State, as the case may be. Allocations so made by the President shall be final.

(ii) The President may, by a special order, require any person to whom the provision in (i) above does not apply to serve in the Andhra State.

(iii) Every person who is required to serve as aforesaid in the Andhra State or in the Mysore State, as the case may be, shall—

(a) if immediately before the appointed day he is holding any post in connexion with the affairs of the State of Madras in any area which on that day falls in the State in which he so required to serve, be deemed as from that day to have been duly appointed to that post by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned in connexion with the affairs of that State;

(b) if immediately before the appointed day, he is not holding any post in any such area, be appointed by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned to a post in connexion with the affairs of that State.

(iv) Persons required by the President, under the provision in (ii) above, to serve the Andhra State shall be divided by him into two classes, namely, allotted officers and transferred officers.

(v) Allotted officers are officers whose allocation to the Andhra State is final. Transferred officers are officers required by the President to serve in that State for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified by him in each case.

(vi) The President shall classify an officer as an allotted officer, or as a transferred officer, in accordance with the President's opinion as to the officer's suitability for final allotment to the Andhra State, having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State.

(vii) A transferred officer shall, during the period specified in the order by which he is required to serve the Andhra State, in addition to the remuneration which he would have drawn if he had continued to serve the State of Madras, be entitled to such allowance as the President may by a general or special order determine.

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(viii) A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed, or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras. If the Government of Madras does not concur, the officer shall be returned to the State of Madras. In other respects, the conditions of service of a transferred officer shall be the same as they would have been if he had continued to serve the State of Madras.' "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, it is very essential that the Government should explain their position even in the beginning."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, let all the amendments be moved and let the Hon. Chief Minister explain the Government amendment. After that we can have discussion on all the amendments, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, that can be done."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 150 *This House recommends that provision should be made in clauses* 58 *to* 60 *for adherence to the following principles, in making appointments and allocating personnel* :—

(1) *All personnel in the higher administrative posts including Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments should consist of Andhras as far as possible.*

(2) *Such personnel shall be obtained by*—

(*a*) *promotion*;

(*b*) *appointment of all Andhras who have been qualified for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S., since* 1950 *but have not been provided with*;

(*c*) *recalling or requisitioning the services of Andhras serving in other States or under the Union Government*; *and*

(*d*) *by re-employment of suitable retired Andhra Officers.*

(3) *In case there is still a deficiency of Andhra personnel, it shall be made up by appointing non-Andhra Officers on a contract or deputation basis.*

(4) *Lower Administrative posts in the Gazetted ranks shall be filled up by Andhras selected by*—

(*a*) *promotion from the same cadre,*

(*b*) *next by promotion by transfer from other suitable departments.*

(5) *In all the above cases, personnel at the Secretariat and Headquarters as well as the Regional offices and districts shall be pooled and considered.*

(6) *In all cases, the appointments made before* 1st *October* 1953 *shall be subject to such alterations as the Andhra State may desire after its formation both as regards conditions of service and personnel.*'

We must take into account not only the wording, but also the substance when we deal with any clause or amendment or resolution. I wish to state that certain principles should be laid down in clauses 58 to 60.''

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—'' I second the amendment.''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' Now that Sri Viswanatham has formally moved his amendment, he can explain his amendment afterwards.

'' I think clauses 58 to 61 must be taken together. Then only we will be able to arrive at some conclusion. So, the amendments to all these clauses may now be moved.''

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—'' Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 151 *This Assembly is of the opinion that the services in Andhra State be filled up with Andhras as far as possible by transfer, promotion and recruitment and the deficiency be made up by taking suitable non-Andhras on contract basis.'*

I request the Hon. Chief Minister to bear this small amendment in mind and reply to it so that we may be able to understand him better.''

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—'' I second the amendment.''

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—'' Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 152 *The provisions relating to the division of services shall be redrafted on the basis of the following :—*

'' *All the Andhras including the Indian Services who are under the Madras State Government shall be transferred to the Andhra State. All the competent personnel shall be promoted and still if there are vacancies to be filled up, the balance shall be drafted from among the non-Andhras on contract basis.*'' ' ''

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—'' Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 155 *This House recommends that provision be made in the Bill to delete the words '' with the agreement of the Government of Madras '' in sub-clause* (1) *of clause* 60, *and to delete sub-clause* (6) *of clause* 60.' ''

Sri T. Viswanatham seconded the amendment.

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 159 Insert *the following as sub-clause* (7) *of clause* 60 :—

" *The Andhra State will have the right to reject the persons within three months after the appointed day.*" ' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—" What about amendment Nos. 160 and 161? Is Mr. Nagi Reddi moving those amendments? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, they do not refer to services question. They relate to the question of University and Colleges. I will move them separately."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then, amendment Nos. 149, 150, 151, 152, 155 and 159 are now before the House for discussion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, it may be useful and facilitate quicker disposal if I begin, with the permission of the Speaker. Amendments which are numbered 149, 150, 151 and 152, so far as I have examined them, cover exactly what the Government want to cover in their amendment No. 149. Even before those amendments were drafted by the various Members, a considerable amount of literature appeared in the daily Press discussing the whole position. In fact, I may at the very outset say that it may not be overdescription if I say that the appointment and promotion of Officers formed the very life principle in the demand for partition. It is therefore quite natural that so much should have been discussed in the daily Press, even before anything was undertaken or even known to have been proposed. So the Government have been at it. The Government is not a single homogeneous institution in this connexion. In this connexion, we must remember that the Government consists of several bodies; one is the official body who not only do their work as in duty they ought to and they have also to remember their own families and their own affairs. The other body consists of various strata of the Government including the Ministers. Then, we have got the Government of India which again consists of several strata of officials and Ministers. It is not enough if we keep in mind that there are officials and that there are Ministers. We must also remember that there are several grades of officials, which are thoroughly classified and so thoroughly classified that they have developed a sense of *esprit de corps* and along with it a sense of mutual isolation as among the Departments. If all these things are taken into account, hon. Members will understand why the Government have been compelled to move a comprehensive amendment in the shape of amendment No. 149 as aganist the well considered proposal which the Government of India have introduced in the Bill itself. The proposals of the Government
10 a.m. of India were the result of considerable deliberation here as well as in Delhi. The Partition Committee, as it is so called, dealt only with officials and it dealt very fully with the matter and very carefully and in detail. A high grade civil servant from the

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Government of India, Mr. Sukthankar, came here and not only discussed in correspondence but personally also with officials and officers here and the whole matter was thrashed out thoroughly. The Government of India sent us proposals drawn up in the light of these discussions. But still in view of what has been stated and what we have understood to be the public opinion prevailing in the Andhra and also as seen from the daily Press in the Andhra, the Government of Madras have been compelled to propose this amendment—amendment No. 149—I may divulge without impropriety, probably against the wishes of the Government of India in respect of this matter, and also the considered opinions of the Ministers of the Government of India, in regard to Public Services. Officially the Bill is before the House and the amendments of the Government are also before the House and we will express an opinion thereon, without disrespect to the Government of India. The whole thing will go to the Government of India and they will consider it in the Parliament which will offer facilities for a thorough discussion in respect of this matter.

" Now, Sir, the Government amendment relates to clauses 58 to 61 of the Bill, which deal with the division of the Public Services. From the administrative point of view, the question of manning the posts required in the Andhra State is a very important matter. I must explain the position at some length in order that the House may fully appreciate the issues involved. There are three questions involved here. One is the administrative set up required in each department in the Andhra State, that is, the kinds of posts that are necessary and the number of posts required in each category. The second is the number of posts under the several categories to which personnel must be allocated before the date of the partition and which cannot wait till the Andhra Ministers have been sworn in. The third is the manner in which allocations which have to be made before the date of the partition should be determined. These are the three points on which we should direct attention. The first two questions, viz., the administrative set up required and the numbers of posts under the various categories which cannot wait till the Andhra Ministers have been sworn in, are not difficult to settle, though, in regard to them, there will be some difference of opinion.

" The third question mentioned by me, viz., the manner in which the personnel should be selected to man the posts in the Andhra State to the extent to which such allocations must be made before the date of the partition raises a delicate and more difficult problem. Hon. Members are aware that we appointed a Partition Committee of four officials of this Government to examine and make, in consultation with Mr. Sukthankar, the Officer appointed by the Central Government in this behalf, recommendations on all matters connected with the division of Public Services. After examining the position in respect of the Forest, Revenue, Public Works and Police Departments and also in respect of the All-India Services, that Committee submitted its reports. After very careful consideration, the Government of Madras have come to the

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conclusion that a scheme which stipulates many safeguards, even if it is agreed to by the Government of India, will not work smoothly. The Bill has been drafted after considering all the reports of the Partition Committee and the recommendations of Mr. Sukthankar. We feel that the matter must be settled with due regard to the need for avoiding anything that is likely to perpetuate the existing tension. Hence, this amendment. As to the interests of the non-Andhra officers compelled to serve the Andhra State, the terms on which they are sent to the Andhra State should cause the minimum dissatisfaction among the Andhra leaders and the Andhra members of the Public Services who naturally expect some advantage from the Andhra separation. We have had occasion to understand the mind and aspirations of the Andhra section of the Secretariat Association and the non-gazetted officers because they have submitted memoranda on several occasions, and I think the Andhra public men very much sympathise with the legitimate aspirations of the officers that I have mentioned. The result is that there is a general feeling among the Andhra officials that the partition should be availed of to improve their immediate prospects by promotion to the utmost extent that can be contemplated. The Scheme contemplated in clause 60 of the Bill is that the allocation of the non-Andhras compelled to serve the Andhra State should be permanent unless the President thinks it expedient, presumably at the instance of the Andhra Government or on the representation of the non-Andhra officers concerned, to transfer them to the residuary State and any such transfer would normally take place only after two years from the date of the partition and before the expiry of the third year. This would tie the Andhra Government down for a period of two years to these non-Andhra officers. From the point of view of the Residuary State, a two-year period would be too long for making the necessary adjustments or to be fair in respect of the prospects of the Officers left behind. We consider that we should reduce the number of non-Andhra officers compelled to serve the Andhra State to the utmost extent practicable, and also that they should be sent there only on terms from which it would be quite clear that they have been sent there only for a very brief period which should not normally exceed, in our opinion, one year. It can be less in regard to many posts. At the end of that brief period, the Andhra Government will be free to relieve them without reference to the Government of India, and without even having to convince the President that it is expedient to do so. It is not desirable for the Residuary State to force non-Andhra officers on the Andhra Government. If that is done, there will be difficulties as a consequence. But on the whole, I think the scheme which we advocate and which can be implemented by the clauses proposed in our amendment will solve the problem. It is this, and this will be a good alternative to the one suggested in the Bill :—

(1) All Andhra officers may reasonably be required to serve the Andhra State without being given any choice in the matter except when, in view of the peculiar nature of the posts held by them, it is impossible to provide for them in the Andhra State. The number of such cases will be quite negligible.

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(2) Any deficiency in Andhra personnel should in the first instance be made up by promotion or transfer of suitable Andhra officers from other classes or even other Services.

(3) If there is deficiency, even after taking action as I have stated in (2) above, the Government of India should decide whether the gap may be left to the Andhra Government to be dealt with as they like, and if not, it should be filled to the minimum extent that the Government of India consider essential in the interests of the administration of the Andhra State, by ordering suitable non-Andhra officers to serve the Andhra State for a very brief period which should be specified in each case, but not exceeding one year in the case of any officer. 10-10 a.m.

(4) A word about the deputation allowance that is proposed in our amendment. Non-Andhra officers who are sent for a limited period must necessarily have a lien in the Residuary State; and as they will probably have to run double house establishments—one in the Residuary State and one in the Andhra State—it is reasonable and just that they should be given an adequate deputation allowance.

(5) On the expiry of the period fixed for each non-Andhra officer, the Andhra Government can keep him on in their service if they so desire and if the terms they offer him are acceptable to him; and where this is not the case, the Andhra Government may return the officer to the Residuary State.

(6) During the period for which he is required by the President's order to serve the Andhra State, he will be under the full disciplinary control of that State, subject, however, to the condition that any substantial punishment should be ordered only with the concurrence of the Madras Government. Of course, the officer can at any time be returned to the Residuary State, if concurrence is not obtained with regard to the punishment.

(7) Subject to (4) and (6), I have stated the condition of service of a transferred officer while he is serving the Andhra State during the period specified in the President's order must be the same as they would have been if he had remained in the Residuary State.

(8) All Andhra officers as well as non-Andhra officers, if any, who have volunteered to serve the Andhra State and who are selected for service in that State, will stand permanently allotted to the Andhra State without any special terms.

"In our view, the All-India Services also should be treated on the same lines and for the same reasons; but the Government of India has a different opinion on the matter. Andhra opposition to non-Andhra personnel in the public services of the Andhra State is by no means less pronounced in the case of members of these services than in the case of the members of the State and Subordinate Services; if anything it will be more, as many of these officers will be at or near the top level. In our view, this will be the only wise arrangement in the interests of the non-Andhra

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officers who are ordered without reference to their own option to serve the Andhra State. All the private members' amendments to clauses 58–61 under consideration are designed to avoid non-Andhra officers as far as possible and to avoid any long-term commitments in respect of such officers. Efficiency does not depend only on one's experience and ability, but on the receptivity of the Public and the Subordinate Services and the whole atmosphere. Therefore, even on the question of efficiency, it is not desirable in our opinion, to follow the lines suggested by the Government of India. It is not desirable to keep too great a deal of uncertainty hanging over officials even from the point of view of efficiency. Hence, our proposal that the period should be very brief; nor is it desirable to make the cases of particular officers the cause for difference of opinion between the two State Governments from time to time. Taking all these matters into account, we have proposed our Government amendment.

" The whole matter has to be considered, Sir, in a realistic manner and if this is done, it will be seen that it would be best to adopt the scheme I have just explained. I commend the Government amendment for the acceptance of the House.

" A certain amount of discrimination on the ground of an officer being—I want the lawyer members' attention to this—a certain amount of what is called discrimination in the Constitution, on the ground of an officer being Andhra and non-Andhra is necessary, and we do not think that this is a discrimination such as is prohibited by the Constitution. But the Government of India appear to think that it would be better to avoid statutory distinctions on that basis and to take powers for the Government of India to allocate on that basis, that is to say, to give effect to whatever policy is decided upon finally on this subject, without infringing the Constitution. That is why the Government amendment does not actually refer to Andhra and non-Andhra, but powers are given to the President to allocate after taking all this into account. I think I have made everything quite clear, the amendment is also quite clear. I have explained the intentions and the reasons of the Government in proposing this amedment."

* Sri M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, before giving any opinion about the amendment suggested by the Government, I would like that certain points are clarified by the Hon. Chief Minister. In their amendment No. 149, sub-clause (1) it is said that ' those persons who are serving and who are not normally liable to be transferred outside the Andhra area.' I think the Hon. Chief Minister would clarify the position as to actually who are liable for transfer and who are not liable for transfer.

" Sir, in sub-clause (vi) it is said that ' the President shall classify an officer as allotted officer or as transferred officer in accordance with the President's opinion as to the officer's suitability for final allotment to the Andhra State having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State.'

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"Here also I want to be clarified on 'having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State'. Again, Sir, even supposing that all these amendments suggested by the Government are accepted, it would be better to have a clarification of the general position. The Hon. Chief Minister himself has read in his note some two or three provisions in which it is said that Andhras alone must be given priority in promotion and all these things. We in our amendment 151 speak of the same general principal, viz., 'this House is of the opinion that the services for Andhra State be filled with Andhras as far as possible by transfer, promotion and recruitment and the deficiency to be made up by taking suitable non-Andhras on contract basis'. If this general principle is laid down there and is suggested to the Government of India, I think the position would be more clear and it would not lead to any vague interpretation. So, Sir, I would like the Hon. Chief Minister clarifies the position; then we will be in position to consider his amendment. And according to the Chief Minister himself this mentioning of 'Andhras' is not against the Constitution, because in the Constitution, Article 16, Sub-clause (3), I think there is a provision for such mentioning of Andhras or residents and like that. Hence, Sir, I think if we are given clarification about these things, we will be able to give our opinions on the amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, in order to clear the doubts of the hon. Member, No. 1 doubt is: who are the people to whom reference is made in the clause read out by the hon. Member? They are district officials who are not liable for transfer outside the district; that is the meaning of that reference. About the other two points, the officials accept appointments on the basis of public service rules and so we are making little change. Then with regard to the other things, it is just to avoid the difficulty that the Hon. Member referred to that we have proposed the amendment in the present Bill. It may be true as the hon. Member claims that the distinction of Andhra and non-Andhra is not unreasonable, discriminatory or unconstitutional. That is also my own view—I think so in my personal capacity. It is unnecessary to fight over an academical question.

"The Government of India seem to think otherwise and they 10-20 a.m.
have provided for it in this manner. It is not easy also, hon. Members will agree, to say in any particular case whether a man is Andhra or not. Nobody would doubt about Mr. Bhaskara Rao Naidu being an Andhra; nobody would have a doubt about Mr. Ramakrishna being an Andhra and nobody would have a doubt that my friend Mr. B. V. Subramaniam is an Andhra. Yet, they claim—and legally they are right, that they belong to the City of Madras and should be in the residuary State. So, in every case whether it is a clerk or an officer, we cannot be going into the question of Andhra or non-Andhra. Hence, the power is given to the President to decide it and that is referred to in the Bill. That is as regards doubt number two.

"As regards the other question whether it should be expressed in a general form as proposed in the amendments or whether it should be expressed in the form proposed by the Government, I will express my opinion on that with all respect. We are sending the opinions of the Members of this House to the Government of India through the proceedings of this House. It will be clear in the proceedings of this House and it will be made further clear in our own letter to the Government of India, because it has already been made clear in the proposed amendments of Sri C. Subramaniam on behalf of the Government, and of Sri T. Viswanatham and Sri M. Hanumantha Rao. Besides, this question having been canvassed in public and in the Press and the amendments referred to above having been definitely proposed here, I have made it clear that the Government amendment is intended to carry out the principles contained in the amendments before the House. There will be no difficulty in understanding the situation and there will be discussion also in Parliament. We shall not simply send general propositions, leaving it to them to work out the principle. It would be more advantageous to accept the Government amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, an officer who is allowed to go to the Andhra State may get greater chance for promotion and he may be placed in a higher position. The officer in the Madras State may feel that he is entitled to be transferred and that he is also eligible for the higher post. He gets a vested right and may go to a court of law under Article 16 (2). So that people may not go to a court of law and obtain writs under the provisions of the Constitution, we have used this language. I think it is better to use this language which will not be open to be questioned in a court of law."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Perhaps a little more information as to the number of officers concerned may be useful to hon. Members in the course of the discussion. Sir, I am giving information in respect of higher services, the total number of officers in this State and the number of Andhras :—

	Total number of officers in the State.	Number of Andhras available.
(i) Indian Service of Engineering.	7	Nil.
(ii) Indian Forest Service	16	1
(iii) Indian Police	23	3
(iv) Indian Police (I.S.P.)	27	6
(v) Madras Police Service Officers holding posts as D.S.Ps.	30	8
(vi) Madras Police Service Officers holding posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police.	126	40

I might also mention that in regard to Deputy Collectors, Andhra is quite surplus."

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* SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" Mr. Speaker, I have a suggestion to make in regard to sub-clause (v) of the Government amendment. The Hon. Chief Minister has suggested for the safety of Tamil personnel who may be transferred to Andhra that they will be asked to go on a contract basis for only one year. I am afraid that the satisfaction that would be given to the Tamil personnel if they go for one year, would not be fulfilled as they would not be able to fulfil their utility value to the Andhra State. In one year time, an officer could not put his department in order, if he is a senior officer, and if he is required to go to the residuary State at the end of one year, the concerned department of the Andhra Government would not function successfully. Therefore, my personal view is that even though it is in the interests of the Hon. Chief Minister to protect the Tamil officers as such from the feeling of the Andhras that Andhras alone should be employed, Mr. Hanumantha Rao's amendment allowing the officers on a contract period of an indefinite nature may be accepted. Not for only one year, we can take them for three or five years as the case may be."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The one year period is for persons who are compulsorily sent. Afterwards it is open for the new Government to give them a fresh contract in regard to time."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" May I suggest the adoption of the same conditions as when the Orissa State was formed? If I remember correct, officers who came from Bihar and from the then Madras State to serve in the Orissa State, were given a contract between five to seven years. The Government then agreed to it to give a sense of security to the officers."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It was by a contract; it was not imposed either on the officers or on the Government."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" Then, let us not refer to one year period at all and let us go into that question after the Andhra Government is formed."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am very thankful to the Hon. Chief Minister for giving us a little more information than what is actually contained in the Government amendment. The amendment itself does not contain all that the Hon. Chief Minister just read out."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I myself read it from my papers and if required, I shall have it typed and given to hon. Members."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Then, neither the amendment of the Government nor our amendments are expected to go into the Bill itself. The Government explained their stand in their amendment and we explained our stand in our amendments. In our amendments also we are trying to impress upon the

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President that certain principles should be followed in passing his orders under sub-clause (2) of clause 58. I perfectly agree that the Act itself need not, and probably should not, contain a distinction between Andhras and non-Andhras. The Act gives a power to the President and in exercising that power, we are asking the President to follow certain principles. Without having them in the Statute itself, we want the President in giving effect to sub-clause (2) of clause 58 to follow certain principles. If it is the intention of the Government, Sir, that portions of their amendment must go into the Statute, I have got great objection. For example, sub-clause (viii) of Government amendment reads—

'(viii) A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed, or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras . . .'

I do not know who will be in charge of the Andhra Government, but it will be impossible for that Government to carry on with such officers when a statutory protection of this type is embodied in the Act itself.

10-30 a.m. "It is one thing to come to certain convenient arrangements and it is another to put in a statutory provision which in fact binds the future Andhra Government and reduces it to the position of a municipal council. What exactly does the Government amendment amount to? I shall read clause (viii). It says—

'A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras. If the Government of Madras does not concur, the officer shall be returned to the State of Madras. In other respects, the conditions of service of a transferred officer shall be the same as they would have been if he had continued to serve the State of Madras.'

I am not arguing on behalf of any community, nationality or anything like that. I am only pointing out that this sort of provision reduces the power of Andhra Government to nullity, with reference to these transferred officers, who due to the guarantee that this provision gives, will always be having their eye turned to the residuary Madras State. The Andhra Government may not be able to carry on with such officers. I am, of course, glad that the Hon. Chief Minister had clarified the position a little further by reading from his notes. May be that the two Governments will come to some mutual agreement with regard to these officers, the duration of their stay in Andhra, the deputation allowance they should be given and all that. But to make a statutory provision in the Bill itself that no transferred officer shall ever be reverted, dismissed or lowered in rank without the concurrence of Madras Government, let me submit once again, is nothing but reducing the future Andhra Government to the position of a municipal council."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Let Mr. Viswanatham understand that these guarantees to the officers are there in the Constitution itself. After all we have only reproduced here what is found in the Constitution. Moreover let us not forget one fact. We are sending our officers, much against their will in some cases, to Andhra. When we are sending our officers

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and that too against their will, it is but natural that we provide them with sufficient safeguards. When they go for a period of one year or so, say, against their will, what is wrong in their expecting to be provided with these safeguards? After all, Sir, we have to give some security for our staff."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Of course, the Constitution provides some safeguards for All-India Service people. But nowhere in the Constitution has it been stated that one Government shall consult the other Government in the matter of reversion, lowering of rank or dismissal of transferred officers."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not want to be indecorous by rising every now and then to interrupt. I would only request Mr. Viswanatham to understand that while after all the object of his amendment as well as that of other Andhra friends is only to promote Andhra men to superior posts, superseding the claims of others, is it not perfectly justifiable that these non-Andhra officers, who are being sent at the most for a period of one year, expect that they should be provided with some safeguards against injustice. There is every justification for their fear that they would be overlooked and some of the Andhras, who are their juniors, will be given promotion thus superseding them. Therefore I would request Mr. Viswanatham to think for a while over what I had said. After all efficiency goes with security and also mutual trust."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I do of course agree with the Chief Minister that we should trust our officers, that efficiency goes with security and all that. I like only Andhras to man our executive posts as far as possible. Is there anything wrong in our doing so? After all, one of the causes for the agitation for Andhra Province was that the Andhra people were not adequately represented in the services. I understand that a Liaison Officer is being appointed. I do hope that he will have consultation with the leaders of parties and arrive at a satisfactory settlement. Coming to an agreement is a matter of convenience. But to force an issue by making a statutory provision like this is in fact making us powerless. We cannot expect these officers, who always have an eye on the residuary State, to serve us. These guarantees would virtually make the new State powerless.

" Let the Liaison Officer make his recommendations. He has got to come to certain conclusions, instead of depending upon the official exigencies of these safeguards."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I would beg of Sri Viswanatham not to go on repeating his argument till his mind gets stuck up in this clause. After all what will the Liaison Officer do? He may say after consultation with all concerned recommend ' that such and such an officer may go to Andhra or not '. This liaison machinery has nothing to do with official

safeguards. I do say once again that these statutory assurances are necessary for officers especially when they are going on compulsion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"But the Constitution does not say anything like this even to All-India Service people."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"The hon. Member should know that these I.A.S. or I.C.S. people are permanently allotted to a certain State. They are not like our officers, who are being sent, much against their will to serve in Andhra and that too for a maximum period of one year. After all, when these officers entertain legitimate fears that they may be superseded by Andhra, is it any wonder then that we provide them with certain statutory safeguards?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I do not want to rise every now and then. But let me tell Mr. Viswanatham that these officers have already got a lien here in Madras and even according to service rules only this Government and not Andhra can deal with their promotion or reversion."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I must of course thank the Chief Minister for his argument. But still I am not convinced that he is correct. The Andhra Government is not going to start with a new Service Code or anything like that. After all we are going to have our own Public Service Commission. We will have the usual service rules that are obtaining in other States. When such is the case, where is the need for any safeguard over and above what the Constitution gives? I would only submit that these safeguards will make those officers look always only to Madras and not to Andhra, the State they have got to serve.

10-40 a.m. "It is a real psychological thing. It may be said that certain officers have got doubts as to their future. I would beg of them not to come to the Andhra State. Just because one or two officers may entertain such suspicion, let us not add to our troubles. Let me point out to you, Sir, that the Constitution gives them absolute protection and the Andhra Government should not be expected to follow a new line altogether in the matter of dealing with their services quite different from what the combined Government had been doing all these days."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"In fact the Andhra Government may be pressed by officers below and will be quite prepared to do it for their officers."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, I am not agreeable that such a provision should be included in the clause itself. I do not think that it will satisfy any one in Andhra. Coming to the principles of my amendment, the Hon. the Chief Minister has already stated that these principles have been canvassed sufficiently in the Press and he has taken note of it. I am thankful to him that he has yielded to some of the public opinion at least. It

is true that the Andhras want to gain something by these jobs; I feel there is nothing wrong and I do not feel that I need go into that aspect of the matter. We are not even saying that these services should all be manned only by Andhras. We are saying that as far as possible, if the top ranks are given to us it will give us satisfaction. For instance, if it is said that for six or seven years under the present arrangements under the seniority list as it stands to-day, we cannot have our Chief Engineer, it will be difficult for us to accept the position. Even in the small posts of Assistant Secretaries to Government and Superintendents, it will not satisfy us if it is said that we must have a good number of non-Andhras.''

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' All that you have asked has been given in the clause.''

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—'' But the amendment does not disclose these things. It discloses one thing against the interests of the Andhra Government and it does not contain all the other good things he has read out. They have not been included in the amendment. All these things will be discussed by leaders of parties and the liaison officer and I hope he will adhere to those principles in making the allocation and making the appointment. One thing must be remembered, Sir, and that is that in making arrangements for filling key posts, the Andhras want that the Andhras should man them and the Andhra State cannot contemplate a different position with satisfaction merely in the name of efficiency . . .''

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' I am sorry I have to interrupt the hon. Member; it seems as if we are sitting in Committee. May I suggest to him, Sir, that if the statement that I have made satisfies him we can even add a clause to this amendment saying that suitable provision may be made in terms of the statement read by the Chief Minister which is agreeable to all. If that is done I have no objection.''

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—'' I would suggest that it should be ' suitable provision may be made ' taking into consideration the amendment, the statement of the Hon. the Chief Minister together with the amendments which we have also proposed, not defeating them by the voice vote. Let us all accept them and let them consider what are the suitable provisions that can be made without offending the Constitution and without injuring the security of the officers concerned whether they are permanently allotted or temporarily sent. I shall have no objection to such a thing being done. But, Sir, I will plead with the Hon. the Chief Minister not to reduce the future State to straits and not to send officers whose minds and whose attention will be rivetted to the residuary State.''

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me make it clear to the hon. Member that so far as we are concerned we are agreeable to anything which the Andhras want

with reference to the personnel. Apart from that the other side should also understand that when we are sending our officers there should be proper safeguards for them. If you do not want any non-Andhras, let them not go and we do not insist that we should send them. But if they should want there, officers especially on a temporary basis and when we send them even against their will, there should be proper safeguards. Subject to that I will go the whole hog with them and agree to anything that may be suggested. I suppose he will concede that there must be proper safeguards especially when our men are sent on a temporary basis and against their will and wish."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Has the hon. Member Sri Prakasam anything to say? I saw him rising from his seat a number of times. Does he wish to make any observation?"

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" No such presumption should be drawn by you, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I think, Sir, if the Chief Minister is agreeable all these things could be sent together, as suggested by me. I do not like to carry on this controversy, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" But the trouble is that the Government of India should know exactly what our opinion is because they have asked for our views and we should not send them a bundle of papers. We must be reasonable with them. What I suggest as a proper and just solution of the situation as we understand one another is that the amendment is there and the amendment is accepted in the light of what I have stated in the House and they will also be forming part of the proceedings and we may add a brief covering phrase in the amendment itself saying that the amendment is accepted in the light of the statement made by the Chief Minister in the House and suitable provision should be made having that in mind. That would be a specific recommendation because the statement itself is here from which it will be found that the spirit of items 149 to 151 has been incorporated in it. I think we can adopt this course."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am glad, Sir, we are coming nearer. You may not only say that the spirit of the amendments has been incorporated but also have all these sent as an appendix. Please do not call them a bundle of papers and throw them away."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Then that means that we give no opinion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" There are two things here, namely, that the amendment is accepted in the light of the discussions that have taken place and there are the amendments which go into the question in great deal but there, it is a little bit short. We are in a minority and kindly, therefore . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I wish to say, Sir, that he is not in a minority but that we should perform our functions according to the convenience of the House. We must

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send our definite opinions. As practical men, we should see that with reference to officers who are sent against their will, the period is recommended to be curtailed to one year which is the maximum and they should have some protection. He agrees there, but he says that that protection should not be mentioned in the article itself but it should be in the hands of the President as a guiding factor. But that protection cannot be in the hands of the President and continue once they are allotted. The point to be remembered is that the services must be protected in the manner in which they had hitherto been protected. That is the only difference. If we leave that to the Government of India to make suitable provision whether in the Statute or outside, I have no objection. But we should not leave all things unsettled and send only an appendix but not in the form of a resolution. They would consider that I have not been able to guide the House properly."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"ఇప్పుడు ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు చెప్పినటువంటి విషయాలలో ఒక పాయింటుకుమాత్రం విశ్వనాథంగారు తమ అభ్యంతరాన్ని తెలియచేస్తున్నారు. అయితే ఈ విషయంలో విశ్వనాథంగారు తెలియచేసిన దానికి మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వానికిగాని మరెవ్వరికిగాని అభిప్రాయభేదం ఎక్కువగా రావలసిన అవసరంలేదని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ఇందులో వున్నటువంటి విషయం ఒకటే. ప్రభుత్వం కోరేది ఏమిటంటే, ఏ ఆఫీసరైనా ఇక్కడ లీనువుండి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో సర్వ్ చేయడానికి టెంపరరీగా పంపబడనట్లయితే, ఆ ఆఫీసరుకు 10-50 a.m.
వేరే ప్రొటక్షను లేనప్పుడు, ఇవ్వవలసిన ప్రొటక్షను ఏమెండుమెంటురీత్యా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర బిల్లులో వుండాలి అని విశ్వనాథంగారు చెప్పినదాంట్లో, ఏ ఆఫీసరు అయినా ఏ రాష్ట్రంలో అయినా స్థిరమయిన సర్వీసు చేయడానికి వేరొక రాష్ట్రానికి వచ్చినప్పుడు, వారి సర్వీసు టెండుచేసినప్పుడు, ఆ స్టేటుమీద విశ్వాసం లేనప్పుడు వారి సర్వీసువల్ల ఆ స్టేటుకు ఉపయోగం ఏమివుంటుంది అనికూడ వున్నది. విశ్వాసంవున్న వ్యక్తులనే, క్రొత్తరాష్ట్రమునకు వెడతామని చెప్పేవారినే కోరుకునే అవకాశం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి వుండాలి. ఆంధ్ర స్టేటులో బాధకలుగుతుంది అని భయపడే ఆఫీసర్లను బలవంతంచేసి పంపవద్దని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. భయపడే ఏ వ్యక్తినికూడా దయచేసి మాకు పంపవద్దని చీఫు మినిష్టరుగారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. ఈ ఒక విషయంమీద అభిప్రాయభేదానికి తావులేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి ఆఫీసర్లను పంపేటప్పుడు ఏ సూత్రాల ననుసరించి పంపాలి అనే విషయంలో ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు ఒక స్టేటుమెంటు మాదిరిగా తయారుచేసివున్నారు. దాన్ని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానికి పంపుతూ మిగతా ఆంధ్రసభ్యులు ఆంధ్రనాయకులు ఏ విషయాలు తెలియచేసారో, ఏ అభిప్రాయాలు ప్రకటించారో, వాటన్నింటిని ఇప్పుడు పాసుచేసినదానితో కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానికి పంపిస్తే bundle of papers అవుతాయి అనడం పొరపాటు. ఈ papers అన్నింటిని పంపించడం మంచిదని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of allocation of officers, though it is being discussed to-day on the floor of this House, has been engaging the attention of the public for some time past because there are controversial views held on this matter by many of the prominent politicians in the Andhra area. Most of the officers who are expected to serve in the Andhra area are rather scared. It may be an outside information but the information which I am giving

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is very relevant to the discussion that is now before the House, for it is no use sending officers to any part where they have to live in eternal fear. They must be able to discharge their duties fearlessly. I have read all the amendments not now, but even two or three days ago at a small conference of a few members of this House at a private place and of all the amendments, the most comprehensive, the most reasonable and the most sure and secure amendment is that moved by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, considering all points of view. Now, I find that Mr. Viswanatham is suggesting a very interesting and curious procedure that these amendments should be added as appendices, which we will not be able to accept. I would like to inform that such a procedure is foreign to the procedure that is adopted by any other Assembly. As the Hon. the Chief Minister has just now pointed out, the Government of India should know exactly what our opinion is, because they have asked for our views. We have necessarily got to take a decision in respect of the officers. The amendment of the Government is that we should lend officers for a particular period. If the officers are prepared to serve permanently in the Andhra area and the Andhra Government is prepared to take them, well and good. But if this is not to be the case and if officers from the residuary Madras State should go, they should go there in complete security. They shall not be subjected to depromotion which will affect them in the future in the transferred State. Mr. Viswanatham's intention seems to be not to take any non-Andhra officers to the new State. We will be very happy indeed if the Andhra Government does not take any non-Andhra officers. No non-Andhra officer is anxious to go there. We, non-officials, want to help the new Government by lending non-Andhra officers. If the officers are not willing to go and we have to help the new Government for an interim period, we have got to devise means and the best means has been devised. The officers will have to serve for a year there. But if you find that they are not good or that they are not loyal, you are at liberty to send them back. That is also provided. If the officers are to discharge their duties fearlessly, they must be given complete security. I wish to point out that many officers from the Tamil area have served with great distinction in Andhra area and have been responsible for many of the irrigation projects and other schemes and I have no doubt that they will serve in the new Andhra State if only they are treated well. I therefore suggest that the Andhra Government can take the officers on contract basis by mutual agreement between the officer concerned and the Government. At the same time, let it be understood that no non-Andhra officer should be compelled. You must take them and place them in a position of complete sense of security. Otherwise, it will be unfair to the officers concerned. There is one other matter which I should like to represent to the Government. There are two classes of officers. With regard to the allotted officers, there is no dispute. The allotted officers are persons who are perfectly Andhras and who have no option but to serve in the Andhra area. Some allotted officers do not want to serve in the Andhra area. I would appeal to them that they should not think in those terms and they should be patriotic and serve the new State loyally and truly as they have served in the composite

State till now. With regard to the transferred officers even for temporary period, the residuary Madras State should not force anybody to serve in the new State. The officers should be permitted to make their choice voluntarily. But if no officer is prepared to go voluntarily and if the allocation is to be made by a compulsory order, I would like the Government to take extraordinary circumstances of the officer into consideration. It may be a question of family circumstances or any other situation. It may be that the officer concerned is likely to get a promotion here in the near future. I am not talking with reference to any particular person or particular set of circumstances. But I know that there are several set of circumstances and I would request the Government to seriously consider the circumstances of each officer who is likely to be transferred and see that no harm is done to them. It is in that way that the Government can ensure loyal and dependable service. If you send persons who are fairly willing to serve for a specified period, it will be good. I would also like to say that Mr. Viswanatham's amendments are confusing and would not help the issue. The only amendment which is most comprehensive and which will not offend anybody and which will secure the purpose for which this resolution is intended is the amendment moved by the Government. It will safeguard the interests of the officers and the Government concerned."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have listened to the statements of the Hon. the Chief Minister and other hon. Members about the allocation of the officers to the Andhra State. Much stress has been laid about the promotion of the Andhra officers in their own State and about the distribution of the non-Andhra personnel. They have spoken about the advantages to the officers. I speak, Sir, on behalf of a common man. What type of officers do we require? The common man's point of view must also be taken into consideration in this connection. The common man in Andhra wants a good Government and an efficient set of officers, at any rate, for the first years till everything is settled down. It is the duty of the Government of India to see that efficiency is not impaired under any circumstances in this allocation. I am not pleading for this or that. But I am interested that the Government of India should see that there is an efficient set of officers in the Andhra State. Otherwise the ideal for which the Andhra State is formed, will be frustrated. I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider this point also, namely, that efficiency should be the chief factor in allocating the personnel. No doubt, the Hon. Chief Minister is correct in saying that the Andhras should serve in the Andhra area and that the non-Andhras should not be taken as far as possible. But this question of efficiency in the administration should also be taken into consideration, as the common man is interested only in a good and efficient Government."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know why the Government have moved this amendment. I earnestly request 11 a.m.

the Chief Minister to withdraw this amendment, because it does not serve any purpose. No doubt the intention was to have some safeguard for those who may have fears."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That is only a minor part; the main intention behind the amendment is that Andhras should have a priority in the appointments."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" I am able to understand what my Friend says. I am not thinking in a narrow sense. But I ask why there should be any suspicion in the mind of the Chief Minister and those who think with him. Things must go on honestly and in a straightforward manner. There are non-Andhra high officers and they will be respected without any such statutory protection. It creates a suspicion in the minds of the people where there is no suspicion at all."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Does the hon. Member want me to withdraw the whole amendment or only the protection clauses? "

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" The statutory protection clauses. Is it not highly objectionable to provide statutory protection for high officers who will not require any protection at all? They are men marked out already who will stand without any statutory protection from any one. Therefore I earnestly appeal to him not to create further trouble. For Heaven's sake, let him not persist in this amendment. He has been persisting in carrying this idea through. This is a wrong idea and it should not be persisted in. No protection is needed for high officers."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think Sri Prakasam should not be misunderstood, as it is likely that he may be misunderstood. When he asked me to withdraw the amendment, I was really surprised. But he really meant withdrawing not the whole amendment but only those clauses of the amendment which refer to the protection of officers. He said that the protective clauses were unnecessary and that they need not be in the Bill. How I wish that that spirit had pervaded the entire discussion on the Bill! I cannot help pointing out that it amuses me in a tragic manner to see that whenever protection is asked for one interest, it is objected to on the ground that it is unnecessary, but when other interests are concerned, minute protective clauses are asked for. When we are dealing with educational institutions and hospitals, they want statutory protection. That means no man even at the age of eighty is able to see things as others see. The same is the case with me also perhaps. All of us are liable to err. We should have the gift of seeing things as other people see; or else we should pray for that gift. We have tried our best to put in a provision which will satisfy everybody. The point is that nobody needs protection and I would agree. But look at the articles of the Constitution. When the whole country assembled in Delhi for framing the Constitution through its representatives and when nobody had any acrimony, they provided certain articles for the protection of the officers. Probably this is a remnant of

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the ancient fear of the people when they were serving a foreign Government. That continues in a slight form even now. I do not think these protective clauses will do any harm. The balance of consideration appears to me to be in favour of their inclusion in the Bill in order to create efficiency to which the Hon. Minister Sri Pattabhirama Rao referred. Mr. Pattabhirama Rao very rightly stressed that we ought not to be considering the interests of officers of one grade or category but that we should consider the requirements of the common man who wants good Government. What are the requirements of a good Government in the early stages of the formation of a new State? Some people know how to carry on a business by reason of having done that business for some time, we should keep in mind the need for retaining such men. Should we not also realize that the best of men cannot do a thing properly unless they are trusted? There is a general feeling as Mr. Pattabhirama Rao said, that the first qualification should be that the man should belong to that State. It cannot be neglected. Suppose I give the best of Englishmen. Would people accept? No. They want Indians. Similarly, Andhra people want all the officers to be Andhras, if possible, and the services of non-Andhra people on a contract basis to the extent necessary. That is how we have reduced the position. We should consider the cases of those who go on contract to the Andhra State without lien there and with lien in the residuary State, and they can be reverted to the parent State short of one year even. For that purpose, we have introduced a few clauses.

" Sri Viswanatham suggested that we should send the amendments standing in his name and in the name of Sri Nagi Reddi (Amendment Nos. 150, 151 and 152) to the Government of India. I submit that I am quite willing to accept the spirit of the amendments. But there is a fly in the ointment. I think the item bearing No. 6 in his amendment should be cut out. I have no objection to sending it, but it will not be right for me to say that I have adopted it."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, we will have to study the original clause (i.e., clause 58 of the Bill) before we understand the significance of the Government amendment. Clause 58 speaks of only two services, namely, the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. My apprehension (and that is also the apprehension of many people) is that a good number of Police officers will be dumped on Andhra. My apprehension is that they will do it for two reasons. One is that the Chief Minister is always saying that the Andhras are an emotional people, and they are to be corrected by Police officers by shooting them down, just as the Police shot down people at Nellore and Anakapalle and also at Dalmiapuram and Tuticorin. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : 'Did I say that?') He has already created that atmosphere. My apprehension therefore is that there will be much greater Police force in Andhra than Andhra really needs or the circumstances warrant. This is the first point. The second point is that he has got a number of officers who are 11-10 a.m.

absolutely useless, and absolutely unfit to do any work. They are there because they are the nephews of Mr. so-and-so or they are there because they were allowed to be there by the previous men. My point is that not merely he wants to send these people to Andhra, but he wants to ensure to them security and guarantee of the two Governments—guarantee not merely of the Andhra Government, which is given by the Constitution, but also the guarantee of the Tamilian Residuary State Government in Madras which is always trying to come to their rescue whenever there is . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, Mr. Krishna Rao is altogether wrong in his suspicions, assumptions and allegations. But I have no objection to his going on in this way."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I think we are supposed to be a State. The Andhra State is a State. I must state very emphatically that the Andhra State is not the peon of the Madras Government. Let me tell very clearly that we are an independent people, and we are trying to create a Sovereign Government. There is no Government in Andhra now, and that is most unfortunate. The Andhra Ministry is not formed there. It can be formed only on the 1st of October. My question is, do this Government expect that any self-respecting Government would agree to this provision that officers should always act as fifth-columnists inside the Andhra Government knowing full well that their services are quite secure? Is it consistent with the dignity of the Andhra State? Would this Government like to convert the Andhra State Government into a municipal council? No. I think it is absolutely impermissible. I ask the Government whether they have sent to the Government of India their officers, for example, Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S., and Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, I.C.S., on similar conditions? No. If the Government of India agreed to any such conditions, well, of course, it might be the folly of the Government of India. We are not going to be like the Government of India. There have been any number of feelings quite accentuated. There is a feeling among Andhras—that is a correct feeling—that a man is penalized because he is an Andhra. The Government cannot deny this. Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar wants to make out that the term Andhra invokes in the mind of Tamilians a certain sense of suspicion. Well, it may be wrong. It is because they have been battening on the riches of the Andhra soil. They cannot have a grievance of it now. With regard to Andhras . . ."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. Is it parliamentary for the hon. Member to say that one section of the officials or the public has been battening at the expense of the other side? It is an insinuation."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I never said that one section of the people are battening at the expense of the other people.

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In fact a good number of people who have been battening themselves at the expense of others did not deny this. We have been feeling—most of the educated have been feeling—that we have been denied any kind of opportunity for advancement. I know graduates from the year 1924 have been feeling and have been smarting under great disabilities. My point is that the Madras officers will not come to Andhra for grace. They do come there because there is no alternative. I ask, is the residuary State going to provide for all these officers if the Andhra Government would not take them in? (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : 'There is the budget provision.') I also know the budget. Unless the Government are going to get showers from the sky, there is no provision for these officers. My point is that they will have to go to Andhra whether they like it or not. There is no place for them if they do not go to Andhra. They will become surplus. Therefore, they will be forced to go to Andhra. It is not a question of their liking to go. This Government want to have some kind of hold over the Andhra Government. That is what I am apprehensive of. This is the position. I think it is absolutely derogatory to, and inconsistent with, the self-respect of Andhras to agree to this condition. We have to create a new State, and we will have lot of difficulties confronting us. For the first two years, the difficulties will be very great. Because it is a new State, there will be any number of difficulties, and people may even ask 'Why did you divide this State from Madras'. My point is that we do require men who will work wholeheartedly for us. If we are sent men who think that their job would be to serve the Madras Government, then we will never have any kind of grounding for the successful functioning of the State. The Government amendment is highly objectionable, and cannot be accepted.

"I think some kind of machinery should be devised to allocate officers to Andhra, the residuary State and the Mysore State. Mysore State is not mentioned here. Mysore State also should have its quota allotted by the President. We should have men who should depend, for their continuance, only on their services in the Andhra State and only upon the wishes of the Government of Andhra, and on nothing more and nothing less."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, we have almost come to a kind of agreed opinion on the question of the division of personnel. The circumstances in which we are passing this amendment and the reality with which we are facing this whole problem should be borne in mind. I think in general the opinions of the Andhra people have been taken into consideration when the Government amendments were framed. Hence, there is the difference between the clause in the Andhra State Bill and the amendments that have been given notice of by the Government. It would be essential for the Andhra State either to-morrow or after some time to take in non-Andhras for certain technical jobs. In exceptional cases, non-Andhras will have to be taken in. For example, if it becomes necessary to take in experts, specialists and engineers

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for constructing huge projects, we will have to take in non-Andhras. Even after developing our State, we may require some experts. There have been cases of exchange of engineers and expert personnel.

11-20 a.m. " So, especially now when we have known the strength of the All-India Services in the Madras State, probably, it may become essential to take some of the personnel from the residuary State. Of course, I was also feeling whether a protective clause was necessary or not. But certain historical precedents are there in the light of which we are functioning, and probably it becomes essential that there should be some kind of protection for them to function in the Andhra State and it also depends on how far we on our part will be able to look after the officers who will be coming to our State. But if we were to think that all those non-Andhra officers who will be coming to the Andhra State at present will come only as fifth-columnists, then the atmosphere will be entirely different. This kind of thinking itself that each man who is not an Andhra is going to be anti-Andhra and hence against the interests of the Andhra State is a thing which I would not generally like, and I did not expect that this kind of feeling would be expressed here. As regards the opinion of the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, that all the Andhras should be given a chance for promotion, I agree with him, Sir. It has always been the opinion of the Andhras that there are very few Andhras in the lower rung or the higher rung of the Secretariat. For this reason, it is true that the Andhras have felt that they have not been given enough chance. Hence, it was that we felt the necessity for an amendment. Our amendment has been drafted in very simple terms because we do not want to go into every clause and enunciate principles. But a general principle is sought to be enunciated and I think the Government amendment also is based on the same principle. The principle is that, as far as possible, the services in the Andhra State be filled up with Andhras by transfer, promotion and recruitment, and the deficiency be made up by taking suitable non-Andhras on contract basis. I think the same opinion has been expressed by the Government in the different clauses. There is only one thing about which we felt some doubt regarding Government amendment, that is, as to what the expression 'having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State' would mean."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is only to put it in legal form."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister explains that it is only to put it in legal form. As to what we meant by the 'Andhras', he said that his explanation would be forwarded to the Central Government along with our amendment. That being the case, I think we would have nothing to gain by trying to put in new clauses. I think it is in the interests of both the Andhra State and the residuary State. I am sure that the transferred officers will be looked after well and they will be treated just as the Andhras are treated. The only thing is the

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Andhra State will have the advantage of transferring its officers whenever it becomes necessary. There is an advantageous provision in the Government amendment that the transferred officers will be required to serve in the Andhra State only for a period not exceeding one year. This will enable the Andhra Government to make any changes which they may consider essential within a period of one year after the appointed day. If they want any other officers to go to the Andhra area, they can have them with the concurrence of the Governments concerned. But the only point that has been raised is whether the protective clauses should be embodied in the Bill itself. Everybody agrees that protection must be given, but the manner in which it should be given is a matter of controversy. I hope the Government will look into that with certain care and see that real protection is given without increasing the rancour between the States or between the officers. In that way I think the whole clause can be accepted by us. With the passing of this clause unanimously we certainly create a friendly and brotherly feeling which is quite necessary. We certainly thereby create a very good atmosphere which is very essential to-day. I hope this atmosphere will develop further and we can finish the discussion of the whole of this Bill, including even the clause relating to the division of assets and liabilities, if only the same friendly atmosphere continues and the same exchange of opinion continues. By this we will be setting an example to the other States when they think in terms of division and in terms of forming linguistic States. So, if this is agreed to, even though the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari may now oppose the formation of linguistic States, he would then be one of those who have helped it."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, Member after Member from amongst my Andhra Friends has risen to speak in protest of a very simple provision . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is not what Sri Nagi Reddi said."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Excepting Sri Nagi Reddi, I suppose."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is some agreement with regard to this amendment. So, I shall put it to the vote of the House."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" No, Sir. If I am wrong, I shall withdraw it. As far as the non-Andhra personnel of the Services are concerned, they themselves would desire the provision made herein in their own interest, because as early as this problem of the creation of the Andhra State was in the air, speculations, doubts and vacillations were in the air since the people did not know how the future was going to shape itself and how the personnel of the Services would be allocated between the two States. Now, Sir, after the determination to create the Andhra State from the appointed day, we must have a sense of security so far as the non-Andhra personnel of the Services are concerned. It is not quite understandable to us why the insertion of this provision should be grudged by anybody because, after all, it is only a

necessary safeguard and it will strengthen the non-Andhra personnel who go to strange places instead of serving in their own mother country, so to say.

11-30 a.m. "There are a number of non-Andhra personnel in the services of the composite State who are not quite willing to go elsewhere, except at the orders of the present Cabinet. They are essentially of Tamil, Kannada and Malayala origins. It would be to their own interest and complete satisfaction if they are allowed to be here. If, however, our Andhra friends do not want the services of these people, it is a different matter. If, on the other hand they want the services of these non-Andhra personnel, it is but quite proper and reasonable to ask for certain safeguards. Some members have protested against this. Their protest can only be compared to another matter, which I will presently refer to. In the enforcement of the Prohibition policy, the police officials have to be provided with the necessary arms and ammunition. Suppose people engaged in illicit distillation protest against this saying that those police officials should not be provided with those arms and ammunition, what will be the position? The police require those things in self-defence. The protest of the hon. Members in this case is something like that. Some of the hon. Members even went to the extent of saying that such safeguards should not be given to the non-Andhras and some of them have even termed these officials as fifth-columnists. It is all war language. It is all quite unsuited to peace time, and, especially in a discussion like this. I therefore request that the House may agree to the amendment giving safeguards to non-Andhra personnel."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah will now speak."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, there has been sufficient discussion on this subject and there has been some amount of agreement also. So, I do not think we need have further discussion on this subject."

MR. SPEAKER :—" After Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah has spoken, I will ask the Hon. Minister to reply."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I hope he will not spoil the atmosphere." (Laughter.)

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" The Hon. Finance Minister wants me not to spoil the atmosphere. I do not want to spoil the atmosphere. I want the Government also not to spoil the atmosphere. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government several instances in which officials of various cadres and categories had to suffer. In many cases, when officials are transferred to some of the district offices, some people are asked to go on 15 days or 20 days leave. In such cases, people who are not qualified to go to the Andhra area are transferred and consequently, it adversely affects some who are already serving there as they are told they will lose their seniority. Moreover many troubles arise in regard to the fixation of a particular cadre."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member come to the subject under discussion."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Yes, Sir, I am coming to it. Already the atmosphere with regard to the personnel is tense and if one is anxious to create a healthy atmosphere, many doubts have to be cleared. I wish to bring to the notice of this House a particular case. There were two Tahsildars who were having the same cadre and the same seniority. One of them was not allowed to serve continuously as Tahsildar for a long time and was posted as a Supply Officer. The other man who was working as Tahsildar continuously was considered senior in that cadre and he was promoted as Deputy Collector and in due course he will become a Collector also. There are many such anomalies which should be removed. In the secretariat, the atmosphere is very tense and people are suffering a great deal. People talk of creating a calm, cool and best atmosphere. If we ask the poor subordinates in the secretariat, this is what they say. 'We are in great trouble. We are not able to open our lips. If we open our lips, disciplinary action will be taken against us. Thus nobody is able to give the correct information. At the same time, they all feel that they are suffering under a severe handicap. Some of them even tell us, 'Please stop your partition business. Because, they are doing every injustice possible to us. Our seniority is not at all recognised' and similar things. Even when Justice Wanchoo asked me whether we wanted any Tamilian Officers, I said that we wanted efficient Tamil Officers. There is no quarrel between Andhras and Tamils. The quarrel is against those at the top, who encourage nepotism and see that their own candidates are posted to the various jobs. I want to stress that the claims of senior officers should not be overlooked. If we go into the history of the movement for the creation of an Andhra Province, we will find many of the Andhras have been deprived of their legitimate chances in the various departments of the Government, be it Revenue Department, Police Department, or any other Department. Because of the injustice done to the Andhras in the matter of representation in the various Government departments, they somehow or other very strongly felt that unless and until they have their own State and unless and until they have a say in the matter of recruitment to the services, they cannot get adequate representation in the Government departments. Though there may be many other reasons for starting the movement, that is the origin of the movement. The seniority of the Andhra Officers should be kept in tact. Many instances may arise in future in which the Andhra Government may have to reconsider their decision with regard to some of the officers. Nothing should stand in the way of their reconsidering such cases. That is why I have moved my amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Leader of the House referred to some agreed formula. May I know what that formula is? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The agreed formula is this, Sir. Amendment No. 149 will be accepted in the light of

the statement made by the Hon. Chief Minister, which is appended here. We have agreed on behalf of the Government to send a communication stating that the spirit of amendments Nos. 150, 151 and 152 has been brought out in Government amendment No. 149 as passed by the House. But it will be specifically stated that it is felt that a statutory safeguard will be necessary in respect of the officers who are compulsorily asked to serve in the Andhra area."

11-40 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" What about Mr. Prakasam's amendment? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It all goes, Sir."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am incapable of spoiling any good situation and I shall refrain from doing so. But I take strong objection to some of the remarks made by my friends like Mr. K. Krishna Rao who said that the Madras Government want to have some strings attached to the terms of deputation of officials. It is not our intention, Sir. I strongly object to his characterization of our officers as fifth columnists. I have been a follower of Mr. Prakasam and Mr. T. Viswanatham and we were all inside the Congress together. And when we left it we formed our own party. But I shall be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of the House the remarks which Mr. Prakasam made in one of his press statements. If I remember aright, he said beyond a shadow of doubt that the future Andhra Government would not want any non-Andhra officials, however efficient they may be."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" I have never made any such statement."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" We read it in newspapers and so this kind of fear has been developing in our minds. Now Mr. Prakasam says he did not say so. Sir, this is not the attitude they should develop towards those officers to be loaned to them. (Interruption.) It is not a question of deliberate misunderstanding. Sir, we strongly support the amendment which seeks to give protection to our officers who will serve in the Andhra State."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not clearly understand what the Leader of the House was saying. He said that the House accepts the amendment. And then how can there be anything added to it at the end or at the beginning? How can we have another amendment? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" We cannot move amendments. This House has no power to amend the Bill. We can only move resolutions to amend the clauses."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I agree. We are now concerned with amendment 149. What the Leader

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of the House wants is that the statement also must be there. How can it be there when we have approved of only the amendment 149? I am only asking what should be the procedure."

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, however, much the Chief Minister, the Leader of the House and the Raja of Chettinad might try to convince us, the fact remains that this Government are going to suspect the future Andhra Government. Mr. K. Vinayakam was referring to some statements made by Andhra leaders and said that he read them and, therefore, wanted guarantees. He wants guarantees not because of these statements. Some Tamilian high officers might have teased the Andhra subordinates and consequently, the Andhra officers might not have been raised to their regular rank even when they were qualified. So they suspect that they might be ill-treated. But we Andhras are broad-minded and will not do it. I, as a citizen of the future Andhra State, promise that non-Andhra officials that are going to come to the Andhra State will not be teased or punished unjustly. No such guarantees should be statutory. My friend, the Raja of Chettinad was saying that all other amendments were confusing and that the Government amendment alone was the right one. He would not like to understand Mr. T. Viswanatham's amendment. It is unjust that one Government should suspect another Government. Is the present Chief Minister giving us unjust administration? No. So also, the future Andhra Chief Minister will give all justice required to the non-Andhra officials. No suspicions need be there. No safeguards need be made wantonly. All the words relating to safeguard should be removed from the amendment. We can trust one another and live peacefully as neighbours. We are separating as brothers and shall be glad to be friends. I would request the Chief Minister to withdraw all the unnecessary terms from his amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, are we still discussing the merits? I was thinking we were discussing the form. There is something in what the Raja of Chettinad said. Although he was not present during the discussion and could not fully appreciate it, there is still something in the objection he has raised to the form in which the amendment should be put because it is not quite tidy to add a statement to a resolution. I suggest, therefore, that we may pass it including it in the resolution of this House. It is only an expression of opinion after all. Therefore I suggest the following amendment :—

'This House is of opinion that clauses 58 to 61 should be recast so as to make provision on the following lines :'

And here, amendment No. 149 should come. And then the resolution should continue thus :—

'and this House approves of the statement made by the Chief Minister hereto appended.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall put it to the vote of the House. I mean the Government amendment No. 149."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It may also be a part of the resolution that this House approves of the statement made by the Chief Minister."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What about the other amendments? Will the Chief Minister communicate them? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" When I make a promise, I shall carry it out. It is not in the resolution. It has to be made separately. First this resolution has to be passed. I am giving an assurance on behalf of the Government that we will send a communication to the Government of India in which we will say that the Government amendment carries out the spirit of what is contained in amendments Nos. 150 to 152, subject to objection to the removal of the protection clause."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' This House is of the opinion that clauses 58 to 61 should be recast so as to make provision on the following lines :—

(i) The President may, by a general order, require all persons serving immediately before the appointed day in the Andhra area or in the transferred territory, and who, under their existing conditions of service, are not normally liable to be transferred outside the Andhra area or the transferred territory where they are serving, to serve, as from the appointed day, in the Andhra State or the Mysore State, as the case may be. Allocations so made by the President shall be final.

(ii) The President may, by a special order, require any person to whom the provision in (i) above does not apply to serve in the Andhra State.

(iii) Every person who is required to serve as aforesaid in the Andhra State or in the Mysore State, as the case may be, shall—

(*a*) if immediately before the appointed day he is holding any post in connexion with the affairs of the State of Madras in any area which on that day falls in the State in which he is so required to serve, be deemed as from that day to have been duly appointed to that post by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned in connexion with the affairs of that State;

(*b*) if immediately before the appointed day, he is not holding any post in any such area, be appointed by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned to a post in connexion with the affairs of that State.

(iv) Persons required by the President, under the provision in (ii) above, to serve the Andhra State shall be divided by him into two classes, namely, allotted officers and transferred officers.

(v) Allotted officers are officers whose allocation to the Andhra State is final. Transferred officers are officers required by the President to serve in that State for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified by him in each case.

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(vi) The President shall classify an officer as an allotted officer, or as a transferred officer, in accordance with the President's opinion as to the officer's suitability for final allotment to the Andhra State, having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State.

(vii) A transferred officer shall, during the period specified in the order by which he is required to serve the Andhra State, in addition to the remuneration which he would have drawn if he had continued to serve the State of Madras, be entitled to such allowance as the President may, by a general or special order, determine.

(viii) A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed, or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras. If the Government of Madras does not concur, the officer shall be returned to the State of Madras. In other respects, the conditions of service of a transferred officer shall be the same as they would have been if he had continued to serve the State of Madras.

'And this House approves of the statement[a] made by the Chief Minister hereto appended.' "

The amendment was put and carried.

The amendments of Sri T. Viswanatham (No. 150), Sri T. Nagi Reddi (No. 151) and Sri M. Veerabhadram (No. 152) were, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendments of Sri T. Prakasam (No. 155) and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah (No. 159) were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER :—" We are now in clause 61. We will take up amendments Nos. 160 and 161."

* Sri V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. Amendments Nos. 160 and 161 relate to the Universities and educational institutions. On the other hand, clauses 58 to 61 of the Andhra State Bill refer only to the division and allocation of services. I respectfully submit that the subject-matter contained in amendments Nos .160 and 161 does not legitimately arise in connexion with a discussion by this House of clauses 58 to 61. They have no relevancy at all to those clauses. I would therefore suggest that the amendments will have to form separate entities and they cannot be tagged on to these clauses. I also suggest that the views of the Government may be invited."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri Nagarajan, has raised a point of order. Amendments Nos. 160 and 161 do not relate to the clauses under discussion. Perhaps, we may take them up separately at the end."

Sri T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point raised in the amendments is a very simple one. It is only a question of expression of opinion of the House regarding that."

[a] Vide pages 1118–1122 supra.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I feel this is not the proper clause to which the amendments relate. Now we are considering the service personnel, etc."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think we can take them up at the end. I pass on to clause 62. (Amendment No. 162 is not moved.) So we shall take up clause 62-A."

Clause 62-A.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I move the following amendment :—

' 164 *This Assembly is of the opinion that a joint Board representing the States of Andhra, Hyderabad and Mysore be set up with the representative of the Central Government as its Chairman on or before the appointed day to look after the rights and liabilities in respect of administration, construction, maintenance and operation of the Tungabhadra Project.*' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I move the following amendment :—

' 165 *This House recommends that in case the division of assets and liabilities is not referred to a neutral Commission of Experts, provision shall be made in the Bill for creating a Statutory Corporation to complete the Tungabhadra Project as designed by the Government of Madras both on its Irrigation and Power sides, as also for the continued management, distribution and enjoyment of the Tungabhadra waters by the States through which the river flows, and provision shall also be made for a division of capital expenditure and liability between Mysore and Andhra States in proportion, to the supplies of water and power and other benefits received.*' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I move the following amendment :—

' 166 *In sub-clause* (1), *after the word " appointed day ", occurring in the third line,* substitute *the following* :—

" *be the rights and liabilities of the State of Andhra subject to such adjustments as may be made by agreement between the Andhra and Mysore State.*" ' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" I move the following amendment :—

' 167 *This House resolves that in clause* 62-*A* (3), *the last three lines beginning with " but shall not " and ending with " other than Government " shall be omitted.*' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" I move the following amendment :—

'168 *In clause* 62-A, *sub-clause* (3), omit *the words* " *but shall not include . . . other than Government* ".' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I move the following amendment :—

'169 For *the words* " *be the rights and liabilities of the States of Andhra and Mysore* ", substitute *the words* " *be the rights and liabilities of the Andhra State* ".' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Amendments Nos. 164, 165, 166, 167, 168 and 169 are before the House for discussion."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" There is nothing particular, Sir. If somebody else speaks, I shall speak at the end."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, this clause deals with the subject of Tungabhadra Project. I have no doubt that the Government of Madras will see to it that justice will be done as regards the apportionment of the cost and liability with regard to the Tungabhadra Project. Sir, in this connexion, I invite your attention to sub-clause (5) of clause 62-A which says, ' The expression " Tungabhadra Project " or " the Project " means the project agreed to between the Government of Madras and the Government of Hyderabad before the appointed day and so far as the State of Madras is concerned, intended for the supply and distribution of water from the Tungabhadra river by means of high level and low level canals to the districts of Bellary, etc.' I submit, Sir, that this is a very important clause and all the hon. Members should pay attention to it. I say that because the Mysore Chief Minister and some other Ministers on one or other occasions—I am not sure whether it was on the floor of the Legislature or not have said that they do not want the high level canal scheme and that they do not want to execute the scheme for the benefit of the areas which remain in the Andhra State. I think there was a conference, about the details of which the Hon. Minister for Public Works can enlighten us and say what has happened. We want to know what exactly has happened there to the scheme as originally designed by the Government which includes a high-level canal as also power generation. Mysore cannot all on a sudden claim the right to change or alter the design so as to prejudice the rights of the Andhras who remain in the Andhra State. There is general agreement that Government should also back up that opinion. That is why the provision has been worded in this way very acceptable to us. But really the doubt in my mind is that newspapers published a report that there was a conference where our Public Works Minister was also present and the Mysore Government agreed to pay only 30 per cent of the cost or bear the liability up to 30 per cent. If we take the figures and the supplies of water this scheme would give

to the transferred areas, you will find that the transferred territory will get the benefit up to 45 per cent, if you consider the acreage, the area localised under perennial crops, the double crops, the cash crops like sugarcane, etc., which will be in the transferred area and the large extent of dry crop area in the Andhra area.

"Therefore, Sir, I have requested for the details of the reported conference.

12 noon. "No categorical statement can be made by either State that we are not going to accept this or that. It was reported in the newspapers that the Mysore Government was not going to accept more than 30 per cent of the cost and that in regard to power also they were not going to develop it unless it is intended for their Bhadravathi iron works. Therefore, I say that Mysore has gone out of court in making such statements. Before we actually divide on the 1st of October, I want this Government to be very strong in their attitude towards this project. That is all that I have to say on this subject, Sir."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"On a point of order, Sir, I have given notice of an amendment relating to the Tungabhadra Project."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The amendment is to the Schedule and not to the clause."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"It has been left out, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member will please send me his original amendment."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, I hope the fear expressed by Sri T. Viswanatham regarding the division of assets and liabilities relating to the Tungabhadra Project will not be correct and that the two Governments will share the liabilities in a right proportion. There is one important point I want to make. Sub-clause (5) of clause 62-A says, ' . . . intended for the supply and distribution of water from the Tungabhadra river by means of high level and low level canals to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and for the generation of electric energy, both hydro-electric and thermal, and its transmission and distribution to the said districts and includes any extension or further development after that day of that project for the said purposes.' It is very necessary, Sir, that we communicate the opinion of this entire House that the Tungabhadra Project was first designed for the scarcity areas of Rayalaseema. After many years, the irrigation portion of it is almost complete and the hydro-electric project has got to be taken up. As you know, Sir, the State of Mysore is not in need of hydro-electric energy and the hydro-electric energy that is going to be generated at Tungabhadra should be for the use of the transferred territory of Bellary district and the other districts of Rayalaseema referred to in sub-clause (5). It is very necessary that we communicate the opinion of this House that this energy shall be only for the use of these districts and shall

not be utilized in any other place. I have no doubt that the Andhra Government will use its share of the hydro-electric energy when it is completed. I request the House to accept to convey this opinion to the Government of India to be included in the Act."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri K. Govinda Rao can move his amendment."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' *This Assembly is of the opinion that a joint board be set up with representatives of Mysore, Andhra and Hyderabad Governments to administer the construction, maintenance and completion of the Tungabhadra Project* '."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the opinion of this House is that the Hon. Minister for Public Works could be able to explain us something regarding the Tungabhadra Project and our relations with the Mysore State. We want to know our agreements with the Mysore Government, if we have reached any on the question of the high level canal and the hydro-electric project to be taken up."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, let me make it quite clear that no agreements have been made with the Mysore Government or anything of that kind. As far as I know I can assure the hon. Members belonging to the Andhra area, the position stands thus: It is practically certain that the management and administration of this project will be in the hands of a common board under the guidance of the Government of India and as far as the preliminary arrangements are concerned, the interests of the Andhra area will be completely protected by all the representatives of the Madras Government from time to time and there need be no doubt at all about it. But, one thing has been made clear at the conference though nothing was settled finally, that the original plans of the project should bind all the States concerned."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, I am glad that this Bill contains a special clause regarding the Tungabhadra Project. Andhras have been very much disappointed over a number of statements that have been made by the Chief Minister of Mysore from time to time. I do not know whether I can refer to them. But I must say one thing. It has been very prominently published in the Press as a whole that the hydro-electric project on the Tungabhadra will be connected to the Jog Electric Scheme and this has been prominently featured in the Press as having been said by the Mysore Government."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The common board may not absorb the Jog Project in that way. Why should we object? "

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point is that the Tungabhadra Project has been the life line for the Rayalaseema people.

Rayalaseema is famine-stricken not only now; it was so even before the turn of the country, some time when the McKenzie scheme was drafted. Even McKenzie did not think of limiting the Tungabhadra to a particular place called Rayalaseema. He said that the Tungabhadra waters should be mainly utilized in Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. From that time onwards we have passed a number of famines and it is only in that light that the present Tungabhadra Project has been planned and the first stage of the project is almost complete now; low level canals have been dug and water has been let out. Now, we are interested in the high level canal and the hydro-electric project. We are glad that sub-clause (5) in the Bill is very clear that this project is intended for the supply and distribution of water and electric energy to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool. We hope this will be accepted by the Mysore Government also and give relief to the people of Rayalaseema who have been suffering from famines for a very long time.

12-10 p.m. "Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that the Hon. Chief Minister of Mysore's statement about the Tungabhadra Project had caused some concern in the minds of the public and also in view of the fact that for the economic development of Rayalaseema it is absolutely essential that the hydro-electric energy that could be derived from this project should be shared by Andhras as well as Mysore people as per the original plan, I do hope, Sir, that the Government of India taking into account the trend of our discussion here, would come forward with an announcement setting up a Joint Board to man the Tungabhadra Project. I do gather that so far as the assets and liabilities division is concerned, the Government of India are going to do the same thing, viz., setting up a Joint Board. Therefore I do hope that our amendment for the setting up of a Joint Board may be accepted by the House unanimously."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, I am glad to find that there is a clause in this Bill with reference to the Tungabhadra Project. Sir, there has been a doubt in the minds of the public of Andhra desh for a long time whether this Tungabhadra Project, which had been thought of for so long a time but which has only now about to be completed and that too not to the full extent contemplated by Colonel McKenzie, would serve the purpose, the purpose being whether it would relieve the people of the Ceded districts from famine, from which evil they had been suffering for a long time past. Let me explain.

"Some of the hon. Members here may not be aware of the great famine in Rayalaseema during 1875–8. The people of Rayalaseema underwent untold sufferings. For the people of the Ceded districts now called Rayalaseema there was no regular and permanent source of water-supply. Only drought, and that alone, was their constant lot. The cry of the people was there for utilizing the waters of Tungabhadra so that they would be relieved from famine and pestilence. But that was not to be. The Government

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of the time were not quick to respond to their call. No doubt an Irrigation Commission was appointed to carefully investigate if the waters of Tungabhadra could be utilized for the benefit of the people of Rayalaseema. After elaborate enquiry the Irrigation Commission made their recommendations. The result was the scheme adumbrated by Colonel McKenzie which was intended for the benefit of not only the people of the Ceded districts but also those of Nellore district. I see that Mr. Nagi Reddi had not been aware of the same. But what did the Government at the top do then? After careful scrutiny of the recommendations of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, they said that the project could not be taken up because in their opinion the project if taken up for execution would be unremunerative. They deferred the project. Here I want to say one important thing. I find that whenever the Government was approached for taking up a project, that first of all only looked to the remunerative aspect of the project. After all, Sir, most, if not all irrigation projects are bound to be remunerative in the larger sense. Why should the Government have any doubt on that score? Even a small irrigation project would serve its purpose and would be remunerative, barring of course a very few cases. Therefore what I want to submit, is, that the remunerative aspect alone should not stand in the way of the starting of any irrigation project. After all, what are these irrigation projects intended for? They are intended to ensure regular water-supply to the fields and thus enhance our agricultural output. If the Government are intent on increasing our agricultural output, why should the question of 'remunerative aspect' figure to such a large extent? Under the scheme as adumbrated by Colonel McKenzie, there was no question of high level or low level canal. The principle adopted was firstly to provide water-supply not only to wet lands but also to dry lands and secondly to allow water for wet cultivation, only for low lying areas, as they were called. As I said before, in 1907, the project was not taken up for execution because the Government thought that the project would be unremunerative. Then the Congress Ministry came into power for the first time in 1937. Even then we were not given proper consideration. No big project was started. It was only during the Advisers' regime, the pertinent question of how to relieve the famine-distress in Rayalaseema was seriously taken up. Thanks to one of the advisers, I mean Sir S. V. Ramamurthi, the Tungabhadra Project was taken up for execution. But permit me to observe, Sir, that this Tungabhadra Project was somewhat different from the one adumbrated by Colonel McKenzie which sought to benefit not only the whole of Ceded districts but Nellore also. What is this present scheme, Sir, in reality? Not even the whole of the Ceded districts is benefited by this project, leave alone Nellore. This Tungabhadra Project, as it is now being executed, will not serve, as I have just said, the whole of Ceded districts. It will serve only two districts, Kurnool and Bellary and that too only to a limited extent. Had it been executed on the lines of Colonel McKenzie's plan, this question of low and high level canal would not have arisen. What has the Government

done now? They have taken up only the low level canal. We thought at least a major portion of the Ceded districts would be irrigated by this project. But instead of the 19 lakhs of acres which the Tungabhadra Project ought to irrigate had it been executed according to the original plan, only 3 lakhs of acres are to be irrigated and that too only in Bellary and Kurnool districts. That is how the matters stand at present. Under the original scheme, Nellore also was to be benefited. But due to insufficiency of water Nellore is not in the picture now. The high level canal has not yet been taken up. When it is going to be taken up I do not know. Only when that is completed, there will be water-supply for Anantapur and Cuddapah. After all, Sir, let us not forget, that the districts of Anantapur and Cuddapah are also equally in the famine area. It is of the utmost importance that Cuddapah should be ensured of a proper water-supply from Tungabhadra. The commanded area for irrigation in Cuddapah which is somewhere between 4 to 5 lakhs of acres cannot be allowed to remain dry for ever.

12-20 p.m. " It was probably considered by financial authorities that if the high level canal is taken up a lot of money will have to be spent. Finally the high level canal was taken up for investigation but to what extent? I am told that investigation is to be taken up to Pennar only. If the Cuddapah area and Anantapur area are to be irrigated under this scheme the waters will have to be taken beyond Pennar and two or three anicuts and acqueducts have to be put up across the rivers. I feel it is feasible to take the waters beyond the Pennar and Anantapur and Cuddapah districts also should be benefited. The Provincial Government need not wait for the appointed day for sanctioning the reinvestigation of the rest of the high level scheme for necessary modifications.

" Regarding the management of this scheme I am not in favour of creating a Corporation, after the experience we have had with regard to the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation. I am glad the Hon. the Chief Minister said that only a Board would be created and that the Board would take up the question of management. Our experience of the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation does not justify that a Corporation should be created because so much of money will be wasted and the representatives of the people will have no voice in its management and will have no opportunity of even criticising the administration. I, therefore, feel that a sort of Board consisting of representatives of the three States of Andhra, Hyderabad and Mysore will do. The Constitution lays down that where a particular waterway passes through a number of States and where any interference is considered to be necessary, the Parliament may entrust the Union Government with powers of regulating waters. A board consisting of representatives of the States concerned under the controlling voice of the Government of India will, I believe, be enough.

" So far as the present Tungabhadra Scheme is concerned, some investigation has been made with regard to the high level

canal up to the Pennar and for the rest of the distance even beyond the Pennar, no regular investigation is necessary because the investigation was already made under the old Tungabhadra Scheme. All that may be necessary is of some modification. Our Government should now be able to induce the Government of India to advance some money for developing that area as the water could be taken to these areas in Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. There is enough water available in the Tungabhadra Reservoir to-day and if a further forty or fifty lakhs is spent, the height of the dam could be raised sufficiently say four or five feet to impound more water for purposes of being made available for this purpose. Provision has been made even according to the present plan for such extension in case the need for more water is found necessary. As there is need for water in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts and also in Bellary and Kurnool, no time should be wasted by this Government and also the future Government and the scheme should be taken up as originally designed by Engineer McKenzie excluding Nellore, if necessary. It was felt that the scheme would be feasible according to the engineers but it is only the Government that was raising some sort of financial difficulty. There are certain areas in Cuddapah which cannot be irrigated under the waters of the Krishna and so also all the commanded area in Anantapur district. These areas can only be irrigated from the waters of the Tungabhadra. Therefore, the question of taking up the high level canal to irrigate these areas should be taken up immediately. Hon. Members are aware that under the scheme of Krishna–Pennar the areas in Cuddapah could be benefited to a certain extent. As a matter of fact, a major portion would be commanded under that scheme also. I am sure a time will come for conserving if necessary these waters for the areas in Bellary and Anantapur and parts of Kurnool to which the waters from the Krishna are not available. Meanwhile the whole of Cuddapah area could be irrigated under the Tungabhadra scheme and I feel that the question of the high level canal should therefore be taken on hand immediately. These areas could be irrigated under Pennar also but there is not enough water in the Pennar even for Nellore and the people of Nellore are complaining that they do not have enough water but if the high level canal is constructed, not only Anantapur and Cuddapah will be benefited but also at least for a time Nellore will get supply and so they need not wait for the Siddeswaram Project. I would therefore urge that provision in this behalf is made for carrying the waters not only up to the Pennar but beyond.

" The question may arise as to how the cost is to be shared. In that connexion, I wish to submit to the House that there are well-known principles according to which the division should be made and this question could be easily decided because the cost of dam is in proportion to the amount of water utilised by the particular area. That is the only criterion. With regard to the canals and distributaries, there also it is not difficult because the guiding principle in respect of common canals is the quantity of water used

in the respective areas without reference to the acreage covered by the scheme. I suppose there need be no dispute about such matters. Another point has been raised with regard to the hydro-electric scheme. The hydro-electric scheme under the Tungabhadra Project was taken up some five or six years ago but during all these years only a small amount has been spent upon it. This year, Sir, there has been a decent provision of Rs. 70 to 80 lakhs.

12-30 p.m. " I don't know how much of this amount has been spent so far. Probably my hon. Friend Mr. Ranga Reddi will tell us. But, Sir, we have been for a long time expecting the scheme completed for the benefit of the Ceded districts. To our great surprise, our friend the Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore advances the theory that all the electricity that is going to be produced by the scheme will be utilized by the Mysore State. It is unjust and unfair even to suggest such a thing. We have been telling our people that we would be getting electricity from the hydro-electric scheme from the Tungabhadra Project. So long as the electricity produced from the scheme is utilized by the Mysore State proportionately in Bellary district in the areas that are now to be their's, we have absolutely no objection. Similarly, with regard to the sharing of the waters also, difficulties may arise. It is just possible to utilize the major portion of the Tungabhadra water in Bellary district alone. This would be against the original scheme. Nothing should be done to deprive the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah of the benefits of the Tungabhadra Project."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit. I call upon the hon. Member Sri Subbarayudu to speak."

* SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, his Tungabhadra Project has got a long history which every hon. Member is aware of. Since the 19th century, so many Engineers and various Governments have investigated about the utilization of the Tungabhadra water from the present dam site. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Cotton, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Parameswaram Pillai and finally Mr. Tirumalai Ayyangar have all investigated and the present project is being constructed according to the plan of Mr. Tirumalai Ayyangar. Sir, when we talk of the Tungabhadra high level canal, we have doubts about the high level canal being taken up. There is agitation going on in the whole of Rayalaseema area where there is no other possibility of protecting that large area from recurring famines. So many crores of rupees have been spent and even during the recent famine in Anantapur district, up to the 15th April, one crore and fourteen lakhs of rupees has been spent on famine relief apart from land revenue remissions to the extent of twelve lakhs of rupees. The same is the case with Cuddapah and Bellary districts. In spite of all these things and in spite of the fact that large sums are spent in the investigation of many projects like Krishna-Pennar, Nandikonda and Pulichintala, we are not satisfied with the provision made in the Bill with regard to the completion of the Tungabhadra Project. Though the dam is complete and the major portion of the excavation of the low

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level canal is also complete except for thirty miles in the Kurnool taluk, so far as the high level canal is concerned, the people of Anantapur and Cuddapah have doubts about the possibility of the high level canal scheme not being taken up. This is because of the attitude of the Mysore Government with regard to water rights and the way in which they are behaving. There must be no delay in the speedy progress of the execution of the high level canal. Last year we had some bitter experience about Kaveri river waters. Quite contrary to agreements, so far as the Chaitravathi river waters are concerned, they have constructed some reservoirs or tanks just near Mysore border and they have obstructed water-supply to Bukkapatnam tank in the Anantapur district, and further obstructing the Bhairavanitippa Project and other schemes. We are suffering on account of that and we are not able to find any other alternative. With regard to the Bhairavanitippa Project, though allotment was made in the last two budgets, the Government is not able to take up the execution of the project due to Mysore Government's attitude. With regard to the utilization of the waters of the Tungabhadra Project, we feel that the Mysore Government want to utilize the water for wet cultivation of the local ayacut so that the areas in Bellary district should get the entire benefit in the guise of protecting large areas of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. It is therefore necessay that the project, in its original form, should be maintained. Unfortunately, the present Government is responsible for all these things. As I said, many projects were investigated and large sums of money are spent on investigations. Even the Khosla Committee has made some recommendations to investigate Krishna Valley Schemes. So far as the Tuugabhadra high level canal scheme is concerned investigation is not completed. Though it is almost completed up to the 78th or 80th mile, we are not in the know of things as to what will be the capacity of the canal, the areas which it will cater and whether it will serve Tadpatri, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu taluks of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts which areas cannot be served either by Krishna or Godavari or any other major river.

"For the last so many years, we have been agitating for the early investigation of the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme so that the future Andhra State may have a chance of pleading for its inclusion in the Five-Year Plan or for the grant of financial aid from the Centre for its early execution. I was told that there is a Cabinet decision to the effect that the investigation need not go beyond the 78th mile. I am unable to understand the reason for it. I also cannot understand why the Andhra Ministers, particularly the Ministers representing Rayalaseema, are not able to convince the Hon. Chief Minister and the other Cabinet Colleagues to complete the investigation of the high level canal scheme so that we may know where exactly we stand and the Planning Commission also could know which areas could be served by this scheme. I hear that there is a proposal to abolish the special division for tank restoration schemes whose headquarters is at Anantapur, 12-40 p.m.

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with effect from the beginning of August. I do not understand the reason for the proposal. If there is not sufficient work for the staff, the staff could be diverted to the high level canal scheme so that investigation may be completed early. I know that this canal will give protection to Dharmavaram, Tadpatri, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu, Gooty and several other taluks and feed a number of tanks.

"I was present at a meeting of the Rayalaseema Development Board a few days ago, and I understood that the proposal was not to go beyond Molagavalli. If the canal is dug further on from this place, it will give protection to Adoni and Dronachalam taluks which cannot be served by any other major irrigation project. In spite of the repeated famines in Rayalaseema and the continuous failure of the monsoon for several years, the Government have not taken care to afford permanent protection to the area. When Sri Jawaharlal Nehru toured our district, he was very sympathetic, kind and generous. At the conclusion of the tour, he asked the question whether there was no permanent solution for protecting the areas against famine, and I do not know what reply the officials gave. After his tour, the Bhattacharya Committee toured Rayalaseema. I do not know what the Madras Government suggested to that Committee regarding the schemes for Rayalaseema for permanently avoiding famine, and what that Committee has recommended to the Central Government. From newspaper reports we see that the Committee has recommended only the putting up of bore-wells, etc. I would like to have a reply from the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Public Works whether they are earnest and sincere about the completion of the early investigation of the scheme and whether they will order a thorough investigation of it at least now.

"I would like to say a few words regarding the corporation that is proposed for the Tungabhadra Project, to which Mr. Koti Reddi also referred. We know what is happening in the Damodar Valley Corporation. The proposed corporation may be used as a means for the adoption of delaynig tactics. The high level canal will cost not less than 20 to 25 crores of rupees if we want to give protection to the maximum area possible. Then comes the question of sharing of the cost. I do not know how far Mysore Government will agree to take up the high level canal scheme, immediately when they have got large areas under the low level canal yet to be developed. My request to the State Central Governments is that they should, in consultation with the Government of the Andhra State, give priority to the schemes intended to benefit Rayalaseema, and that they should order the early investigation and execution of the high level chanal scheme.

"I have got my own fears about the proposed corporation. From the press reports about the Damodar Valley Corporation, I fear that so many troubles can be created by such so-called autonomous bodies. It is better that the right of execution and maintenance of the project is vested in the Central Government.

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" In sub-clause (1) of clause 62-A, a period of three years is allowed for the States of Andhra and Mysore to come to an agreement. I think this long period may be utilized for adopting delaying tactics by either of the States. My appeal to the Central Government through this Government is to recognize and give effect to the strong feeling of the people that the High-Level Canal Scheme should be completed very early.

" It is provided in sub-clause (3) (*c*) of clause 62-A that the rights and liabilities referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall include the rights and liabilities in respect of the administration of the Project and the construction, maintenance and operation thereof, but shall not include the rights and liabilities under any contract entered into before the appointed day by the Government of Madras with any person other than Government. When the rights and liabilities of the Government of the composite State of Madras are transferred to the Andhra and Mysore States, I cannot understand why the rights and liabilities under any contract entered into by the Government of Madras with any person should not also be transferred to those States.

" In conclusion, I appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Public Works to order the investigation of the Tungabhadra High-Level Canal Scheme immediately so that the investigation may be completed by the first of October and thereby the Andhra Government enabled to take up the execution of the scheme early. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister for Public Works as to what transpired at the conference regarding the Tungabhadra Project at Delhi and Bangalore."

* Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, while the people of Rayalaseema are expecting to be relieved of distress and famine by the Tungabhadra Project, they are being deprived of the Project itself. The Madras Government have spent about Rs. 18 crores on this project, the rights and liabilities are apportioned between the Andhra and Mysore Governments and the administration of the project goes to the Mysore Government. This is a paradoxical thing. The speeches of the Chief Minister of Mysore are creating many misapprehensions in the minds of the people. I am quite aware of the statement of the Chief Minister about the sharing of the waters. Sri S. V. Ramamurthi, a former Adviser to the Government of Madras during the section 93 regime, said that the project would irrigate 10 lakhs of acres within the Madras State alone.

" The Chief Minister of Mysore now says he can use any amount of water in his own State. When this has been announced by the Chief Minister of Mysore, and when he feels that he can do anything, the Central Government will afterwards come and say that everything has been decided, and that they will maintain the *status quo*. Even before the formation of the State, let there be a committee consisting of two Members of the Andhra State, two Members of the Hyderabad State, one Member of the Mysore State, and one Member from the Central Government. That 12-50 p.m.

committee can take over the Tungabhadra project and administer it. The Rayalaseema people have been suffering from distress, and they have been asking for this project. The Tungabhadra project has come about after so much of agitation and so much of misunderstanding. The Government took up the project for execution and finished it just now. When the project is completed, the sorrowful thing is that water from this project will go to some others. The administration of the project also will go to others. I do not know how things are arranged regarding the supply of electricity from this project. The Government must recommend to the Central Government to constitute a committee to maintain and carry on the administration of this project from the time of partition. That is the object of my amendment.''

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' Sir, I would request hon. Members not to get agitated by statements made by the Chief Minister of Mysore or for that matter by anybody else. As a matter of fact, provision has been made here for the adjustment of rights and liabilities and for the administration of the Tungabhadra Project. I am sure that ultimately a satisfactory formula will be evolved, which will satisfy both Mysore and Andhra. As far as sub-clause (5) is concerned, it makes it quite clear that the original scheme of the project cannot be changed. Considering all these things, we need not think unnecessarily that Mysore will take away a greater quantity of water than it is entitled to. These are all imaginary fears, and we need not worry about them. Dealing with the amendments, I would request Mr. Nagi Reddi not to press his amendment. Because his amendment is quite unnecessary. Clause 62-A provides the method and also the procedure to arrive at a settlement. It is not necessary that we should specifically state that there should be a board. Clause 62-A comes into operation immediately the Bill is passed. There is power for the President to make the necessary directions for the completion of the project and for making other arrangements. Therefore, whatever is necessary will be done by the President till an agreement is reached between the Andhra Government and the Mysore Government. If no agreement is reached with the period provided for here, then the President will make his decision which will be binding on both the Governments. It is therefore unnecessary to make any specific recommendation that there should be a board. Already a tentative decision has been reached to set up some sort of a board for the purpose of completing the project and also for operating it. So, a specific resolution, in the terms in which Mr. Nagi Reddi wants, is superfluous. So also Mr. Viswanatham's amendment is unnecessary.''

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—'' Sir, it is stated in 62-A (1) as follows :—

' All rights and liabilities of the State of Madras in relation to the Tungabhadra Project or the administration thereof shall, on the appointed day, be the rights and liabilities of the States of Andhra and Mysore. . .'

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We want to know something about these rights and liabilities, as they would stand on the appointed day. Has any conference been held in this matter? What would be the extent of the liability? It is on this we are most interested. We have already spent Rs. 16 crores. Therefore we want this Government to take care of our interests now that there is no Andhra State functioning. We are anxious that the division, made and the liabilities shared should be on the basis of the advantages and the quantum of water received by both. We want to know what has happened in regard to all these questions."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I do not think we should go into all these details. What happened at Delhi was that the conference was inconclusive. I can straightaway tell the hon. Member on behalf of the Government that the interests of the Andhra Government in the project will be properly safeguarded by this Government till the appointed day. After the appointed day, I am sure the interests of the Andhras will be more powerfully and ably safeguarded by the Andhra Government. I can assure hon. Members that as far as this Government are concerned, we will certainly safeguard the interests of the Andhras. Mysore is there to take care of itself. We need not go to the help of the Mysore State. Dr. Nagan Gouda is there for the Mysore State. Sir, in view of this assurance, I request Mr .Viswanatham not to press his amendment."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" So far, no rights and liabilities have been ascertained."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They have not been ascertained. Sub-clause (5) has been accepted in a way even by the Mysore Government. Therefore, I respectfully submit that these amendments are not necessary. The clause may remain as it is."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, while agreeing with what the Hon. Minister said, I have to say that there is a gap here, and unless this gap is filled up, there is no use. We are all agreed that a board should be appointed to administer and operate the project. After the appointed day, it is left to both the Governments to negotiate and come to an agreement. If they are unable to come to an agreement within three years, the President will intervene. During this period of three years, there may be so many troubles, and the Governments may not be able to come to any agreement. In the meantime the project would actually be in possession of the Mysore Government. So long as the Madras Government are there, till the appointed day, it is all right. But after the appointed day and for more than three years thereafter, if the negotiations should prolong without agreement, then only the President will intervene. The period between the appointed day and three years thereafter is too long. A Board has to be appointed to administer the project during this period. We are all agreed that there should be a board. When we are agreed on this,

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why should we not herein lay down clearly that a board shall be appointed. If this provision is made, it would certainly be helpful."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister Mr. Subramaniam said that some sort of board was being contemplated. What is that board? He also rather vaguely said that a satisfactory formula would be evolved. I would like to have clarification from him. The Chief Minister also, while explaining the position, said that the original arrangements should be binding on all the States together. This statement is also rather vague. I would like to have clarification on these points from the Hon. Minister."

1 p.m. * THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sub-clause (5) of clause 62-A clarifies this point. It is stated therein as follows :—

'The expression "Tungabhadra Project" or "the Project" means the project agreed to between the Government of Madras and the Government of Hyderabad before the appointed day and, so far as the State of Madras is concerned, intended for the supply and distribution of water from the Tungabhadra river by means of high level and low level canals to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and for the generation of electric energy, both hydro-electric and thermal, and its transmission and distribution to the said districts and includes any extension or further development after that day of that project for the said purposes.'

Therefore, the areas to be irrigated are indicated here. This provision will be adhered to and water will be supplied to all the areas contemplated under the project. Mysore will not be allowed to interfere with it. Simply because the project as such is in their area, water will not be allowed to go entirely into that area. So also, as regards the hydro-electric project, power will be generated there and whatever load was expected to be distributed to the Rayalaseema area, now the new Andhra area, that load will be available to the Andhra area. That will be safeguarded.

" With regard to the interim period, sub-clause (4) provides that, as soon as the Andhra State Bill is passed by the Parliament, the President will have power to issue directions, even before the appointed day, for the completion of the project. Therefore, he can issue directions as to the formation of Boards or the necessary machinery for the completion of the project, after the passing of the Andhra State Bill. (Interruption.) I do not know the details about the constitution of a joint Board with the representatives of the Andhra State, the Central Government, etc. I do not know whether they are going to make a provision for the representative of each Government to act as Chairman of the Board, by rotation, for three months or any specified period. If it is merely a question of constituting a Board, I shall straightway accept it. But I may assure the hon. Members that the President is going to give directions as to what should be done. So, let us not prejudge the whole thing. Let us make room for negotiation in the conference. Moreover, the Special Officer for Andhra State Affairs is also coming and he will also be made aware of all these things. He will consult non-official opinion also in the Andhra area and take special care of the Andhras. Under these circumstances, I do not think we need go into details."

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I want to know when the Board will be formed."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It may be formed even before the appointed day. Sub-clause (4) provides for this. So, let us not load this clause with unnecessary and superfluous things. Let us leave the discretion to the President. The interests of the Andhras will be properly safeguarded and there will be no room for any complaint."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" I would like to know whether the Cabinet will at least now be kind enough to order an investigation of the High Level Canal Scheme for which I pleaded."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is quite a different thing. I shall look into the matter and we shall take good care of it."

SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" Sir, myself, Sri Varadachari and certain others have moved an amendment to delete the latter portion of sub-clause (3)."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When I called the hon. Member, he was not here."

SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" No, Sir, the amendment has been moved. Since we do not understand what is meant by that expression, we want a clarification on that point."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They want to delete ' but shall not include the rights and liabilities under any contract entered into before the appointed day by the Government of Madras with any person other than Government '. We have already made a provision under clauses 47 and 48 with reference to contracts. Therefore, it is superfluous to mention here ' contracts with third parties '. That is why they are excluded here.

" Sir, there is an agreed amendment and I shall read it. It is as follows :—

' This Assembly is of the opinion that a Board may be set up on or before the appointed day and function under the directions of the President.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then, I shall not put the other amendments to the vote of the House. They may be treated as withdrawn. The question is—

' This Assembly is of the opinion that a Board may be set up on or before the appointed day and function under the directions of the President.' "

The amendment was put and carried.

(Clause 63—no amendment.)

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Clause 64.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, this clause gives power to the President for removing difficulties just like the famous clauses with which the Madras legislations abound. It says—

'If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the President may by order do anything not inconsistent with such provisions which appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.'

Of course, the President will claim that it is not inconsistent with the provisions. It may appear to him to be necessary. But there are other parties also; they are not taken into consideration. Then, it may sometimes be expedient for one, but inexpedient for the other. Therefore, we have always raised an objection to such a clause as this. In passing some other legislation here, the Government agreed to an amended formula. At least, we may add a provision stating that such orders shall not have effect until they are placed on the table of the Parliament for fourteen days.

1-10 p.m. " This is a proposition which Hon. Mr. Subramaniam himself has made and he should not go back on it. He has agreed to this principle. I only want that such orders should be placed on the table of the Parliament for a period of 14 days."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am glad that Sri Viswanatham has realized that it is not the Madras Government that have proposed such a clause. It is a general formula that is adopted for removing difficulties, if there were any. It does not mean that the President will completely change the provisions of the Act. This provision is there to remove any unforeseen difficulties that might arise at a future date. If this is an ordinary Bill, I would have agreed with my friend for the removal of this clause. But this is a Bill which is introduced here for the first time and we do not know whether we have comprehended all the difficulties that might arise at a future date. Therefore, it is necessary that the President, who is the supreme head of our State should have the power to remove all difficulties if it becomes necessary. It is not as if the President will interfere in all cases and say that this clause should be there and that clause should not be there and so on. Considering the special nature of this Bill, I request my friend, Mr. Viswanatham not to press his point. After all, Parliament may not be in session. As soon as the Bill is passed, the new State will begin to function from the 1st of October and at that time Parliament may not be in session. So, there is no point in pressing his suggestion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is only a suggestion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is an opposition combined with a suggestion, Sir!"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let us now take up the First Schedule."

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Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister made a reference to Sri T. Bhaskara Rao, whose name is found in the Madras list. May we know something more about his inclusion in the Madras list? "

* The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, in this matter we cannot be guided by the wishes of the people. In such cases, we have to examine the facts, which should be ascertained, and then decide whether a particular Member should be allotted to the residuary State or to the Andhra State. If the Member is not willing to represent the residuary Madras State in the Council of States, the only course open to him is to resign his membership and seek election from any other place. That is the only course open to him. I will put forward another case. Suppose a Tamil Member wants to go to Andhra, will you agree to that? "

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" Yes, he is welcome! "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" For argument's sake you may say that he is welcome. Further, even if you agree, other friends will not agree to it."

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" The real difficulty is this. Clause 8 simply makes the allocation. No principle is laid down there. The Hon. Finance Minister said that the allocation is made according to this clause and so it has got to be accepted. I would like to know on what principle this allocation is made. May we be enlightened on this point, Sir? "

* The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" For representing a seat in the Council of States, from any particular area, one of the requisite qualifications is that the person should be a voter there. Now, Mr. Bhaskara Rao has been on the electoral rolls of Madras city from the beginning. According to investigations that we have made, we find that he has also been domiciled here and for the past three generations they have been residing in the Madras city. That being so, I do not know how we can hand him over to the Andhra State. If, however, he is not willing to represent the residuary State, he may resign his seat in the Council of States."

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know what the objection raised by Mr. Bhaskara Rao is? Has he stated any principle? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Member has not stated any principle. He has only said that he wanted to represent the Andhra area. That is all the member has stated. He did not state any other principle in his letter. Originally, he was in the Andhra list. Subsequently, after these facts were placed before the Government of India they have changed it and transferred him to the residuary Madras State."

Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" What about my amendment recommending that some provision should be made in the Bill to enable certain persons to stand for election? "

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Let us take it up at the end."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I shall have it examined, Sir."

SECOND SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Amendment No. 171 is a consequential amendment, so I pass on to the next Schedule."

THIRD SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no amendments to this Schedule."

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I am not moving my amendment, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Government have promised to take action with regard to my resolution. I suppose it will be a favourable action, Sir."

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no amendments to this Schedule."

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

The hon. Member Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi was not in his seat. So his amendment No. 174 was not moved.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Any way, I shall have this matter examined to find out whether there has been any omission."

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are about 90 amendments to this Schedule. Shall I ask the hon. Members to move these amendments now so that we may commence discussion on them tomorrow? Or, shall we adjourn now and take them up tomorrow? "

SOME HON. MEMBERS :—" We may adjourn now, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, 24th July."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 24th July 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—SWEARING-IN OF A NEW MEMBER.

Sri K. Shanmugam was sworn-in.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

State expenditure in connexion with the tour of the President of India.

* 910 *Q*.—SRI C. KANDASAMI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the State expenditure incurred by this State for the tour of the President of the Republic in this State in the month of February 1953 ; and

(*b*) what are the details of expenditure item by item?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) Rupees 53,466–4–8.

" (*b*) A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House."

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" May I know how much has been spent on police officers and how much on men? The first item in the statement refers to travelling allowance for police officers and men. I want to know how much has been spent on them separately."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am not able to give that information from the papers I have here. But is it important? What does it matter whether it is for officers or for constables? "

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" From the statement furnished by the Government it is seen that a sum of more than Rs. 53,000 has been spent by our State alone on the President's visit in addition to expenditure incurred by other bodies. Apart from that, the Central Government also might have spent some money and we do not know all those figures. How does this huge expenditure compare with that incurred on the visits of our former British Viceroys and also is it necessary for our State to undertake to entertain such costly guests in our State? "

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 1280–1283 infra.

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The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I cannot go into the merits of the constitutional question as to whether a President is necessary or not, how the President is to carry on his functions and how much expenditure is to be incurred upon him. All that is outside my province at the present moment. As regards the expenditure in this State out of the funds of this Government, we are bound to maintain law and order when a person of that position and a functionary of the highest importance in the Republic is travelling in our State."

Sri C. KANDASAMI :—" May I know the purpose of the visit of the President to Ramanathapuram district? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The President of a Republic has many functions which cannot be explicitly understood or put down. But he is bound to travel all over the country and is expected to take an interest in every activity in the country, whatever the groups or the language or the men or the caste or the religion may be "

Sri C. V. K. RAO :—" Is there no limit to the expenses to be incurred on the visits of the President to the States? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is no constitutional limit. Our expenditure in this State is to provide security. The expenses of the President are governed by the Constitution and by the Parliament."

Sri A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—" மதச்சார்பற்ற சர்க்காரின் தலைவர் டாக்டர் ராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் முகமதியர்களும், கிறிஸ்தவர்களும், இந்துக்களும் செலுத்துகின்ற வரிப் பணத்தில் இந்துக்கள் கோயில்களுக்குப் பவனி போய் வந்தது நியாயமா ? இராமேசுவரத்தில் தர்ப்பணம் செய்யும் போது பிராமணர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த பணமும், வேங்கடத்தில் காணிக்கை செலுத்திய பணமும் சொந்தச் செலவா அல்லது சர்க்கார் செலவா என்று கேட்கின்றேன் ? "

The Hon Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" அனேக கிறிஸ்தவப் பள்ளிகளுக்கும், கிறிஸ்தவ கோயில்களுக்கும், முஸ்லிம் கோயில்களுக்கும் அதேமாதிரி செய்து வருகிறார்கள்."

8-40 a.m. Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, my question was not answered. I did not ask whether the President was necessary or not. I asked : How does this expenditure compare with the previous expenditure on the British Viceroys? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, that comparison cannot be made by me."

Sri R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Was the incurring of such heavy expenditure justifiable, Sir, in view of the fact that the President of the Republic is so popular, loved and respected all over the country? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I deprecate questions here which should be put in Parliament if at all allowed."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister made us understand that this huge expenditure was necessary to maintain law and order."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Our expenditure? "

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Yes, our expenditure. We have known our President and even as Congress leader he has visited our State several times previously. Why do the Government apprehend any serious threat to law and order because of his visit? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is no apprehension of break-down of law and order because of his visit. But our duties with reference to the security of the President are greater than our duties with reference to ordinary citizens, non-official or other. With regard to private persons we can afford to take risk, but about the President of this Union we cannot afford to take such risks."

Adjudication in the dispute between Sri T. Appu and Commonwealth Trust, Limited, Kozhikode.

* 911 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum from Malabar Trade Union Council, dated 15th November 1952, requesting the Government to order adjudication in the dispute between Sree Tharammal Appu and Commonwealth Trust, Limited, Kozhikode, regarding the bonus for 1948–49, and if so what action the Government have taken in this connexion?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, has reported that the management of the Commonwealth Trust, Limited, Kozhikode, has paid the bonus for the year 1948–49, to Sri Tharammal Appu on 7th March 1953."

Textile Tripartite Enquiry Committee.

* 914 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state when the Textile Tripartite Enquiry Committee was formed and whether the Committee have submitted their final report to the Government?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee was constituted in June 1951 and it has submitted its final report to Government."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Will the Government be pleased to supply us a copy of the report, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The report has been sent for printing and as soon as it is available, Members with have an opportunity of getting a copy."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May we know, Sir, what the salient features of the recommendations of the Tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee are? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government are examining the report and as soon as it is printed, it will be made available to the Members along with the recommendations of the Government."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" When was the report received by the Government and may I know the cause for delay in printing and publishing it? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is a fairly big and voluminous report and it does take time for printing."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the report was being printed. Is it not specifically stated in the report that three annas a point should be given as dearness allowance to the workers? And if the report is under scrutiny, why is it that some of the mills in Malabar are exempted from paying the enhanced dearness allowance? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member is aware that the Committee gave an interim report in which they recommended that all mills which were not paying three annas a point over 100 points according to the Madras scale of cost of living, should pay it. I am not aware of the mills which were exempted. But if the hon. Member puts a specific question, I shall answer."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" May I know, Sir, the names of Members of this Committee? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I can only say this much that the President was Mr. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu and he was assisted by Mr. Vedantam, the Textile Expert. There were Mr. Chinnathurai and Mr. Ramanujam as the labour representatives. I do not remember the names of members representing the managements, but I think there were Mr. Barlow, Mr. Marshall and three from Coimbatore. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall give the details."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to give the names of members of the committee. The point is that the Kulapuram Textiles, and some mills in Cannanore, viz., National Textiles, Cannanore Spinning Factory, and some other factories are exempted from paying the enhanced dearness allowance. The interim recommendation of the committee was that this dearness allowance should be paid with retorspective effect from April 1952 and why was it that the Yarn Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pappinisseri, was exempted from paying that rate for seven months till November 1952? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I cannot off-hand give information. But I remember a few mills in Malabar were exempted from this rate because they were not able to submit to the Enquiry Committee their balance sheets and there was some such difficulty. If the hon. Member gives the names of the companies, I shall be able to furnish the necessary information."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The question of printing and publishing the report apart, have the Government examined the final recommendations of the committee and have they accepted any of the recommendations? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I said, the Government are examining it and we can come to a conclusion only after the examination is over."

Works Committees in Visakhapatnam district.

* 932 *Q.*—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many industrial concerns in Visakhapatnam district " Works Committees " were constituted;

(*b*) of them how many are functioning; and

(*c*) how many are defunct?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) Works Committees were constituted in Visakhapatnam in 10 industrial concerns.

" (*b*) Out of 10 Works Committees only three are actively functioning in (1) The Chittivalasa Jute Mills Company, Limited, Chittivalasa, (2) The Nellimarla Jute Mills Company, Limited, Nellimarla, (3) The Vizagapatam Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Anakapalli.

" (*c*) Works Committees in three industrial concerns have ceased to function, (1) The Anakapalli Match Company, Kasimkota, (2) The Gajapathy Salt Factory, Pudimadaka, (3) The Vizianagaram Press and Mills Company, Limited, Vizianagaram."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, the main functions of these Works Committees? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Works Committees are expected to look into the grievances as put forward by the workers themselves and try to settle these differences on a bipartite basis having discussions with the representatives of the management in the Works Committees."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" May I know the opinion of the Hon. Minister about the work of these Works Committees? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can put a question on the policy of the Government, but cannot ask for the opinion of a Minister."

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DR. K. B. MENON :—" Have these Works Committees been working satisfactorily in the State? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir, in many institutions they have been working very satisfactorily. '

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Recently the Government have passed an order that before any dispute goes to the Conciliation Board, it must go to the Works Committee. Now, many Works Committees have got their own constitutions and in many constitutions the representatives of the managements are given the veto power and in certain constitutions there is a rule that the discussion should be for one hour. So, consistent with the recent Government Order, will the Government be pleased to see that the Works Committees have their own constitutions and that the workers are given a chance to represent the matter to the Works Committees? For the efficient working of these Works Committees, will the Government be pleased also to change the constitutions suitably? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the very purpose of the Works Committee is to enable the workers to put their case effectively before the managements. If it is brought to the notice of the Government that managements are not co-operating in this respect, certainly Government will take action."

Cancellation of teaching certificates.

* 940 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many teaching certificates were suspended or cancelled in the State as per Madras Educational Rule 154, during 1948–51, for the alleged communistic activities and how many restored till now?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" A total number of 398 certificates had been either suspended or cancelled for participation in communistic activities out of which 287 certificates have been restored till now and the rest are under consideration."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, the number of certificates cancelled or suspended as given by the Hon. Minister is not correct. The number is still larger. Is it not a fact that under Rule 154 of the Madras Elementary Education Rules, the Director of Public Instruction should personally examine and conduct an enquiry into the report made against the teacher concerned either by the management or by the Deputy Inspector? Why were not these mandatory provisions followed in cancelling or suspending the certificates? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Government will try to liberalize the whole matter. The Government will try and give as much attention to the requirements

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of justice as possible, apart from technical grounds. If we stand on technical grounds, probably all of them can be easily dismissed. But I think the hon. Member will accept my assurance that the matter will be looked into. Short of giving subsistence allowance for carrying on communistic propaganda, we shall do everything.''

Sri K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" ఏ యే activities ని communist activities గా పరిగణిస్తున్నారు? ఏమైనా ఆరోపణలు వచ్చినపుడు ఆ communist-activities యొక్క నిజానిజాలను గురించి enquiry చేస్తున్నారా? ఆ విచారణ ఏ పద్ధతులమీద ఎలా జరుపుతున్నారు? కాంగ్రెసుకు ఓటు ఇవ్వక పోవడం కూడా కమ్యూనిస్టు activity క్రింద పరిగణిస్తున్నారా? ''

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" When these certificates were either cancelled or suspended, the Director of Public Instruction was instructed to note that participation in subversive activities by the teachers amounted to a breach of their duty. Only in the cases of those who after enquiry were found to have actually participated in subversive activities, and had been convicted for that, the certificates were cancelled. In other cases the usual procedure was followed. Participation in a gathering or a party was not looked upon as a crime. In fact we had been following a liberal procedure in this matter. As many as 287 certificates have been restored.'' 8–50 a.m.

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Why is it that teachers had been victimized because they belonged to the Teachers' Federation or Council? Why should Government show this kind of discriminatory treatment? Will they put a stop to this discrimination at least now? ''

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is not because they belonged to an organization but because they indulged in activities which amounted to a breach of their main duty, these teachers had been punished.''

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" May I cite a specific case? I know of a case in Palnad where one teacher by name Parabhrama Raju simply because he was a member of the Teachers' Federation and participated in their movement, was served with a notice and his certificate was cancelled. What has the Hon. Minister to say regarding this case, Sir? ''

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I require notice, Sir, for this question. But I wish to add that these cases relate to a period ranging from three to four years back. In fact we have followed a very liberal policy. As many as 287 certificates have been restored. As the Chief Minister has pointed out, we are following a liberal policy.''

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I have no desire to dispute the earnestness of the assurance given by the Hon. Chief

Minister. But let me bring to his notice that even to-day, certificates of innocent teachers who had not taken part in any movement whatsoever and who do not belong to any party, had been cancelled. Will the Government put a stop to such vindictiveness?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If they are innocent and if action had been taken, then it must be a mistake. Where is the question of "vindictiveness" about it?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I may bring to the notice of Government as recently as April (three months back) some teachers have been removed from service simply because they joined the Teachers' Movement?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is not 'movement'. That is a facile phrase. The question is whether these teachers were connected with political organizations or not."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"No. Even in cases where teachers had nothing to do with any political organization, they had been victimized. I know of a specific case. In Anantapur one teacher by name Hanumanthappa simply because he participated in the Teachers' Federation and read a paper during a meeting of the Federation, has been removed from service. Is it not 'victimization' then? If it is not, let me know the meaning of the term 'victimization'?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Let not the hon. Member use the word 'victimization' in a loose manner. In some cases it is possible a mistake might have occurred. If the teacher had been wrongly dismissed, it is perfectly open for him to agitate, and send a memorial to the highest authority."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"As this is an important question, I would request that we may be allowed to have a half-hour debate on this."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is not possible. To-day is Friday and we have to adjourn at 1 p.m."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Apart from that, Sir, I would respectfully submit that we cannot go on allowing half-hour debates on questions which deal purely with personnel and when it is a matter coming under day-to-day administration of the State."

Assignment of waste lands to political sufferers.

* 966-A Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have recently passed orders revising their policy in

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relation to the assignment of waste lands to political sufferers and if so, the reasons for the revision and whether a copy of the orders can be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir. The Government merely clarified the existing orders and the clarification so made has been published as Press Note No. 79, dated 2nd June 1953. Therefore Government do not consider it necessary to place a copy of the order on the table of the House."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that at the end of May, the Government issued orders revising their previous policy with regard to assignment of lands to political sufferers? Have they not stated therein that lands will be permanently allotted to political sufferers? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member is not quite correct in what he stated."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA :—" Are the landless poor being shown preference over political sufferers in the matter of assignment of lands? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member is quite correct."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point is whether the lands are being given to landless political sufferers, or landed-political sufferers or influential political sufferers. I want to know, of these three, who are being given preferential treatment."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Preferential treatment is given to poor political sufferers " (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Has any infringement been caused over the Government's policy that lands possessed and cultivated by Harijans should not be encroached upon? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" In view of the importance of this question, I would request you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to allow us to have a half-hour debate on this."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, that is not possible."

Implementation of the Sisma *formula in respect of supply of sugarcane.*

* 966-B *Q*.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state at what stage is the implementation of the *sisma* formula in respect of the cane supplied to the various sugar factories in our State in the year 1952–53?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" All the sugar factories in the State except the India Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Hospet, Bellary district, have agreed to pay the sugarcane price for 1952–53 season based on the *sisma* formula. The question of acceptance of the formula by the Hospet factory is under correspondence.

" An initial payment at the rate of Re. 1-5-0 per maund, the minimum price fixed by the Government of India for 1952–53 season should have already been paid by the factories to the growers for the cane delivered. According to the *sisma* formula, the final payment has to be worked out on the average price of sugar at which the factory sold up to the end of October 1953 and hence the balance amount due to be paid will be notified after October 1953."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" In cases where the mill-owners refused to implement the *sisma* formula, in spite of the fact that the Government have already asked them to adhere to the *sisma* formula, will the Government take action on those mill-owners? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" So far as we know all the factories in the State have agreed to pay sugarcane price for the 1952–53 season on the basis of *sisma* formula except the Hospet Sugar Factory. The Director of Agriculture was asked to ascertain and report whether the Hospet factory was not paying cane prices on the basis of the *sisma* formula and if so, to suggest the prices which the Government might notify. The Director of Agriculture forwarded a copy of the notification issued by the factory purporting to agree to pay sugarcane price according to *sisma* formula for 1952–53 season, and suggested that the question of notifying prices might be taken up in November 1953. As the notification is very loosely worded and does not amount to accepting the *sisma* formula, the Director of Agriculture has again been asked to get a definite answer from the factory whether it has fully accepted the formula in regard to the payment of prices of cane for the 1952–53 season. The Director of Agriculture's reply is awaited."

SRI. R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—" కొన్ని factory లు క్రిందటి సంవత్సరం bonus ఇవ్వకుండా ఉన్నవి. ముఖ్యంగా పిఠాపురంలో వున్న కిర్లంపూడి sugar factory బోనసు ఇవ్వకుండా నిరాకరిస్తున్న సంగతి ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా? తెలిసినట్లయితే విచారణ చేసి ఏమి step తీసుకుంటారని అడుగుతున్నాను."

9 a.m. THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" This question relates to the payment of additional price by the factories in the State for 1952–53 season. As I have said the minimum price of Re. 1–5–0 per maund should have been paid already by the factories. If any factory has not paid the minimum price, the fact may be brought to the notice of the Government and the Government will take suitable action.

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"Regarding the payment of extra amount, it will be announced only after the 1st October after calculating the price at which the sugar produced by the mills, has been sold till October."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"In view of the fact that there has been a shortage in the matter of supply of sugarcane to the various sugar factories last year and certain factories had to close down in the middle on account of the low price fixed by the Government, might I ask if the Government will at least this year recommend to the Government of India that the minimum price be increased to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund as suggested by the Provincial Sugarcane Growers' Association taking into account the relatively high cost of production of sugarcane in this State?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"So far as the season for 1952-53 was concerned, the Government only fixed the minimum price and later on the owners of factories and the growers met together and decided to accept what is known as the *sisma* formula and so, I do not think we can complain about that because they have come to an agreement about it among themselves."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"Is this *sisma* formula which is figuring so much in this answer a chemical formula or a political formula or any real formula, Sir."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"It is so called because it was suggested by the South Indian Sugar Mills Association of Madras. It is a formula that has been suggested by the mill-owners and which has been accepted not by the Government but by the sugarcane growers themselves who met them in the Sugarcane Advisory Committee in Madras a few months ago. So, Sir, it is not a chemical formula but a formula agreed upon by both the growers and the mills and the price is based upon the recovery of sugar and the price at which the sugar is sold for the season in the year."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"The Hon. Minister has not answered my question, Sir. The fact is that the formula has not satisfied the peasantry even as it is accepted by the Government. Therefore, will the State Government recommend to the Government of India that for the season 1953-54, the price of sugarcane should be raised to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund as suggested by the Provincial Sugarcane Growers' Association?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"This formula was accepted by the sugarcane growers whose representatives met the factory owners in the presence of the Director of Agriculture. I may say that regarding the price of Rupees 1-12-0 mentioned by the hon. Member according to the *sisma* formula in some factories where good quality sugarcane was supplied, growers got more than Rs. 1-12-0."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" In spite of the repeated assertions of the Hon. Minister that the *sisma* formula has been accepted by the sugarcane growers, it is a fact that it has not been accepted by the growers and that is why sugarcane is not forthcoming for crushing by the mills and the fact that so many mills have closed down for that reason will prove that statement. For instance, the Pugalur Sugar Mills have been closed down and that shows that the basis of the formula is not satisfactory. That being so, might I ask if the Government will take steps to revise the *sisma* formula? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The price for sugarcane for the next year is not now under consideration. We are now only dealing with the price of sugarcane for the year 1952–53. When the question of fixing the price of sugarcane for the year 1953–54 is taken up the suggestion of the hon. Member will be kept in mind."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" What is the rate per maund as per the *Sisma formula?* "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It depends upon the recovery of sugar in the factory where the sugarcane is supplied and also the average price at which the sugar produced by the factory has been sold during the year."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" May I know if the average price under the formula was greater or less than the price recommended by the Government of Madras to the All India Sugarcane Growers Association? If it was lower, may I know the reasons why it was lower? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The Government fixed only the minimum price and it does not say that the factories should not pay any higher price than that."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" May I know, Sir, whether complaints have been received that even the minimum price has not been paid regularly at once on the delivery of stock by the Sri Rama Sugar Mills, Bobbili and what was the action taken by the Government in regard to those complaints? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" We have had no complaint as yet but now that the hon. Member has given the information, the matter will be looked into."

Alleged lathi charge by the Police at Theagarayanagar.

* 966-C *Q.*—SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that lathi charge and tear gas were used by the police in Theagarayanagar on the public ; and

(*b*) the reason for the use of the same?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) It is wrong to bring in the public into the incident. There has been an organized and repeated disregard of law for some days past as is known to the hon. Member.

" On the 22nd at about 8-15 a.m. a procession consisting of about 300 volunteers of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under the leadership of Sri Annamalai of Kancheepuram, wearing badges and carrying flags formed up near the Thyagarayanagar post office and marched in procession, shouting anti-Government slogans. The processionists were stopped about 25 yards from the Police Station and when questioned whether they had a licence to take out the procession, the leader of the procession denied having obtained a licence and shouted anti-Police and anti-Government slogans such as ' Down with so and so ' and ' down with this and that '. They showed a defiant mood and were determined to proceed ahead. At the same time there were unruly and boisterous crowds of about 200 of their comrades and sympathizers on either side of the platform of the road shouting similar slogans and encouraging the demonstrators. They were warned that if they failed to disperse and continued to be defiant, they will be dispersed by force. This warning did not have the desired effect and the unruly crowd wanted the Police party to make way. Hence one tear smoke grenade was thrown among the defiant crowd. At that time the crowds on either side of the road shouted at and rushed towards the Police party necessitating the throwing of another tear smoke grenade on the crowd on the pavement to the right and another on the left. The smoke did not have the desired effect on the unruly elements and the crowd surged forward and the small Police party of about 10 men including the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, was in danger of being hemmed in. Thereupon a cane charge was ordered on the crowd of processionists and sympathizers which had the desired effect. The crowds dispersed and Sri Annamalai and 14 other Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam volunteers were taken into custody. They were removed from the scene to the Police Station and a case has been registered against them under section 147, I.P.C., read with section 41 of the City Police Act. They have been remanded to custody till 5th August 1953.

" About 25 minutes later a group of 10 volunteers again formed themselves in a procession and proceeded along Dr. Nair Road with a view to staging a demonstration in front of the Chief Minister's residence. These volunteers were warned to disperse. As they refused to disperse and as repeated warnings had no effect, they were dispersed by a cane charge. The volunteers broke up and ran away in different directions. This is what happened, Sir."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know, Sir, if the incident took place just opposite to the Police Station ? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I have read the account as given to me; I think it is somewhere about the Post office and the Police Station. I do not know how they are situated."

9–10 a.m. SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—" எதிர்பாராதவிதமாக கண்ணீர்ப்புகை விடுத்ததால் மக்கள் கண் தெரியாமல் இருக்கும் சமயத்தில் தடியடிப் பிரயோகம் செய்ததனால் ஒருவருக்கு மண்டை உடைந்ததும், வேறொருவருக்கு கை முறிந்ததும், இன்னும் சிலருக்கு காயம் ஏற்பட்டதும் சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? தடியடிப் பிரயோகத்தினால் காயமடைந்தவர்களை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு எடுத்துச் சென்று அவர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சையளிப்பதும் போலீசாரின் கடமையில்லையா என்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன் ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, those who organize these commotions must to a certain extent accept the natural consequences. The Government are doing all that is their duty to do."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know. Sir, how many persons were injured and whether any police constable or police officer was injured? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is no case of injury to the police officers. The question is about the dispersal of a crowd which was unlawful."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—" As friends opposite are objecting to the use of ' tear gas ', will the Hon. the Chief Minister consider the use of ' laughing gas ' and make people laugh instead of cry? " (Laughter.)

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" How many members of the public were injured in the assault by the police? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is difficult to say, Sir. I don't think there was any serious injury at all. The cane-charge was a very mild one. I thought I need not repeat the word ' mild ' which was in the report itself."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Have the Government taken any trouble to find out what exactly the object of the processionists is and if so whether the Government cannot dispel their fears by explaining their policy much better so that the processionists and the Government may know where exactly they are standing as far as their purposes are concerned? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I think I understand their object. It is that the Government should resign."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Was any application for licence made to take out a procession and refused? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" They had no licence, Sir. That is what I can gather from the report. I

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do not think they have applied for a licence. Their object is to demonstrate without applying for the licence. This is going on every day."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" I understand that a man is very seriously bed-ridden in the Royapettah Hospital. May I request you, Sir, to give us a half-hour debate on this question? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" To-day is Friday. Apart from that, I have since agreed to have a half an hour debate on the cancellation of teachers' certificates tomorrow. We have got also the debate on the new elementary education scheme. In the non-official programme, the third item relates to it. Under rule 22, it can be taken up earlier. Perhaps one day will be allotted for a debate on that subject. You may then discuss whatever you want. So, I cannot allow a half an hour debate now."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—" இந்த கேள்விகளுக்கு அரை மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்குவதாக நேற்று நீங்கள் சொன்னீர்களே? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" இதே விஷயம் திங்கட்கிழமை விவாதத்திற்கு வருகிறது. திங்கட்கிழமை non-official day யாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று Leader of the House சொன்னார்களாதலால் இன்றைக்கு இந்தக் கேள்விக்கு அரை மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" On a point of information, Sir, திங்கட்கிழமை புதிய கல்வித் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி விவாதிப்பதற்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இன்று கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை நேற்று நடந்த தடியடிப் பிரயோகத்தைப்பற்றியும், கண்ணீர்ப் புகையைப் பற்றியதுமாகும். ஆகையால், இன்றைக்கு அரை மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" இதுவும் திங்கட்கிழமை விவாதத்திற்கு வரும் விஷயத்தில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" இது வேறு, அது வேறு. இரண்டு விஷயங்களையும் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்ப்பது சரியல்ல."

MR. SPEAKER :—" திங்கட்கிழமை விவாதத்தில் இந்த விஷயமும் வருகிறதா, இல்லையா என்று பாருங்கள் " (சிரிப்பு.)

Abolition of the posts of Poet Laureates.

* 967 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (on behalf of Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the reasons for abolishing the posts of Poet Laureates in the Madras State?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government are of the view that real poetry cannot be inspired by this method."

Abolition of the posts of Poet Laureates.

* 968 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the reasons for the abolition of Poet Laureateship?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Attention is invited to the answer to question No. 967."

Sri R. KRISHNAN :—" Will the Hon. Minister inform the House whether the Government are taking any other steps to encourage artists for the development of art and culture?"

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" A 'Sahitya Academy has been formed by the Government of India and steps are being taken in our State to form regional academies."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I heard the Hon. Minister to say that real poetry cannot be encouraged by this method. Are we to understand that any Government encouragement would mean 'devoid of reality'?"

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" One thing is clear. Government patronage will not produce poetry, real or unreal, but a certain amount of unreal poetry can be produced by patronage of some kind. But that is not poetry."

Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will the Government consider the suggestion, namely, that they could really inspire poetry and art by taking more artistic and poetic personalities into the Cabinet?" (Laughter.)

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The experience of all countries is against Government patronage."

Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" The Government say that poetry cannot be inspired by this method. Will the Government be pleased to reward inspired poets?"

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That was done. But when we came to a stage when further encouragement by money grants was to be considered, we stopped it. There were a certain number of inspired poets, but we cannot go on manufacturing poets."

Sri S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know what is the amount that the Government stand to gain by the abolition of these posts?"

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not a question of gain, Sir. However, that an incentive to flatterers and others has been stopped is a gain."

Palace servants of the former Pudukkottai State.

* 969 *Q.*—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and category of servants discontinued from the Palace service of the former Pudukkottai State after merger of Pudukkottai with Madras;

(*b*) whether the Palace servants belonged to the State Government Service of the former Pudukkottai State Service; and

(*c*) if the answer to (*b*) is in the affirmative, the reasons for such discontinuance?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) A statement[a] giving the information is placed on the table of the House.

" (b) Only those holding pensionable posts belonged to the Pudukkottai State Government Service.

" (c) They have been discharged for want of corresponding posts in the Madras Services after merger."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Was compensation promised to these discontinued employees and if so, may I know whether the promise has been fulfilled during this period of five years and if not, why not? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry. I wish it had been included in the question. I do not wish to examine the file just now for that purpose."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Are there no corresponding posts in the Governor's House in this State and could not they be usefully absorbed in that establishment? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That is already overfilled."

Irrigation canal supplying water to Villupuram lake.

* 970 *Q.*—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the agriculturists in Villupuram have through their petition, submitted to the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue in person some months ago, represented to the Government the unsatisfactory nature of the irrigation canal supplying water to the Villupuram lake and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Petitions on the subject were received by the Government only in March and April 1953 and they have been referred to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) for report."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" In view of the constant encroachments made on the canal by villagers who are not entitled to take to such tampering, may I request the Hon. the Finance Minister to instruct his departmental officials to see that no such tampering takes place to the disadvantage of the ryots of Villupuram lake? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is addressed to the Hon. the Finance Minister."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" No. It is addressed to the Hon. the Revenue Minister."

Reduction in prices of yarn.

* 971 *Q.*—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the steps 9–20 a.m.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 1284-1285 infra.

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taken by the Government to reduce the prices of yarn in accordance with the resolution recently passed by the Madras Handloom Committee requesting for reduction of yarn prices?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" This Government have addressed the Government of India to relate the price of yarn more nearly to the price of cotton, and to equalise as far as possible the price of yarn for handlooms and that for composite mills. The Government of India have justified their method of relating the price of yarn to the price of cotton, which follows the formula evolved by the Tariff Commission. To equalise price, they have levied a cess on mill cloth. I, however, submit that the question of the regulation of the price of yarn is not a live issue now in view of decontrol."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" In view of the growing unemployment resulting in utter starvation due to the accumulation of handloom cloth, will the Government be pleased to take steps to supply yarn at prices at which the mills are getting at the spindle point and also introduce small-scale spinning mills for the manufacture and supply of yarn to handlooms? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have said that there is decontrol of the price and distribution of yarn. I do not know how the hon. Member wants the Government to help the industry."

Elections to Pamarru Panchayat Board, Gudivada.

* 972 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the elections to the major panchayats of Pamarru, Gudivada, were stayed by Government. and if so, under what circumstances;

(*b*) who gave the petition for postponement of the elections and or, what date; and

(*c*) whether the petition was referred to the local officials for remarks; and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) Yes, on a representation from some residents that the electoral roll was not published when election proceedings were commenced and that the electoral roll itself was defective.

" (*b*) Four residents of the Pamarru Panchayat sent a petition, dated 5th June 1953, in the matter.

" (*c*) Yes, on 9th June 1953."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know whether the petition was sent by post or given in person? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I do not remember whether the petition was sent by post or presented in person.

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A report on the petition was called for. The report says that the allegations are incorrect. The Government are proposing to vacate the stay order and hold elections."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Was the opinion of the Collector called for with regard to the defective nature or otherwise of the electoral roll? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The report referred to is the report from the Regional Inspector who is in charge of the election."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" ఎన్ని గ్రామాలనుంచి representation లు వచ్చినా వినని మంత్రిగారు ఈ ఒక్క గ్రామం విషయమై ఎట్లా విన్నారండి ? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" When the allegations are serious, we take notice of them and make enquiries."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know whether any specific period is mentioned in the stay order and, if so, what it is? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The period need not be fixed."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know how many people signed the petition and what prompted the Hon. Minister to take such prompt action in this particular matter? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Four residents of the Pamarru Panchayat signed the petition. The allegations are that the electoral roll was not published when election proceedings were commenced and that the electoral roll itself was defective. If the allegations were true, the election itself would have become invalid."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Is it not a fact that the Government are issuing such orders wherever it is convenient for their followers without going into the merits of the case? It is clear from the reply of the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I do not think there is any truth in the insinuation."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—" How is it that the Government fixed the date for the election without scrutinizing whether the electoral roll was correct or not? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" If the election date is fixed without scrutinizing the correctness of the electoral roll, the election will become invalid."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government propose to conduct the election early? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" All pending elections will be completed within two months."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the petitioners are related to the Hon. Minister? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I have no relatives in that district."

SRI ALLURI VENKATARAMARAJU :—" అయ్యా, మేజరు పంచాయతీ ఎన్నికలకు ఎంతో దీర్ఘకాలం ఆలస్యమైన విషయం ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించింది. ఉదాహరణకు తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా రాలిగ్రామ పంచాయతీ విషయం కూడా ఇందులో ఉంది? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" There are some major panchayats in every district. Elections to major panchayats were conducted by secret ballot and they were taken up only at a late stage."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" క్రొత్త పంచాయతీలకు ఎప్పుడు ఎన్నికలు జరుపుతారండి? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" That is under the consideration of the Government."

Opening of new elementary schools.

* 973 *Q.*—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have laid down any conditions to be satisfied for the opening of a Board Elementary School in any village in general and if so, what they are; and

(*b*) whether there is any restriction saying that no such school can be opened in villages with less than 500 population?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) The conditions laid down for the opening and recognition of aided elementary schools are followed in regard to Board Elementary Schools also. These conditions are given in the rules for the grant of recognition and aid to elementary schools under private managements. A copy of the rules is available in the Library of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature for reference.

" (*b*) No. The policy of the Government is to open schools with a population of 500 and above in the first instance. Opening of schools in places with a population of less than 500 is also considered, provided there are sufficient number of school-age children in the village and provided further that there are no schools too close by to which they can conveniently go."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Due to the insistence on the provision of a pukka building by the authorities, many villages are denied the facility of a school. Will the Government be pleased to relax this condition? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" With regard to elementary schools, a very liberal policy is followed. As a matter of fact, about three days ago I declared open a small thatched shed for an elementary school."

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SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the district boards made indiscriminate and innumerable transfers of teachers, both elementary and secondary, on the eve of their leaving the office? Will the Government reconsider this problem to set things right?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" This is a totally different question, Sir."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" The Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Minister for Finance is reported to have said, according to a recent press report, that the Government are contemplating the appointment of Graduates as headmasters of elementary schools. May I know whether there is any such proposal under contemplation and, if so, when it will be implemented?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" We are thinking of ways and means for improving the quality of elementary education. Therefore we want to consider the proposition of improving the quality of teachers."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" In view of the fact that many District Educational Officers have refused recognition for schools in villages in which there is a population of 500 and below, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to send instructions about the policy stated on the floor of this House?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir, a liberal policy is followed."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the inordinate delay in the Education Department in implementing the recommendations of the district board in regard to opening of schools? The Chingleput District Board recommended the opening of a school in Labbakandigai village more than a year ago and yet no school has been opened so far."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I will look into that particular matter. But generally, encouragement is given in every respect."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" Why is there so much delay from the side of the Government in raising elementary schools to higher elementary schools?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I cannot accept the statement that there is delay in every case or generally."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that though pukka buildings and the requisite number of children are there, the department is painfully slow to appoint teachers even after a period of three or four years?" 9-30 a.m.

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" We do not appoint teachers direct to the elementary schools, Sir."

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SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Sir, is there any rule prohibiting the opening of a school within one mile of another school, which is there already, even though the two schools may be situated in two separate villages?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" A certain amount of planning is necessary whenever we give permission for starting new schools. It is certainly necessary to lay down the minimum distance between one school and another in order to avoid competition. But every encouragement is given taking into consideration the area, its accessibility and the number of children likely to be required for the school."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question time is over. The answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings."

Alleged murder of Sri Eganathan, a Harijan lad.

* 974 *Q.*—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received representations from various Harijan organizations of India and the father of one Eganathan, a murdered Harijan lad, about the inaction of the police in the matter of investigation into the murder of the said Eganathan ; and

(*b*) whether the Government have taken any action on the representations made to them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) Representations regarding the alleged murder of the Harijan lad Eganathan and the inaction of the police in the matter were received by the Government from Sri N. S. Karuppiah, father of Eganathan, from Sri S. Raman, brother of Sri N. S. Karuppiah and from the General Secretary, Pan Malayan Adi-Dravida Federation, Singapore.

" (*b*) Yes; an enquiry by the C.I.D. was ordered by the Government. The enquiry showed that there was no evidence to conclude definitely that the deceased had been murdered. There was also nothing to show that the police had failed in their duty."

Purchase of Gosthani and Meghadrigadda water-works in Visakhapatnam by Government.

* 975 *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the year 1946–47 the Military Department offered the Gosthani and Meghadrigadda water-works in Visakhapatnam to the Government for sale;

(*b*) if so, at what rate they were offered; and

(*c*) what was the reply given to them by the Government?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (*b*) The rate offered for Gosthani water-works by the Military Department was Rs. 18·07 lakhs and for Meghadrigadda water-works Rs. 8·58 lakhs.

" (*c*) A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was paid for the Gosthani water-works. The Military authorities were not in favour of selling the Meghadrigadda water-supply installations to the municipality, as they wanted to sell it to the Harbour authorities."

Cost of palmyra trees on poramboke and assessed dry lands.

* 976 *Q.*—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the cost of palmyra trees existing on porambokes and assessed dry lands has been enhanced in G.O. No. 5738, Development, dated 19th November 1951;

(*b*) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(*c*) whether the cost of leaves of palmyra trees has also been enhanced in that Government Order; and if so, to what extent?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The old rates were fixed long ago and due to rise in the cost of living they were enhanced along with the rates of other trees and forest produce.

" (*c*) Yes, by 200 per cent."

Pattas for the house-sites assigned to the people of Pasalapudi village, Tanuku taluk.

* 977 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the inhabitants of Pasalapudi village, Tanuku taluk, West Godavari district, have made representations to the Government to grant them permanent pattas of the house-sites assigned to them by Zamindar of Nidadavole Estate about 25 years back on which they built houses but are served with eviction orders; and if so, what action was taken by the Government on such representations?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The answer is in the negative."

Harijan workers employed in tanneries.

* 978 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount from the Harijan Uplift and other Government funds that has been spent for the uplift of Harijans and Harijan Christian workers employed in the tanneries in the State during the years 1946–52 and up to 31st December 1952 ?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Harijan Welfare Department incurred expenditure on the provision of house-sites, pathways, wells, etc., and on the educational facilities of Harijans and Harijan Christians including those workers employed in the Tanneries during the years 1946-52 and up to 31st December 1952. But no separate figures in respect of these items for those working in tanneries are compiled and are not consequently available."

Irrigation works in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam divisions.

* 979 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the total allotment for the irrigation works under the Food Production Department in the State for the year 1952–53;

(b) what is the total amount spent so far on irrigation works this year; and

(c) what is the amount sanctioned for Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam divisions in particular?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) Rs. 179 lakhs.

" (b) Rs. 161 lakhs.

" (c) Visakhapatnam Rs. 6,24,400 and Srikakulam Rupees 5,71,600."

Medical aid to Non-Gazetted officers.

* 980 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether under the scheme of free medical aid to non-gazetted Government servants, free aid is given to them in non-Government medical institutions; and

(b) whether under that scheme the Government propose to reimburse at least the medical expenses of non-gazetted officers incurred in payment to the private practitioners specializing in certain diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, cancer, etc.?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The concessions granted to non-gazetted officers and their families are applicable to them only when they undergo treatment in State medical institutions. If, however, there is no Government Hospital, a Government servant may undergo treatment in a non-Government medical institution on the advice of his official medical attendant and the charges realized by the institution will be defrayed on his behalf by the Government.

" (b) The answer is in the negative."

Exemption to commercial establishments in Anakapalle from the operation of Shops and Establishments Act.

* 981 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether

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it is a fact that an order has been issued by the Government exempting all commercial establishments situated in the Gandhi Market, Anakapalle (Visakhapatnam district), from the provisions of Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, and if so, why?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" On a representation made by the Anakapalle Merchants' Association, the Government made enquiries and ascertained that in Anakapalle, one of the biggest jaggery exporting centres in the State, the jaggery market opens at about 10 a.m. and closes at about 9 p.m. during the jaggery season (i.e.), from 1st November to the end of April every year. The Government therefore exempted all commercial establishments situated in the Gandhi Market, Anakapalle, from the provisions of section 13 (1) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, for the period commencing on the 1st November and ending with the 30th April subject to the condition that no commercial establishment shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 a.m. or closed on any day later than 10 p.m. The establishments have not been exempted from any other provisions of the Act."

Fire-fighting engine for Pattukkottai.

* 982 Q.—SRI M. MARIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to sanction a fire-fighting engine for Pattukkottai?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The answer is in the negative."

Extensions to Kadiri Hospital building.

* 983 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made by the public of Kadiri taluk to the Government for the construction of new hospital buildings and for the extension of the present hospital buildings at Kadiri in Anantapur district for maternity;

(b) if so, whether any allotment is provided in the Budget for 1952–53; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) A sum of Rs. 32,300 was provided in the budget for 1952–53, but out of this, a sum of Rs. 32,000 was resumed that year due to curtailment of expenditure on capital works. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for the current year (1953–54).

" (c) Does not arise."

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Alleged seizure of badges and licences of cart-drivers by the police.

* 984 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the police constables seize the metal badges and licences of jutka-drivers, rickshaw-pullers and cart-drivers wherever they are caught by them committing any offence and also retain them indefinitely without filing any complaint before a magistrate; and if so, whether they are authorized or instructed to do so; and

(*b*) whether the Government are aware of the abuses that the practice of seizing badges and licences referred to in (*a*) is leading to, and the hardships caused thereby; and if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Police constables do not seize the metal badges and licences of jutka drivers, rickshaw-pullers and cart drivers wherever they are caught by them committing any offence. Badges are seized only under the following circumstances :—

(i) The badges and licences issued during the official year are current only up to 31st March. In case the licensees fail to surrender them on their expiry, the time-expired badges are seized and the parties are charged.

(ii) Where a licensed puller or driver lends his badge to an unlicensed person and if an unlicensed person is found wearing a badge, then the badges are also seized from such unlicensed persons and both the licensed and unlicensed persons are charged and the badges restored to the person to whom it was issued, immediately after the disposal of the case."

Loans for cyclone relief in Tanjore.

* 985 *Q.*—SRI N. SIVARAJ : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many applications for loans were received from the cyclone-affected peasants of Tanjore district;

(*b*) how many were sanctioned;

(*c*) what are the maximum and minimum amounts sanctioned; and

(*d*) how many applications of Government servants were sanctioned?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) The total number of loan applications received from the cyclone-affected peasants in the Tanjore district up to 30th April 1953, is 12,675.

" (*b*) The number sanctioned is 1,047.

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"(c) The maximum amount of loan sanctioned is Rs. 1,000 and the minimum Rs. 30.

"(d) One hundred and forty-nine applications of Government servants were sanctioned."

Major irrigation schemes in Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 986 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got any major irrigation schemes including the tank restoration schemes under consideration for Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) the names of firkas that may be benefited by the Pullambadi scheme?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(a) Yes.

"(b) The following eight schemes are under various stages of consideration:—

Major irrigation schemes.

1. Construction of an anicut across Sendurai odai.
2. Improvements to Sripurandan tank.
3. Ayacut modification under Ponneri tank and inclusion of new areas under the ayacut.
4. Restoration of Valavaneri tank.
5. Proposal to extend supply to 85 acres in Kattagaram village.
6. Construction of an anicut across Kallar river and excavation of channel.
7. Diversion of Vannankuli odai and formation of a reservoir.

Tank improvement scheme.

8. Raising the F.T.L. of Keelnatham Adian Eri tank.

"(c) The information is not available with the Government. As the scheme has been deferred for the present, the Government consider that no useful purpose will be served in collecting the particulars."

House-sites for Harijans.

* 987 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) (i) what was the amount allotted in the 1951–52 budget to buy house-sites for Harijans, and (ii) how much has been spent districtwise; and

(b) (i) how many applications were received from Harijans of Vijayavada taluk, (ii) how many were sanctioned and (iii) the total expenditure incurred by the Government in Vijayavada taluk?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) (i) Rupees 7,11,200.

(ii) A statement showing the amount spent districtwise is laid on the table of the House.

" (b) (i) Two hundred and eighty-four applicants applied for grant of house-sites in Vijayavada taluk in 1951–52.

(ii) Forty-one house-sites were granted.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 3,027 was spent in 1951–52."

Alleged bribery in cyclone-relief operations, Tanjore.

* 988 Q.—SRI A. K. SUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether in connexion with the recent cyclone-relief operations undertaken by the Government in the district of Tanjore, complaints of bribery have been made against some village munsifs and karnams; and if so, their number and action taken on them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" In fifteen cases complaints of bribery and corruption were made against village officers in connexion with cyclone-relief operations in the Tanjore district. In nine cases, the charges were not proved. Three cases are still under enquiry. In one case the karnam was removed from service. In two cases, the karnams were suspended one for a period of five months from 22nd December 1952 and the other for the period from 25th December 1952 to 21st March 1953."

House-rent allowance to Government servants in Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 989 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the places in Udayarpalayam taluk where the Government servants are paid house-rent allowance and the criterion for the payment of this allowance;

(b) whether Ariyalur comes within the purview of the places eligible for the grant of this allowance; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) For the purpose of grant of house-rent allowance, places in Madras State have been classified into three groups as indicated below :—

(1) Madras City and its suburbs form Group I;

(2) mufassal municipalities with a population of over 50,000 form Group II; and

(3) all other municipalities and taluk headquarters form Group III.

The amount of house-rent allowance admissible to Government servants varies from one group to another.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 1256 infra.

Government servants at Udayarpalayam are paid house-rent allowance, as Udayarpalayam is the headquarters of a taluk. Government servants at other places in Udayarpalayam taluk are not eligible for any house-rent allowance.

"(b) & (c) Ariyalur is neither a municipality nor the headquarters of a taluk. Government servants at Ariyalur are not therefore eligible for any house-rent allowance under the existing orders. But the question of extending the scheme of house-rent allowance to places which are headquarters of Revenue divisions but are not covered by the existing orders is under the consideration of the Government."

Repairs to Anantasagaram tank, Atmakur taluk.

* 990 *Q.*—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a leakage in the lower level sluice of Anantasagaram tank in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district, for the last four years; and

(*b*) why the Government did not get it repaired in spite of the repeated requests of the ryots under that tank?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"(*a*) & (*b*) A leakage occurred in sluice No. 2 of the Anantasagaram tank in July 1952 and not four years back. No representations were received in this regard except the one sent by the Member himself through the Collector of Nellore. Action has been taken to renew the existing shutter and screw-gearing arrangement of the sluice."

Certificate for fee-concession to children of head teachers of elementary schools.

* 991 *Q.*—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received any query from the Malabar District Board as to who is to certify that a particular boy or girl is a child of the head teacher of an aided elementary school so as to be eligible for the fee-concession allowed by the Government; and if so, what was the Government's reply to the Board?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"No representation has been made to Government by the Malabar District Board in the matter. On a reference made by the Director of Public Instruction orders have been issued that in the case of children of headmasters of elementary schools under private management the Deputy Inspectors of Schools should issue the certificate."

Alleged suicide by a patient of the Madras Mental Hospital.

* 992 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one patient

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in the Mental Hospital, Madras, committed suicide by hanging on a tree by the side of the main road of the hospital at midday on 28th February 1953?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The answer is in the affirmative."

Pay and grade of Fire Brigade employees.

* 993 *Q.*—SRI V. MADANAGOPAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received any memorandum from the Fire Brigade employees of this State regarding the discrepancies shown to them in fixing up their pay and grade;

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken on the same; and

(*c*) if not, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) The Government have not received any memorandum from the employees of the Fire Service Branch about their pay.

" (*b*) & (*c*) The question does not arise."

Report of the Bhattacharya Committee.

* 994 *Q.*—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the recommendations or representations made by this Government to the Bhattacharya Committee were;

(*b*) whether the Government have received a copy of the report of the Committee; and

(*c*) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) No recommendations or representations were made by this Government to the Bhattacharya Committee.

" (*b*) Yes.

" (*c*) It is not in the public interest to place a copy of the report on the table of the House as the report is confidential."

War service candidates serving as judicial officers.

* 995 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many war service appointees now serve as judicial officers in the State;

(*b*) how many of them have been confirmed in their posts;

(*c*) whether their war service is given credit to in their judicial service;

(*d*) whether the policy of the Government in this matter of war service appointments (regarding credit being given for the period of war service) is the same as that of the Government of India; and

(*e*) whether any representations have been received in 1951 or 1952 from such appointees requesting for a fair deal; and if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—
" (*a*) Twenty-six war service appointees are now serving as District Munsifs in this State.

" (*b*) None. They will be confirmed in due course in vacancies reserved for the purpose after their seniors in service are confirmed.

" (*c*) The war service of these candidates is taken into consideration for fixing their initial pay and pension.

" (*d*) The policy laid down in 1945 by the Government of India was to give credit for the period of war service rendered in matters of seniority, fixation of initial pay and pension of the war service candidates. At present the policy of the Madras Government is to give credit to war service only for fixation of initial pay and pension.

" (*e*) One of the District Munsifs has made certain representations and it is under consideration."

Scholarships to Harijan students of Malabar.

* 996 *Q.*—SRI E. T. KUNHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Harijan students from Malabar to whom scholarships were allowed by the Government in 1952–53;

(*b*) the number of applications for the same; and

(*c*) the total amount disbursed in Malabar during the year 1952–53 on this account?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) Five hundred and ninety-three students.

" (*b*) One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five applications.

" (*c*) Rupees 19,159–3–0."

Famine works in Nellore district.

* 997 *Q.*—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any famine works were sanctioned in Nellore district in 1952–53;

(*b*) if so, in which taluks and the amounts sanctioned to each taluk; and

(*c*) the schemes that were proposed in each taluk and the amounts spent till now?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) Nine road works were sanctioned and executed in the Nellore district in 1952–53.

" (b) & (c) The taluks in which the works were sanctioned, the amount sanctioned and the amount spent are as follows :—

Taluk.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.
	RS.	RS.
1. Podili	50,000	50,000
2. Darsi	1,07,000	1,00,000
3. Kanigiri	1,09,000	84,000
4. Udayagiri—Kanigiri taluks.	40,000	25,000
5. Kandukur	60,000	60,000 "

Grant to Madras Corporation.

* 998 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have denied provision in the Budget of enough grants to the Corporation of Madras for carrying on a number of sewering schemes in the city?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The answer is in the negative."

Dearness allowance to officers.

* 999 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the annual expenditure to the State by the payment of dearness allowance to officers in receipt of salaries of Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) and over, for years 1951–52 and 1952–53?

THE HON SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The expenditure incurred on the payment of dearness allowance to oficers drawing a pay of Rs. 500 and over was Rs. 11·09 lakhs in 1951–52 and Rs. 10·81 lakhs in 1952–53."

Representation by the Kolkarans of Kottayam taluk.

* 1000 Q.—SRI C. H. KANARAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any memorandum from the Kolkarans of all amsams of Kottayam taluk, North Malabar, through the Collector of Malabar regarding their demands, viz., increase in the scale of pay, allowances, etc.; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) Kolkarans of all amsams in Kottayam taluk submitted a petition, dated 7th August 1952, to the Secretary, Board of

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Revenue, through the Collector of Malabar, requesting an increase of their pay. They have not submitted any other memorandum or petition to Government on this subject.

"(b) The Board of Revenue, to whom the petition from the Kolkarans has been addressed, has decided that their request for increase of pay cannot be complied with in the present financial position of the State. The Government consider that the scale of pay and allowances now paid to village servants are adequate and agree with the Board that no increase is called for."

Payment of salaries of elementary school teachers in Malabar.

* 1001 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to State—

(*a*) whether the Government have received a resolution passed by the Malabar District Board on 16th March 1953 to the effect that the Board could not disburse the salary of elementary school teachers properly because of the delay of the Government in granting subsidies; and

(*b*) whether the Government have been informed that the majority of elementary school teachers under the Malabar District Board have not yet been paid even their January salary?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) & (*b*) Yes. A copy of the resolution was received by the Government. But it has to be pointed out that the allegation that the delay in the disbursement of the salaries was due to delay on the part of Government in granting subsidies, to the district board, is not correct. The Government are paying the usual subsidies to which the district board is eligible and in addition, special subsidies also promptly whenever the district board has reported any financial difficulty. It was reported in the middle of February that the salaries of teachers for January 1953 were not paid and the Government sanctioned a special subsidy early in March, within two weeks of the report of the financial difficulty, and the arrears were paid off with reference to this sanction."

Water-works scheme of Salur Municipality.

* 1002 *Q.*—SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the stage at which the execution work of the Salur Municipality Water Works Scheme is at present; and

(*b*) when the execution work will be completed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) & (*b*) The detailed field work is being carried out. A 12 feet diameter infiltration well at the headworks is proposed. The work will be taken up soon and proceeded with as expeditiously as possible."

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Bridge over the Kunderu in Bapatla taluk.

* 1003 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation, dated 11th August 1952, from the villagers of Thotavaripalem, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, has been received by the Government requesting them to construct a bridge across the Kunderu flowing between Ipurupalem and Thotavaripalem; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon, by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

Fair price depots for weavers.

* 1004 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the action taken by the Government in regard to the representations received from the handloom weavers of Guntur, Krishna, West and East Godavari districts that fair price depots should be opened immediately to supply rice at fair prices owing to the increase in price of rice available in the market?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Collectors of East and West Godavari districts have been permitted to open fair price shops in upland and rural areas of their districts and to issue 4 ounces of rice plus 6 ounces of other grains per adult per day.

" The Collector of Krishna has also been permitted to open fair price shops in the rural areas of the deltaic taluks and to issue 4 ounces of rice plus 6 ounces of other grains. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies has been given the discretion to open fair price shops in the upland areas also and issue rations on the same scale, if necessary. Fair price shops for the issue of rice will be opened in Guntur and Nellore districts, if there is need for them."

Cattle mortality in drought-affected areas.

* 1005 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is under consideration of Government any proposal to appoint a committee to take statistics of cattle mortality in drought-affected areas?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government."

[* 1006 Q.—Postponed for answer on 27th July 1953.]

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Construction of Chennarayaswami Reservoir, Kadiri taluk.

* 1007 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of Chennarayaswami Reservoir in Kadiri taluk will be taken up this year;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of this minor project;

(c) what is the total extent of the acreage of land which may be brought under cultivation;

(d) if not, when the investigation was completed for this scheme;

(e) when it was included in Part II Scheme for Works; and

(f) why it has not been taken up?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(a) As the proposal is under the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) I's scrutiny and has not yet been received by the Government no assurance can be given now about sanction of the scheme.

"(b) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 14·12 lakhs for works or Rs. 18,49,360 inclusive of direct and indirect charges.

"(c) The scheme, if sanctioned, is expected to bring an extent of 709 acres of dry lands under wet cultivation and an extent of 400 acres under second crop cultivation besides providing assured irrigation facilities to an existing wet ayacut of 416 acres.

"(d) By about the end of June 1952.

"(e) The scheme was not included in the Part II Scheme proposals for 1953–54.

"(f) Because it has not been ready so far."

Report regarding eviction from Government lands in Salem.

* 1008 Q.—SRI M. P. SUBRAMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the Collector of Salem regarding the eviction from Government lands of persons cultivating the same for more than ten years?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"In December 1950 the Collector of Salem submitted a report about the encroachments on grazing ground porambokes in Krishnagiri taluk and requested instructions for their disposal. Instructions in the matter were issued to him in May 1951. Subsequently the Government have received reports in two cases of encroachments on grazing ground porambokes for more than ten years. In two other cases, the Government obtained reports from the Collector of Salem on petitions received from the encroachers who had been cultivating Government lands for more than ten years and who were ordered to be evicted."

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Alleged prohibition of the use of some books by local board libraries.

* 1009 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any order prohibiting panchayat and district board libraries from using books written by certain particular Tamil writers, and if so, the names of the authors and the reasons for prohibiting the same?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The member is referred to the answer to question No. 1006."

Price of rice in Visakhapatnam.

* 1010 *Q.*—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state what is the plan of the Government to check the rapid rise in the price of rice in Visakhapatnam district in recent months?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Government have issued instructions to all the Collectors including the Collector of Visakhapatnam to adopt one or more of the following measures to check the tendency in the rise in the price of rice in the open market :—

(1) To be on the watch to find out cases of cornering of stocks by merchants and to requisition such stocks.

(2) To open more fair price shops in areas where prices show a tendency to rise abnormally.

(3) To ensure that all fair price shops hold adequate stocks for issue to the consumers at the prescribed scale when demanded.

" The Government have also ordered that the scale of rice ration should be increased from 4 ounces to 6 ounces per adult per day in the old statutorily rationed areas of Visakhapatnam and other districts with effect from 28th June 1953.

" The Collector of Visakhapatnam has been permitted to open fair price shops in the urban areas and taluk headquarters stations also and to issue 4 ounces of rice plus 6 ounces of other grains through such shops."

Pay of surgeons in Local Fund hospitals.

* 1011 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the scale of pay of Assistant Surgeons and Surgeons working in local fund hospitals and why it is different from that of Assistant Surgeons and Surgeons in Government Hospitals?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The following are the scales of pay of Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed under local bodies :—

Assistant Surgeons—

Graduates : Rs. 150—10—350.

Licentiates : Rs. 100—10/2—200.

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Sub-Assistant Surgeons—
Rs. 80—5—150.

"In view of the limited finances of the local bodies, their employees are given lower scales of pay than under Government."

Harijan hostels in district headquarters.

* 1012 *Q.*—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to take over the management of the Harijan hostels at the district headquarters, and if so, the reasons for such a move?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No."

Service conditions of village officers.

* 1013 *Q.*—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the village officers are classed as whole-time paid servants of the State or as part-time honorary servants; and

(*b*) if they are whole-time servants whether all the service rules and leave, pay and allowance, conditions as are applicable to that category of personnel apply to them also?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) The village officers are not regarded as whole-time Government servants but only as part-time Government servants.

" (*b*) As they are only part-time Government servants the service rules or conditions referred to do not apply to them."

Acquisition of land for Rani's Hospital, Pudukkottai.

* 1014 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a portion of land belonging to the Pudukkottai Town-Hall Trust had been acquired by the then Government for expansion of the Rani's Hospital in Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district;

(*b*) if so, when acquired, and what extent;

(*c*) the total cost of such acquisition;

(*d*) whether the cost has been paid to the Town-Hall Trust; and

(*e*) if not, why not and when the Government propose to pay the cost of the trust?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) An extent of 186 kulis or 62 cents was acquired in 1947.

" (*c*) Rs. 12,409–14–0.

" (*d*) The Trustee of the Town-Hall did not want any compensation. So only a nominal compensation of Re. 1 was awarded.

" (*e*) Does not arise."

B.C.G. vaccination in Malabar.

* 1015 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation from the Malabar District Board regarding the introduction of the B.C.G. vaccination in the Malabar district, and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The answer is in the affirmative. The President, District Board, Malabar, has been informed on 29th May 1953 that the question of introducing the B.C.G. Vaccination on a mass scale in the districts is under the consideration of the Government."

Hadvanigaddu Anicut Scheme, Coondapur taluk.

* 1016 *Q.*—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the investigation of Hadvanigaddu Anicut Scheme across Senkadogundi river in Coondapur taluk of South Kanara district has been completed; and if so, what is the estimated cost of the scheme and when the work will commence?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Yes. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1,17,600 for works or Rs. 1,52,541 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The estimate for the work has been received by the Government. The Collector's report on the revenue and financial aspects of the scheme is awaited. The question of according sanction to the scheme will be taken up on receipt of the Collector's report in the matter."

Koringa Project, Kakinada taluk.

* 1017 *Q.*—SRI C. V. K. RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the construction of Koringa Project in Kakinada taluk is;

(*b*) the total acreage of land that will come under cultivation under this scheme; and

(*c*) the total acreage of land that belongs to the Government in the project area?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) The execution of the scheme is in rapid progress and it is nearing completion;

" (*b*) An extent of 6,600 acres is expected to be brought under cultivation under the scheme in the first instance. The ultimate ayacut fixed under the scheme is 10,250 acres.

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"(c) The entire extent to be benefited by the scheme belongs to the Government inasmuch as it comprises ryotwari lands and the old zamindari lands taken over by the Government."

Upper Anicut channel scheme, Tiruchirappalli district.

* 1018 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Upper Anicut channel scheme, a major irrigation scheme in Tiruchirappalli district referred to in G.O. No. 443, Irrigation, dated 8th May 1905, was ever fully investigated; and

(b) if so, when the Government propose to take up the scheme?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"(a) The scheme was fully investigated before it was abandoned in 1905 but not afterwards.

"(b) Does not arise."

Taking up of some roads by the Highways Department in South Kanara.

* 1019 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government for taking up the following roads from District Board, South Kanara, to Highways Department in view of the importance of those roads, viz., Kota-Goliyangadi Road and Brahmawar-Jannadi Road of Udipi taluk, South Kanara district?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The answer is in the negative."

Misappropriation of Government money by village officers.

* 1020 Q.—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many cases of misappropriation by village officers of land revenue and of loans due to the Government have been brought to the notice of the Government; how many of such cases arose in West Godavari and what was the amount thus misappropriated; and

(b) whether the officers responsible for misappropriation still continue in office and what action the Government propose to take in these cases?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"(a) The particulars regarding the total number of cases of misappropriation by village officers of land revenue and of loans that have been brought to the notice of Government are not readily available. They have to be gathered and compiled for each district. The work will involve considerable time and labour in several offices and will not be commensurate with the purpose served. Details regarding the

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number of such cases that arose in West Godavari district and the amount thus misappropriated during the last 3 faslis 1360–1362 (up to date) are furnished below :—

	Land revenue. (1) RS. A. P.	Loans. (2) RS. A. P.	Miscellaneous revenue. (3) RS. A. P.	Total. (4) RS. A. P.
		Fasli 1360.		
One case ..	47 8 0	Nil.	Nil.	47 8 0
		Fasli 1361.		
Eight cases	397 11 9	7,792 8 0	3,573 11 2 (Lankas, rentals and sales tax.)	11,763 14 11
		Fasli 1362.		
Twenty-five cases.	6,651 0 5	28,053 9 10	9,528 12 6	44,233 6 9

"(*b*) In all cases of misappropriation in West Godavari district, both criminal prosecution and departmental action have been initiated against the village officers concerned. Some of the village officers are in office pending the disposal of prosecutions and departmental enquiry ordered against them."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Power supply from Nellore Thermal Station.

168 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of connections given from Nellore Thermal Station, and the number of units of electricity sold for rural areas for agricultural purposes in 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to the end of December 1952; and

(*b*) the number of connections given from Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam and Madras Electrical Power Stations and the number of units of electricity sold for rural areas for agricultural purposes in 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to the end of December 1952?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The particulars regarding the number of agricultural services and the total number of units of power sold for agricultural purposes from Nellore, Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam and Madras stations are given below :—

	During 1950–51.		During 1951–52.		During 1952–53 (to end of December 1952).	
	Number of services connected.	Total units sold in lakhs.	Number of services connected.	Total units sold in lakhs.	Number of services connected.	Total units sold in lakhs.
Nellore * ..	..	0·03	5	0·06	4	0·09
Pykara ..	834	257·62	941	303·54	295	261·04
Mettur ..	690	149·14	857	169·59	386	128·56
Papanasam ..	509	18·39	368	28·46	271	28·77
Madras ..	133	8·39	271	39·07	178	63·27

* NOTE.—The Nellore station started functioning only in October 1950 and load in the area has yet to develop.

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Kallar settlements.

169 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Kallar settlements there are now in the southern districts of the State, the names of the settlements and the number of men, women and children confined in each settlement;

(*b*) what are the exact and actual restrictions imposed by the Government in actual practice on the Kallar population—

(i) confined to Kallar settlements; and

(ii) outside the Kallar settlements; and

(*c*) which department administers the Kallars both within and without settlements?

A.—(*a*) There are no Kallar settlements in the State.

(*b*) (i) Does not arise.

(ii) Since the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act in 1948, no restrictions are imposed by the Government on the Kallar population.

(*c*) The work relating to the reclamation of Kallars is attended to by the Department of Harijan Welfare.

Distribution of skimmed milk powder.

170 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 20 (unstarred), dated 24th November 1952—

(*a*) what were the conditions attached by the UNICEF for the donation of the 1,412,500 lb. of skimmed milk powder and for the distribution of the same and whether the officials of UNICEF supervised the distribution of the stuff;

(*b*) whether it was tested by nutrition experts of the Public Health Department and if so, what was the result of such tests by the nutrition experts regarding the effect of the powder on the digestive and nutritional functions of infants, expectant and nursing mothers;

(*c*) when the stuff was received by the State Government and how long the Government took to distribute it to the last pound; and whether any balance of the same is now with the Government unutilized; and

(*d*) how many infants, expectant and nursing mothers received this skimmed milk powder?

A.—(*a*) The donation of 1,412,500 lb. of skimmed milk powder to this State by the UNICEF was subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That the Government of Madras agree to provide suitable storage space and adequate supervision for

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the supplies and also to arrange distribution and to meet the transportation charges arising therefrom within the State of Madras.

(2) That the supplies are distributed free of charge to undernourished and other deserving groups of children up to the age of 12 years and to expectant and nursing mothers irrespective of caste, creed and political consideration.

(3) That a plan of operations be prepared and sent to the UNICEF to indicate the proposed administrative arrangements to govern the distribution scheme, the channels through which the supplies will be distributed, and the numbers and categories of recipients.

(4) That the Government of Madras assume responsibility for sending to the UNICEF the monthly stock and beneficiary reports in the prescribed forms, indicating the progress of the scheme.

(5) That the Government of Madras invite the Chief of Mission, UNICEF, or his nominated representatives to inspect the operation of the scheme, and also nominate a person to act as State Liaison Officer with UNICEF to be responsible on behalf of Government for the conduct of the scheme.

The officials of the UNICEF visited this State thrice to inspect the distribution of the gift skim milk.

(b) The supplies of this skim milk powder, as and when received, were examined by the Officers of this Department. No ill-effects on the digestive and nutritional functions of the recipients have been reported by the distributing agencies. The Central Nutrition Bureau also conducted an experimental Scheme of feeding the school children with the milk reconstituted with this UNICEF gift milk powder. The children included in this experimental study showed general improvement in their heights and weights as compared to the children who did not receive any supplementary feeding.

(c) The total quantity of 1,412,508 lb. skim milk powder was released to this State during 1950-51 in eight different allotments during the period June 1950–May 1951 as per details given below :—

			LB.	
Allotment	No. 1	..	100,000	June 1950.
Do.	No. 2	..	225	July 1950.
Do.	No. 3	..	4,183	August 1950.
Do.	No. 4	..	200,000	November 1950.

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			LB.	
Allotment	No. 5	..	400,000	January 1951.
Do.	No. 6	..	400,000	March 1951.
Do.	No. 7	..	8,100	April 1951.
Do.	No. 8	..	300,000	May 1951.
	Total	..	1,412,508	

The distribution was started in July 1950 and came to an end in March 1952. There is no balance stock of good milk powder available at present with the Government unutilized. A quantity of 21,649 lb. of spoilt milk powder is available in the State. The above spoilt milk powder will either be utilized for poultry feeding or destroyed, in the absence of facilities for poultry feeding, as directed by the UNICEF.

(*d*) The number of infants, expectant and nursing mothers, fed with this skim milk varied from month to month. The statement below shows, by months, the average daily number of beneficiaries fed under different categories, viz., infants under one year, children between 1–12 years and expectant and nursing mothers.

Month.	*Infants under one year.*	*Children between 1–12 years.*	*Expectant and nursing mothers.*	*Total daily ration for all categories.*
		1950.		
July ..	370	2,606	825	3,801
August ..	518	3,404	1,172	5,094
September.	579	3,432	1,129	5,140
October ..	575	3,658	1,142	5,375
November.	612	14,181	1,925	16,718
December.	602	19,335	1,921	21,858
		1951.		
January ..	675	13,415	1,689	15,779
February.	850	24,977	1,389	27,215
March ..	1,309	41,761	3,143	46,213
April ..	2,439	49,428	4,516	56,383
May ..	1,888	22,339	3,681	27,908
June ..	2,841	30,123	4,204	37,168
July ..	4,437	44,042	5,747	54,226
August ..	5,770	52,378	4,584	62,732
September	7,152	80,925	8,511	96,588
October ..	2,822	31,063	2,801	36,686
November.	697	16,744	873	18,314
December.	390	6,073	270	6,730
		1952.		
January ..	88	523	100	711
February.	21	353	14	388
March ..	40	887	144	1,071

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Water rates on crops.

171 *Q.*—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 19 (unstarred), on 24th November 1952, what are the present water-rates per acre for—

(*a*) first crop normal paddy cultivation on wet lands of similar quality;

(*b*) plantain gardens on wet lands of similar quality;

(*c*) sugarcane growing wet lands of similar quality in the case of:

(1) Godavari Irrigation System;

(2) Krishna Irrigation System; and

(3) Cauvery Irrigation System;

(*d*) when the rates were fixed; and

(*e*) the variations that were made between faslis 1350 to 1360 in the rates for each crop under each of the irrigation systems mentioned above?

A.—(*a*) No separate water-cess is charged on registered wet lands for the first paddy crop as the wet assessment includes both the water-cess and the land assessment.

(*b*) The water charge on single crop registered wet lands in areas other than Project areas growing plantain is ordinarily one and half single assessment. In respect of different projects the rates vary and the water charge is ordinarily 1½ times the usual water-rate for first crop.

(*c*) The water-rate levied on wet lands growing sugarcane in the Godavari and Krishna Irrigation system and Cauvery Irrigation system, is as follows:—

Godavari and Krishna Irrigation system.

	RS.	A.	P.
Polavaram Island Project (East Godavari district)	15	12	0
Deltaic tracts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur for first class ...	9	6	0
Deltaic tracts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur for second class	7	8	0
Kollair and Uppeteru	6	0	0

Cauvery Irrigation system.

	RS.	A.	P.
Ryotwari wet	5	0	0
(in addition to the wet assessment)			
Proprietary and minor inam wet	12	8	0

(*d*) Prior to 1936.

(e) There was no variation between faslis 1350 to 1360 except in the case of Cauvery Irrigation system where the rates of water-cess were revised with effect from fasli 1360 as detailed below :—

Classification.	*First crop.*	*Second crop.*	*Third crop.*	*Dufassal crop.*
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Dry	10 0	5 0	2 8	15 0
Manavari ..	9 0	4 8	2 4	13 8
Ryotwari wet ..	Wet assessment.	5 0	..	5 0 (in addition to wet assessment)
Proprietary wet and minor inam wet.	7 8	5 0	2 8	12 8

Unemployed persons in the various industries.

172 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have gathered statistics of the number of employed and unemployed persons month by month in the various industries in Madras State for 1952, and if so, whether the Government will provide the Members of this House with the statistics industry-war, and month by month?

A.—No, Sir.

Nellore Thermal station.

173 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the statement laid on the table of the House as an answer to unstarred question No. 20 regarding the Nellore Thermal Station—

(*a*) what is the reason for the disparity in the rates charged for consumers for lights in Nellore town and Kovur Panchayat areas on the one hand and Gudur town on the other;

(*b*) what steps have been taken by the Government to bridge the gap between 30,000 units that the Nellore Thermal Station is designed to supply and 5,300 units that is now supplied to consumers; and

(*c*) what steps have been taken to increase the units per day supplied to agriculturists above the present figure of 20 units per day?

A.—(*a*) In the Gudur town area the Government tariff is being adopted. In the Nellore town and Kovur Panchayat areas, the Nellore company licensee was supplying power and on the acquisition of the licensee undertaking the licensee's tariff was ordered to be continued pending examination of the question of revising that tariff so as to bring it into line with the Government tariff, which is being made.

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(*b*) & (*c*) The Nellore Thermal Station commenced operation only from 2nd October 1950 and the load development would take time to reach the full station capacity. In February 1953 the average number of units generated per day was well over 14,000 and that supplied to agricultural consumers was about 27 units per day. Due to the financial stringency and the restricted budget provision, progress in the building up of load is bound to be slow.

Price of rice.

174 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the price of purchase by the Government of rice per seer in Nellore district, Krishna district, West Godavari district and in Madhya Pradesh after decontrol and the price per seer at which it was directed to be sold in fair price shops in Nellore district?

A.—There was no procurement of rice after decontrol in Nellore, Krishna and West Godavari districts up to 3rd January 1953 when a levy scheme of procurement was introduced in the latter two districts among others. No rice procured under the levy scheme in these two districts was, however, distributed in Nellore district. The wholesale price of Madhya Pradesh rice received in Nellore district after decontrol worked out to Rs. 20–0–10 per imperial maund but as there was no demand for that rice in Nellore district, a portion of these stocks was transferred to Coimbatore district and the balance is being transferred to Salem district. No stocks of Madhya Pradesh rice were distributed through fair price shops in Nellore district.

Encroachment on the tank-bed lands of Penubarthi tank, Nellore taluk.

175 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether agricultural labourers of Penubarthi village in Nellore taluk were cultivating the tank-bed lands in Penubarthi tank for the past four years;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that orders have been served on the agricultural labourers restraining them from cultivating the lands they have been cultivating for the past four years; and

(*c*) if the answer to (*b*) is in the affirmative the reasons for the issue of such orders?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes, Sir.

(*c*) Because the encroachments were found objectionable.

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Development of Agency areas.

176 *Q.*—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) what action has been taken upon the Ten-Year Plan submitted by the Special Agency Development Officer, Sri Malayappan, for the Development of Agency areas and its people; and

(*b*) whether copies of the plan will be supplied to the Members?

A.—(*a*) The various recommendations are under examination in the concerned departments and some of them are being implemented.

(*b*) Copies will be supplied free of cost only to M.L.As. and M.Ps. representing Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes.

The Krishna Regulator bridge.

177 *Q.*—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place the report of the Madras Chief Engineer on the proposal for a Krishna regulator bridge on the table of the House; and state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have offered to contribute 50 lakhs of rupees for the construction of such a bridge; and

(*b*) what is the final decision of the Madras Government regarding the scheme?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No, as the proposals made by this Government have been sent to the Government of India for scrutiny and finalization, that Government being concerned with the bridge part of the work. The Government of India have made no such offer.

The Madras Government have approved the proposals and sent them to the Central Government with the request that that Government may bear the cost of the bridge part estimated at Rs. 80 lakhs.

Filing of charge-sheets against arrested persons.

178 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many cases in the years 1951 and 1952 the police in Madras State have arrested persons, produced them before magistrates and got them remanded to custody but failed to file charge-sheets against such persons at the date or dates fixed by the Magistrate who committed them to custody for filing charge-sheets against such persons; and

(*b*) how many persons were involved in cases in (*a*) in 1951 and 1952?

A.—(*a*) 3,400 in 1951 and 3,169 in 1952.

(*b*) 4,278 in 1951 and 3,777 in 1952.

(This works out to about .6 per cent of the total cognizable crimes reported.)

Rates of dearness allowance to the teachers in aided secondary schools.

179 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are paying special grants to managements of aided secondary schools to enable them to pay dearness allowance at Government rates to the teachers and other employees of the said schools; and if so, the number of institutions receiving such special grants; and

(*b*) of the number of institutions receiving such special grants in (*a*) above what are the names of the institutions which despite the special grants are not paying dearness allowance to the teachers and other employees serving in the respective schools?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Grants are paid towards one half of the expenditure incurred by managements of aided secondary schools in payment of dearness allowance to the members of the staff at Government rates. No other special grant is paid to the managements towards the expenditure on payment of dearness allowance. All the secondary schools in the State are paying dearness allowance at Government rates.

Employment of convict prisoners in the Tungabhadra Project work.

180 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of convict prisoners whose services were placed at the disposal of the contractors entrusted with the construction of the Tungabhadra Project in 1951 and 1952;

(*b*) the percentage that the strength of such convict labour constitutes to the total number of workers engaged for the purpose in the years concerned; and

(*c*) the hours of work for the convict prisoners, daily and per week, in the case of those alluded to in (*a*) and the rates of wages paid to such convict prisoners in the years mentioned, and the actual recipient of the wages in the case of convict prisoners?

A.—(*a*) Nil.

(*b*) & (*c*) Do not arise.

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Reservation of lands to Harijans in Malabar.

181 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to furnish a village-war list of the lands reserved for assignment to Harijans in Malabar; what extent of lands was leased so far; what extent is yet to be leased; and where; and why their assignment is delayed?

A.—A statement[a] showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Amount spent on Grow More Food Scheme.

182 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of money spent each year from 1942—52 on Grow More Food Campaign in the State;

(b) on what schemes the money was spent and the amount spent on each scheme; and

(c) the results obtained by the schemes?

A.—The answer[b] is placed on the table of the House.

Gauging the flow of water at the Gandikota Dam site.

183 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the available quantity of water in the Pennar at the Gandikota Dam site;

(b) whether any readings of the flow were taken and, if so, how many years readings;

(c) whether readings were taken for Pennar and Chithravathi separately and, if so, full particulars of the same;

(d) the capacity of the dam and F.R.L.;

(e) the estimated cost; and

(f) the proposed ayacut?

A.—(a) to (c) Gaugings of the Pennar and Chithravathi were not conducted separately but were taken only at a site below their confluence, where the dam is proposed. The gaugings of the combined river flow were conducted during the years from 1944–45 to 1950–51 and based on them the annual dependable flow available at the site has been determined as about 11,000 m.c.ft.

(d) 6,160 m. c.ft. at Full Reservoir Level plus 655.

(e) Rs. 816 lakhs.

(f) 150,000 acres partly wet and partly dry.

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 1287–1289 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix V on pages 1289–1291 infra.

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Muttadari system in the Agency areas.

184 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of land revenue that is derived from each of the agency taluks of East Godavari, namely, Yellavaram taluk, Chodavaram taluk, Bhadrachalam taluk and Nugur taluk:

(b) what is the peishkush derived from muttadars from each of the four taluks mentioned above; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Mutta system in the Agency tracts?

A.—(a) & (b) Figures showing the amounts derived by the Government as land revenue and peishkush for fasli 1361 from each of the four taluks referred to are given below:—

Name of taluk.	Land revenue collected.			Peishkush collected.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Chodavaram ..	6,065	11	5	923	0	0
Bhadrachalam	19,201	6	9	4,672	12	8
Nugur ..	42,499	13	9	11,339	15	3
Yellavaram ..	57,554	3	0	2,005	0	0

(c) The question of abolishing the muttadari system in the Agency areas is under the consideration of the Government.

Extent of Government land in the mutta areas of Agency taluks.

185 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the extent of Government land that lies tucked up in the mutta areas in Yellavaram taluk, in Chodavaram taluk, in Bhadrachalam taluk and Nugur taluk of East Godavari?

A.—There are no muttas in Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of the East Godavari district. There are muttas in Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram taluks in the district. The lands in the mutta areas are at the disposal of the muttadar. The extent of waste lands at the disposal of the Government is—

	ACS.
Bhadrachalam taluk	23,709·33
Nugur taluk	13,084·31
Yellavaram taluk	7,663·24
Rampachodavaram taluk	Nil.

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Assignment of waste lands by officers.

186 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the extent of assessed waste that can be assigned on patta by a Deputy Tahsildar, a Tahsildar, a Revenue Divisional Officer and a Collector—

(a) in the Agency tracts; and

(b) in the Plains area of the State?

A.—Under the present land assignment policy, the Collectors of districts alone are empowered to sanction assignment of land to individuals subject to a maximum of 5 acres of dry in each case.

Number of bulldozers allotted to the Agency tracts.

187 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bulldozers now available under the Government of Madras; and

(b) the number allotted to the Agency tracts of East Godavari?

A.—(a) There are, at present, 165 bulldozers with the Government of Madras.

(b) Seven bulldozers are at present available in East Godavari district for hiring to ryots including those in the Agency tracts. No bulldozer is exclusively allotted for use in the Agency tracts.

Transport of charcoal without permits.

188 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state why the Government nowadays permit the transport of charcoal without permits even from the interior Agency tracts where there are lot of reserves and unreserves?

A.—Charcoal transport is permitted because there is no provision under the Timber Transit Rules under which it can be prohibited. No charcoal burning is permitted in any of the Agency reserved forests. In the unreserves there is a lot of podu cultivation and if some of the felled growth is converted into charcoal by the podudar, it does not seem desirable to stop this, as it is better to allow him to make a little money out of this felled growth instead of dissipating the whole of it in smoke.

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Police station at Gowridevipeta, Bhadrachalam taluk.

189 *Q.*—Sri Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received any representation from the villagers of Gowridevipeta in Bhadrachalam taluk, East Godavari district, for the retention of the Police station in Gowridevipeta; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes, Sir. The Government gave careful consideration to the representation and decided that the retention of the Police station at Gowridevipeta was not necessary and therefore ordered its abolition.

Members of the East Godavari Agency District Board.

190 *Q.*—Sri Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state what qualifications are taken into account in selecting members for the East Godavari Agency District Board; whether residence in Agency tracts or Agency nativity, or being a Legislator in the State Assembly?

A.—No qualifications are prescribed in the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, as applied to the Agency, for appointment of members of the district board. The selection of members is made with regard to the suitability of the persons for membership.

Fair price shops in Agency taluks.

191 *Q.*—Sri Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of fair price shops that are established in each of the four Agency taluks of East Godavari district?

A.—Twenty-two fair price shops were functioning in all the four Agency taluks of East Godavari district till 31st January 1953, as shown below:—

(1)	Bhadrachalam taluk ..	18 shops.
(2)	Nugur taluk	2 ,,
(3)	Rampachodavaram taluk.	2 ,,
(4)	Yellavaram taluk ..	(Shops did not function after decontrol as there were no sales.)

Co-operative Credit Societies in East Godavari.

192 *Q.*—Sri Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state the number of Co-operative Credit Societies now existing in Yellavaram, Chodavaram, Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of East Godavari?

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A.—

	Name of the taluk.	Number of credit societies now existing.
1	Yellavaram	4
2	Chodavaram	9
3	Bhadrachalam	21
4	Nugur	3

Extent of waste lands in the four Agency taluks.

193 *Q.*—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the extent of assessed waste and unassessed waste available for assignment in the four Agency taluks of the East Godavari district; Yellavaram, Chodavaram, Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks?

A.—

	ACS.
Yellavaram taluk	7,663
Chodavaram taluk	Nil.
Bhadrachalam taluk	23,709
Nugur taluk	13,084

Rate of interest on agricultural loans.

194. *Q.*—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the rate of interest on agricultural loans has been reduced; and

(*b*) if so, from what date?

A.—(*a*) The rate of interest on agricultural loans has not been reduced.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Firka development work in the Agency tracts of East Godavari..

195 *Q.*—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) what agency tracts in East Godavari he has toured in 1952; and

(*b*) whether any of the Agency tracts of East Godavari have been selected for Firka Development in 1953?

A.—(*a*) Purushottapatnam.

(*b*) None.

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Grant of subsistence loans on personal security to artisans.

196 *Q.*—Sri D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many applications have been received from artisans in famine affected areas of Rayalaseema for subsistence loans on personal security; and

(*b*) how many have been so far granted such loans in each taluk of Rayalaseema?

A.—(*a*) No subsistence loans are given by the Government to artisans in the famine affected areas. Presumably the question refers to the loans granted on personal security to artisans in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema. If it is so, five hundred and twenty-six applications have so far been received for the grant of such loans.

(*b*) The information is given below:—

Name of district. (1)	Name of taluk. (2)	Number of artisans. (3)
Anantapur	Hindupur	3
Do.	Kadiri	42
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	25
Do.	Proddatur	125
	Total	195

Other taluks in Rayalaseema—Nil.

Travelling allowance drawn by Hon. Ministers.

197 *Q.*—Sri K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount of travelling allowance drawn by each Minister from the State Exchequer from 1st April 1952 up to date?

A.—The amount of travelling allowance and daily allowance including mileage, etc., drawn by each Minister from the State Exchequer for the financial year 1952–53 is as detailed below:—

	Minister.	Amount (in round rupees).
1	Chief Minister	2,159
2	Minister for Finance	4,707
3	Do. Revenue	3,856
4	Do. Health	3,533
5	Do. Registration and Religious Endowments	3,350

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	Minister.	Amount (in round rupees).
6	Minister for Public Works	6,523
7	Do. Rural Welfare	4,492
8	Do. Education	7,597
9	Do. Prohibition	3,230
10	Do. Industries and Labour ..	3,186
11	Do. Agriculture	5,064
12	Do. Local Administration ..	4,282
13	Do. Law	2,016
14	Do. Accommodation	1,293
15	Do. Co-operation	5,458
	Total ..	60,746

Scholarships to Backward class students.

198 *Q.*—SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications received for the grant of scholarships from members of the Communities—Backward Classes, Scheduled Classes and Hill Tribes, during the year 1952–53, communitywise;

(*b*) how many applications were granted, rejected and kept pending, communitywise;

(*c*) the amounts allocated by the Government for the disbursement of scholarships for the year 1952–53 to each of the above three classes; and

(*d*) the amount of scholarships actually granted and the total amount that would have been required, if all the applications were granted classwise?

A.—The particulars are not readily available. They have to be gathered and compiled from each district. The work will involve considerable time and labour in several offices and will not be commensurate with the purpose served.

Improvement of Fisheries Industry.

199 *Q.*—SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the measures proposed by the Government for the improvement of Fisheries Industry in the State; and

(*b*) where and how far they are implemented and the results thereof?

A.—In 1950–51, the Madras Government sanctioned five new fisheries schemes designed to increase the production of fish and its availability for human consumption. These schemes are being continued from year to year with necessary modifications. The schemes under operation and the results achieved thereunder are as follows :—

Scheme.	*Additional production of fish* 1950–51.	*Additional production of fish* 1951–52.	*Where working.*
1 Intentive seed collection and distribution for exploiting inland waters.	2½ crores of fingerlings were collected.	21½ crores of fingerlings were collected.	In the entire State.
2 Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle.	2⅓ tons.	13½ tons.	In shore and up to 20 miles off the coast.
3 Salt subsidy scheme ..	40,159 tons.	74,000 tons.	Whole of West and East Coasts.
4 Supply of yarn and other essential articles to fishermen at subsidized rates.	500 tons.	1,500 tons.	Whole State.
5 Provision of quick transport facilities.	650 tons.	898 tons.	Whole State.
6 Scheme for the development of Mettur Fisheries.	(A)	624 tons (B)	Salem district.

Discharge of elementary school teachers during the summer vacation.

200 *Q.*—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government ordered the discharge of elementary school teachers from service during last summer vacation;

(*b*) if so, the number of teachers that were discharged and the schools from which they were so discharged in the State districtwar; and

(*c*) why they were so discharged?

A.—(*a*) Yes. Temporary teachers employed under the emergency provisions by the local bodies are discharged from service on the last working day of the school year before the summer vacation under the orders of Government. These teachers are however paid a proportionate vacation salary according to the length of their service in the schools during the academic year subject to the condition that they must have put in a minimum period of six months' service in the schools in the academic year.

(A) The scheme was sanctioned and implemented only in May 1951.

(B) This represents the total collections. Out of this, 403 tons were despatched to several districts in fresh condition and the balance was converted into cured fish and supplied to Ceded districts.

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No instructions, similar to those issued to local bodies, have been issued to the managements of aided elementary schools regarding the discharge of temporary teachers during summer vacation. The temporary teachers in these schools are discharged from service with reference to the provisions in the rules relating to elementary schools.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) These teachers were employed only in temporary posts under emergency provisions.

Illegal alienation of lands by zamindars.

201 *Q.*—Sri G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been received by the Government recently regarding wrongful and illegal alienations by zamindars of communal lands, private lands, porambokes, tank-beds, etc.;

(*b*) if so, the estates in which such alienations have been made; and

(*c*) the action taken so far by the Government?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) Such alienations will be in a large number of estates. The Government have examined the representations made and instructed the District Collectors and the Managers of Estates to take appropriate action under the Madras Estates Communal, Forest and Private Lands (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1947, and the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, respectively.

Extent of State-owned lands.

202 *Q.*—Sri G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total area of State-owned land, districtwar (Government assessed, unassessed lands);

(*b*) the total extent cultivated out of (*a*) in fasli 1362 (districtwar);

(*c*) the total extent of cultivable Government waste (districtwar);

(*d*) the total area of private landowners' cultivable waste (districtwar);

(*e*) the total extent of waste lands declared communal or of Government in all the taken over villages after the abolition of zamindari system (districtwar); and

(*f*) what is the Government's attitude in the case of landlords' waste lands, not put under cultivation?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) A statement[a] showing the districtwar particulars of the total area of land, cultivated area, waste land and cultivable waste for the year 1951–52 covering ryotwari, inam, zamindari, etc., is appended. These statistics do not make any distinction between the Government owned and private land with reference to cultivated area, waste land, and cultivable waste. The figures are composite for Government owned and private land.

(*f*) The Government have promulgated the Madras Land Utilization Order, 1950, which authorizes them to take over for purposes of cultivation, cultivable waste lands left uncultivated by private owners. Lands ordinarily cultivated from year to year but left fallow due to neglect or inefficiency will be taken under that order.

Extent of settlement wet lands.

203 *Q.*—Sri G. Rama Rao: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total extent of settlement wet lands (lands under wet paddy cultivation) used for housing or other domestic purposes in the State (districtwar) in 1952–53;

(*b*) whether there is any ban on the construction of houses or sheds, etc., on such lands; and

(*c*) if so, what steps the Government have taken to strictly enforce the ban?

A.—(*a*) The information is not available with the Government. It has to be gathered from the villages by personal inspection and enquiry and the work involved will be considerable. Government consider that the time and labour involved will not be commensurate with the purpose to be served.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Does not arise.

Tours of Hon. Ministers.

204 *Q.*—Sri C. V. K. Rao: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Ministers have toured the districts during the last three months; and

(*b*) for what purpose and how much travelling allowance has each Minister drawn?

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 1292 infra.

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A.—(*a*) 15.

(*b*) A statement[a] is laid on the table of the House.

Expenditure under the Prohibition department.

205 *Q.*—Sri C. V. K. RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount spent on the equipment of lorries and on petrol for the Prohibition department in the State in 1951–52;

(*b*) the annual amount spent on the Prohibition department in the State since the introduction of Prohibition in the State;

(*c*) the number of officers in the department who draw a salary of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and the number of officials who draw a salary of Rs. 1,000 and above;

(*d*) the total number of cases that are booked under the Prohibition Act in the State in 1951–52; and

(*e*) the total number of cases where there was conviction in the Court in 1951–52?

A.—(*a*) The amount spent on the equipment of lorries during 1951–52—Rs. 26,321–4–0.

The amount spent on petrol during 1951–52—Rupees 88,882–6–6.

(These figures do not include the amounts spent by the Police department on the enforcement of Prohibition as the expenditure in this regard has been merged with that of the regular Police from the year 1951–52.)

(*b*)

	1946–47.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951–52.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Excise department ..	3·32	22·36	43·54	68·35	69·73	77·33
Police department ..	5·78	16·74	31·69	33·30	22·27	* 22·00
Co-operative department (Amelioration).	..	..	4·08	10·67	9·62	7·65
	9·10	39·10	79·31	112·32	101·62	106·98

(*c*)	Number of officers who draw a salary of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.	18 (including officers of Police department).
	Number of officers who draw a salary of Rs. 1,000 and above.	5 (including officers of Police department).

[a] Printed as appendix VII on pages 1292–1293 infra.

* No separate details are available, as the expenditure on Police Prohibition staff has been merged with the District Police. However, based on the actuals of 1950–51, Rs. 22 lakhs for each of the years 1951–52 and 1952–53 is adopted roundly as expenditure on Prohibition staff in the Police department.

(*d*) The total number of cases booked under the Prohibition Act (i) by the Excise and Prohibition Department in 1951–52.	108,956
(ii) by the Police Department in 1951.	44,080
(*e*) The total number of cases filed by the Excise and Prohibition Department where there was conviction in the Court in 1951–52.	77,587
The total number of cases filed by the Police Department where there was conviction in the Court in 1951.	35,651

Food Production and District Prohibition Committees.

206 *Q.*—SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) under what rules the Food Production Committee and District Prohibition Committee were constituted in each district;

(*b*) what was the total amount paid as travelling allowance to officials and non-officials for attending the District Food Production Committee and District Prohibition Committee during 1951–52, monthwar, and districtwar in this State; and

(*c*) on what principle nomination of non-official members other than Legislators were made to the District Food Production Committee and District Prohibition Committee?

A.—(*a*) Copies[a] of G.O. Ms. No. 846, Food and Agriculture, dated 30th August 1949, and G.O. Ms. No. 1926, Revenue, dated 12th August 1947, ordering the constitution of Food Production Committee and District Prohibition Advisory Council in each district are appended.

(*b*) Statement[a] showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to non-officials and officials during 1951–52 monthwar for attending the committees are appended.

(*c*) Five non-official members representing agricultural interests which include big producers, small producers and agricultural labour, will serve on the committee. As far as Prohibition Council is concerned, there are

[a] Printed as appendix VIII on pages 1293–1303 infra.

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no special instructions except those found in G.O. Ms. No. 1926, Revenue, dated 12th August 1947. However those who are keenly interested in the enforcement of Prohibition are given preference in the membership of the Commttee in general.

Well-subsidy schemes.

207 *Q.*—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of wells dug and completed (year-war), the number of wells in progress of construction and the number of wells yet to be dug under various well-subsidy schemes, old and new (year-war) in Malabar?

A.—The particulars are as follows:—

Year.	Total number of wells completed,	Total number of wells in progress.	Total number of wells yet to be dug.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1946 ..	253	15	—
1947–48 ..	7	305	—
1948–49 ..	161	998	13
1949–50 ..	453	1,397	—
1950–51 ..	490	976	310
1951–52 ..	256	961	40
1952–53 ..	116	845	64

Promotion of persons serving in category II in mufassal Civil Courts.

208 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state the number of persons serving in category II in mufassal Civil Courts in one district, who were promoted to category I to serve in another district during the years, 1942—1952?

A.—Two—one in 1943 and the other in 1944.

Development Board for Guntur district.

209 *Q.*—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a Development Board for the Guntur district; and

(*b*) if so, who are the members of that Board and what are their functions?

A.—A statement[a] is laid on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on page 1304 infra.

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Payment of bonus for procurement of paddy in Tanjore district.

210 *Q.*—SRI M. D. THIAGARAJA PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount of bonus to be paid in Tanjore district for procurement of paddy (taluk-wise);

(*b*) the amount actually paid in Tanjore district (taluk-wise);

(*c*) the amount yet to be paid in Tanjore district (taluk-wise); and

(*d*) what is the reason for the delay?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) A statement[*] is placed on the table of the House.

Number of prisoners confined in the jails.

211 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of prisoners in the several jails of the State at the end of January 1953;

(*b*) the total number of political prisoners;

(*c*) the total number of detenus; and

(*d*) the number of prisoners released according to the recent orders of Government reducing the terms of imprisonment?

A.—(*a*) The total number of prisoners confined in the several jails and special sub-jails of the State as at the end of January 1953 was 20,301.

(*b*) There are no prisoners convicted of purely political offences although some prisoners convicted of offences involving injury to person or property are reported to belong to a certain political party.

(*c*) The total number of persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act as on 31st January 1953 was 51.

(*d*) The total number of prisoners prematurely released under orders of Government since the end of January 1953 is 2,029.

Harijan hostels in Kakinada taluk.

212 *Q.*—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Harijan hostels in Kakinada taluk;

(*b*) the number of students boarding in each such hostel; and

(*c*) the amount granted to each hostel?

* Printed as Appendix X on page 1305 infra.

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A.—A statement [a] showing the particulars as on 13th February 1953 is placed on the table of the House.

Annual grazing revenue.

213 *Q.*—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the grazing permit charges for (i) bull, (ii) cow, (iii) buffalo, (iv) sheep, (v) camel, (vi) horse and (vii) ass during the 1946—1952 (separately)?

A.—The annual grazing revenue realized during 1946—1952 are as shown below :—

	RS. (LAKHS).
1946–47	4·45
1947–48	4·37
1948–49	5·73
1949–50	6·39
1950–51	7·65
1951–52	7·91

Particulars regarding the revenue in respect of each of the animals referred to separately are not available.

Water-supply to Rayalaseema from Tungabhadra and Krishna Rivers.

214 *Q.*—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have got a plan or plans to provide protection from famines to Rayalaseema by the waters of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna to the maximum possible extent;

(*b*) if so, what is the plan or plans;

(*c*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative whether the investigations were made with the sole object of providing protection to the maximum area; and

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) is in the negative, whether the Government propose to appoint a Technical Committee with the above reference?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) (1) The Tungabhadra Project now under execution (Low Level Canal);

(2) The Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme;

(3) The Krishna-Pennar Project; and

(4) Gandikotta Project which will be linked to the Krishna-Pennar Project.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (*c*).

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on page 1306 infra.

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Scholarships to Harijan students.

215 *Q.*—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of applications received in each year by the Director of Harijan Welfare during 1948–49, 1949–50, 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 from (1) collegiate, (2) high school and (3) technical students for scholarships;

(*b*) how many of them were Muslim students belonging to backward classes;

(*c*) the number of scholarships sanctioned by the Director of Harijan Welfare in each year to (1) collegiate, (2) high school and (3) technical students; and

(*d*) the number among them of Muslims belonging to backward classes?

A.—The particulars are not readily available. They have to be gathered and compiled from each district. The work would involve considerable time and labour in several offices. The purpose served will not be commensurate with the labour involved.

Agricultural farm at Ambalavayal, Wynaad.

216 *Q.*—DR. K. B. MENON : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Agricultural Farm at Ambalavayal, Wynaad, tried as an experiment to clear and cultivate two acres of wet land and five acres of dry land; and

(*b*) if so, how much it cost?

A.—(*a*) Yes. A model plot with an area of 1·96 acres of wet land and 5·40 acres of dry land was started on 2nd October 1950.

(*b*) The total expenditure incurred on the model plot from 2nd October 1950 to 30th April 1953 was rupees 4,712–12–6.

Co-operative society for ex-servicemen in Wynaad.

217 *Q.*—DR. K. B. MENON : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is the intention of the Government to start a co-operative society for ex-servicemen settled in Wynaad Colony; and

(*b*) if so, when?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

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Meetings of the District Officers in the Rural Development area of Ongole.

218 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of periodical meetings held by the District Officers in the Rural Development area of Ongole taluk for the year 1952–53;

(*b*) the agenda of such meetings;

(*c*) how far the decisions arrived at such meetings have been implemented;

(*d*) the average number of hours of each meeting; and

(*e*) how much money it cost the Government for each such meeting?

A.—(*a*) Ten.

(*b*) Copies of agenda pertaining to these meetings are appended [a].

(*c*) All the resolutions adopted at the various meetings except items Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the meeting held at Chadalavada on 30th April 1952 and items Nos. 6 and 7 of the meeting held at Timmanapalem on 26th July 1952, have been implemented. The items which relate to rural water-supply and village Communications works could not be implemented owing to shortage of funds and certain other difficulties. Some other works which were found to be more feasible have however been taken up.

(*d*) Each meeting took up on an average about an hour.

(*e*) Several of the District Officers who attend the meetings draw their travelling allowance bills themselves. Some of the officers attend the meetings in the course of several other official programmes connected with their regular work.

Hospital Advisory Committee for Pudukkottai division.

219 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Hospital Advisory Committee for Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district, was constituted;

(*b*) the terms of appointment of members and functions of the Committee;

(*c*) the recommendations of the Committee; and

(*d*) the action taken by the Government on the Committee's recommendations?

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 1306–1312 infra.

A.—(*a*) to (*d*) There are two Hospital Advisory Committees in Pudukkottai, one for the Town General Hospital and the other for the Government Ranee's Hospital. A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House.

Transfer of Pudukkottai State servants to Municipal service.

220 *Q*.—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of permanent hands of the former Pudukkottai State Service who have been transferred to Pudukkottai Municipal service after merger of Pudukkottai State with Madras State;

(*b*) the reasons for such transfers;

(*c*) whether such transferred hands have protested to the Government and pleaded for restoration to their former posts under Government service; and

(*d*) how many and with what result?

A.—(*a*) One.
(*b*) He was found surplus in the Revenue department.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) He has been retransferred to the Revenue department.

Cyclone relief in Pudukkottai division.

221 *Q*.—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total disbursements in Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district, as cyclone relief by the Government;

(*b*) the relief in each taluk of Pudukkottai division under heads of Rs. 50, 20, 10 and 5; and

(*c*) the total loans to cyclone-damaged pattadars of Pudukkottai division?

A.—(*a*) The total amount disbursed in Pudukkottai division from Government funds and from the Madras State Cyclone Relief Fund is Rs. 1,94,695 up to 17th May 1953.

(*b*)

Relief granted.	*Alangudi.*	*Tirumayam.*	*Kolathur.*	*Total.*
Rs. 5—No. ..	4,189	265	10,781	15,235
Amount ..	Rs. 20,945	1,325	53,905	76,175
Rs. 10—No. ..	8,973	33	1,826	10,832
Amount ..	Rs. 89,730	330	18,260	1,08,320
Rs. 15—No. ..	109	3	12	124
Amount ..	Rs. 1,635	45	180	1,860
Rs. 20—No. ..	333	..	54	387
Amount ..	Rs. 6,660	..	1,080	7,740
Rs. 50—No. ..	3	..	9	12
Amount ..	Rs. 150	..	450	600

[a] Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 1312–1315 infra.

(c) Six pattadars of Kulathur taluk were granted loans to the extent of Rs. 1,100 for rebuilding their houses.

Convictions under the Madras Shops and Establishments Act.

222 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the number of persons or shops prosecuted for the infringement of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act during the year 1952–53 in the State of Madras, districtwar?

A.—The information is furnished below:—

District. (1)	Number of persons or establishments prosecuted. (2)	District. (1)	Number of persons or establishments prosecuted. (2)
Visakhapatnam	45	Chingleput	54
Srikakulam	82	North Arcot	54
East Godavari	99	South Arcot	40
West Godavari	93	Tanjore	186
Krishna	180	Tiruchirappalli	143
Guntur	203	Madurai	289
Nellore	23	Ramanathapuram	130
Cuddapah	28	Tirunelveli	124
Chittoor	23	Salem	34
Kurnool	106	Coimbatore	140
Anantapur	65	The Nilgiris	10
Bellary	49	Malabar	34
Madras	208	South Kanara	14

Labour Officers in the State.

223 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Labour Officers in the State;

(b) the number of officers that were directly recruited and the number that were promoted from the Shop Inspectors' grade;

(c) what are the requisite qualifications required for such promotions;

(d) the number of Harijans that were directly recruited and the number of Harijans that were promoted from the Shop Inspectors' grade; and

(e) whether any promotions to Labour Officers were made recently, and if so when?

A.—(*a*) There are seventeen Labour Officers.

(*b*) Twelve were directly recruited, four were appointed from approved probationers in the category of Assistant Inspectors of Labour and one from the holder of the post of the Special Labour Officer, Coimbatore.

(*c*) Persons who have completed their probation in the category of Assistant Inspectors of Labour in the Madras General Subordinate Service are eligible for appointment as Labour Officer, Grade III. Recruitment to the posts of Labour Officers, Grades I and II, is by promotion from the lower grades. Such promotion is to be made on ground of merit and ability, seniority being considered only when merit and ability are approximately equal.

(*d*) One Harijan was directly recruited. No Harijan was appointed by promotion from the category of Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

(*e*) Two. One (Sri J. Kosal Ram Naidu) was promoted on 12th January 1953 and the other (Sri W. S. Sivasankar) on 30th March 1953.

Assignment of lands in Hindupur and Kadiri taluks.

224 *Q*.—Sri G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of applications for assignment of land that were pending on 1st January 1952 in the taluks of Hindupur and Kadiri and how many of them have been disposed of since villagewar in the taluks of Hindupur and Kadiri?

A.—Two statements* showing the required particulars are placed on the table of the House.

Rent reduction in inam villages.

225 *Q*.—Sri K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased—

(*a*) to place on the table of the House a list of inam villages in which rent reduction has been refused by the Government on the ground that the villages are not estates under the Madras Estates Land Act;

(*b*) to state whether suggestions have been received by the Government from the Tirunelveli District Inam Ryots' Association and other bodies to amend the definition of an estate in the Estates Land Act in view of the above; and

(*c*) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) No such list is available with the Government.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The matter is under consideration.

* Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 1315–1320 infra.

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Protection of forests from denudation.

226 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to protect forests from large-scale denudation?

A.—The protective staff of the Forest department, i.e., the Foresters, Forest Guards and watchers patrol the forests to detect illicit fellings and book the offenders. Timber Transit Rules are in force in many districts to check the timber in transit. Such rules are also being introduced in areas where they do not exist at present.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—PROPOSAL FOR NIGHT SITTING OF THE HOUSE.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I suggest that our Assembly may hold sittings in the nights also just like the House of Commons. I want to know the opinion of the Speaker and also the Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I cannot give a reply off-hand. I must consult the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition on all these matters. The hon. Member wants the Assembly to sit from 8 p.m. till 11 p.m. or 12 midnight."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" For what purpose, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" He thinks that in a cool atmosphere we can discuss all these things."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Is it to transact the present business or any other business of the hon. Member? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall consider the suggestion of the hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah."

IV.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) LOCK-OUT IN THE T.P.K. BEEDI FACTORY, BADAGARA.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan has given notice of an adjournment motion. The motion reads as follows :—

'This Assembly stands adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the arrest and beating of workers who offered satyagraha in T.P.K. Beedi Factory, Badagara, on 19th July 1953 as a protest against the lock-out of the factory and the failure of the Government to take necessary action on this matter.'

The hon. Member has also given notice of a short-notice question. I have admitted that question. The answer to this question may come up to-morrow or later."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I wish to bring to your notice that all the men who have been arrested have been produced before the court. They have been prosecuted. The case is *sub judice* now."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The case is *sub judice*, and there ends the matter."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I shall give you particulars, if you want. The men were charge-sheeted and were produced before the Sub-Magistrate, Badagara, on the 20th July. The charge-sheets are under sections 143 and 448 of the Indian Penal Code. The case has been posted to the 24th July. The arrested persons have been released on bail."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I must tell the Hon. the Chief Minister and the House that he cannot answer the question. It is *sub judice*. When it is *sub judice*, I should not allow any discussion. We must follow certain rules here."

(2) SITUATION CREATED BY THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Sir, yesterday I gave notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the situation created by the outbreak of cholera. I want to know when that motion will be taken up."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That adjournment motion is clearly out of order. I have already said so to the hon. Member in my Chamber. How are the Government responsible for the outbreak of cholera ? " (Laughter.)

V.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—*cont*.

MR. SPEAKER :—" We are now on the Seventh Schedule."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I suggest, Sir, that we first take up clause 46? After this is disposed of, and if the Government should accept the suggestion we make through a resolution, the matter will be simplified."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We shall then take up clause 46 now. Hon. Members will move their amendments now."

Clause 46.

The following amendments were moved and duly seconded :—

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM—

111 " *This House recommends to the Parliament of India that sub-clause* (2) *of clause* 46 *of the Andhra State Bill,* 1953, *be amended to provide for any dispute relating to or arising out of such apportionment being referred to the Supreme Court of India.*"

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SRI K. KOTI REDDI—

112 " *This House resolves that for clause 46, the following be substituted :—*

' 46. *Apportionment of assets and liabilities.*—(1) *Subject to the other provisions of this Part, the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day, shall be apportioned between that State and the States of Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the decision of the Financial Commission appointed under sub-section* (3) *and shall accordingly be accounted for.*

(2) *Any dispute arising out of such apportionment shall be referred to the President whose decision shall be final.*

(3) *Before the appointed day the President shall appoint a Financial Commission consisting of three members one of whom shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court who shall be the Chairman of the Commission.*

(4) *Where the valuation of assets is necessary for the purpose of apportionment, the Financial Commission shall determine the same in accordance with their market value on the appointed day.*

(5) *Without prejudice to the above and pending the apportionment under sub-section* (1) *the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day be shared between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule.*' "

SRI T. PRAKASAM—

113 " *This House recommends that provision be made in the Bill to delete the words from* ' *and Mysore . . . Seventh Schedule* ' *in sub-clause* (1) *of clause* 46, *substitute in its place the words* ' *in accordance with the recommendations of an expert committee with a Judge of the Supreme Court of India as one of its members and that pending the decision of the said Committee a sum of Rs.* 10 *crores to be crediated to the account of the Andhra State Government for ways and means expenditure* ' *and to delete sub-clause* (2) *of clause* 46."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM—

114 " *This House recommends the deletion of clause* 46 *and the insertion of a new clause in its place, providing for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities dealt with in the Seventh Schedule, as also of the current revenues and expenditure, between the States affected by*

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this Act, by an order of the President, on the recommendation of a neutral Commission of Experts, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court.''

or

Alternatively, if the above resolution is not accepted,

'' This House recommends to substitute the following in place of the existing sub-clause (2) *of clause* 46 :—

' Any dispute relating to or arising out of such apportionment shall be referred to the Supreme Court,' ''

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH—

115 *'' In regard to the apportionment of assets and liabilities between the States of Andhra, Madras and Mysore, this House recommends to the Union Government the appointment of a Seven-man Committee, consisting of two representatives from each of the States of Andhra and Madras, one from Mysore and two by the Union Government and this Committee to be vested with the necessary powers and jurisdiction to alter the provisions of the Seventh Schedule to this Bill and to finally allocate the assets and liabilities as between the said three States.''*

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI—

116 For *the existing clause*, substitute *the following* :—

'' 46. *Subject to the other provisions of this Part, the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day, shall be apportioned between that State and the States of Andhra and Mysore by an expert Financial Commission.''*

SRI D. DASARATHA RAMAIAH—

117 (*i*) For *the words ' in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule ' occurring in sub-clause* (1), substitute *the following* :—

'' in accordance with the decision of an expert Finance Commission (to be appointed by the Union Government after the appointed day), consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor-General of India and three non-official experts from each of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore States for the purpose of taking stock of all the existing assets and liabilities of the composite Madras State, and then to divide the same between the Residuary Madras, Andhra and Mysore States on an equitable, just and fair basis, taking into account the needs and reserves of each State. Meanwhile the Accountant-General-Designate of the Andhra State is to be given whatever assets that he may consider necessary for the Andhra State by the Residuary State of

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Madras on an ad hoc *basis for the purpose of carrying on the administration of the new State for a temporary period of six months from 1st October 1953, subject to final adjustments after the recommendations of the Finance Commission are implemented. Meanwhile the Union Government should advance the necessary funds, not exceeding Rs. 5 crores, to the Andhra State towards ways and means for the purpose of carrying on the administration from 1st October 1953.*"

(*ii*) *In sub-clause* (2), *after the word* " *apportionment* ", insert *the words* " *by the said expert body* ".

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN—

118 For *the words* " *the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule* ", substitute *the words* " *the proportions of revenue income and expenditure of each State.*"

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH—

119 For *existing sub-clause* (1), substitute *the following* :—

" *Subject to the other provisions of this Part the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day shall be apportioned by a Committee consisting of a financial expert, a Supreme Court Judge and one retired Accountant-General, subject to the approval of the Andhra State.*"

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH—

120 For *existing sub-clause* (2), substitute *the following* :—

" *Any dispute relating to or arising out of, such apportionment, shall be referred by the President to a Tribunal presided over by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and consisting of a Financial Expert and a retired Accountant-General, whose decision will be final.*"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI— 9-40 a.m.

126 " *This Assembly is of the opinion that all types of assets and liabilities, unissued stores, articles, goods and various funds including depreciation reserve funds be divided between Madras, Andhra and Mysore States in proportion to the population of Madras and Andhra States and of the territory transferred to Mysore State.*"

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO—

275 " *This Assembly is of the opinion that*—

all types of assets and liabilities of the present Madras State be divided between Andhra, Mysore and Residuary Madras States on the basis of population."

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SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO—

279 " *This Assembly of Madras resolves to request the Government of India to incorporate the following item in the Andhra State Bill*, 1953 :—

Assets and liabilities.—To divide all assets and liabilities in the proportion of the populations of the new States."

SRI B. SANKARAIAH—

184 *In the Seventh Schedule*, add *the following at the beginning* :—

" *The assets and liabilities be distributed in proportion to the population.*"

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI—

190 For *the words* " *total indents for stores . . . in the City of Madras* ", substitute *the word* " *population* ".

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, before I begin, may I just ask the Hon. the Chief Minister or the Leader of the House one thing—I dare say he has gone through the wording of my amendment and also the amendments moved by several of my Colleagues here. There is a consensus of opinion on this side that instead of going into the various details of questions raised in the Seventh Schedule, the matter might be referred to a Commission. Now, the question as to who should be the members of the Commission is not such an important matter. It should consist of experts. experts in understanding partition work, and somebody who has judicial training to preside over. If the Hon. the Chief Minister is willing to accept this suggestion, I need not take time to advance arguments in favour of the proposal. If he is not willing, of course, we will have to go through the whole process. Instead of going through clause by clause of the Seventh Schedule and advancing various reasons why a Commission is necessary and putting forth various points of view which cannot really be decided on the floor of the House, I submit that the matter may be referred to a Commission. In fact, we felt this morning that this Bill itself could have been referred in the first instance to a Select Committee so that we could have narrowed down the differences instead of doing committee work here, and sometimes letting ourselves go. Unfortunately, the idea did not occur at the proper time. But I believe that much goodwill and temper will now be saved if the matter is referred to an impartial Expert Commission. There are differences in the methods of valuing the assets and liabilities and apportioning them. And we have no material before us. (At this stage, Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Let me, in the first instance, submit to the Hon. the Chief Minister, in order to convince him, that a Commission is necessary, if not for any other reason, at least for want of material. A Schedule has been prepared, but the materials upon which the Schedule has got to be worked out are not before this House. I had sent in interpellations requesting for information before the debate began. Except the reply from the Hon. the

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Finance Minister with regard to certain cash balances in the various treasuries, I got no answer from any other Department. On the other hand I got replies saying, that the Government would not be in a position to supply any information. I shall, in order to substantiate what I said, read the reply which I got from the Additional Secretary to Government. I sent in my queries somewhere on the 16th June, sent also interpellations in the regular course, and also addressed demi-official letters to the Ministers and to the Additional Secretary to Government who was in charge of the work connected with the formation of the Andhra State to supply information so that we could intelligently understand the implications of the Seventh Schedule and the propositions, which as they are stated, may look all right to those who have framed them having some information, but not to us as we have no definite information or even some information on the basis of which this Schedule has been framed. It is easy to say, 'Trust us; it is all right.' If so, the Bill itself is not necessary. The implications have, therefore, got to be fully understood by all the Members. I do not believe that even all the Members on the Government side know these figures. I do not know how far the Ministers themselves know them. Therefore, it is very necessary for us to have full information, and the advantage of having an Expert Commission is this. It will call for facts and figures and will not proceed until they are available. Here we are at a great disadvantage. We have to accept what the Government say, but the Government are not ready to accept what we say. We are also not in a position to assert one way or the other excepting on a few matters of which we have got personal knowledge. Therefore, we are not on an equal footing here at all in any sense of the term to discuss this matter. The knowledge which they have we do not possess on this side. I requested the officer in charge, Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., to give me some particulars and this is the letter, No. 2001-53-3, Public (Andhra State) which I got on the 23rd July, yesterday :—

'In your letter cited you referred to the proposal that stores, articles and other goods should remain the property of the State in which they are situated and you wanted to know what kind of stores, articles and goods are covered by the proposal. You also wanted to know what is meant by the term "unissued stores". You wanted to know further whether stores indented for a particular work or project are not attached to the sanctioned item of work and where the stores belonging to specified works like Pykara and Machkund are kept. I am directed to invite your attention to the "Notes on the clauses of the Andhra State Bill" and to say that any further clarification which you may wish to have on these points may be had during the debate on the Bill in the Assembly.'

I asked for information so that Members might have the advantage of the information before we initiated the discussion. I asked for these things more than one month before we actually took up the Bill for discussion on the floor of the House. More than ten days have elapsed since we took up consideration of this Bill. But answers have not been given except in one instance where the Finance Department was pleased to give some information. The answer of the Additional Secretary which I got yesterday is as you see that we will have information during the debate. So, it means we have to convert this Assembly into a committee or commission.

I have no objection to it. Let us go into a committee, at any rate. But do not ask us to accept the information without the right to see the records from which they are taken. How can we accept it without the right to put questions in case of doubt for elucidation and get the information? It would not be possible to do it in the Legislature and we cannot do justice for ourselves or the people. The Additional Secretary further goes on to say—

'I am to state that the information required by you on the position of cash balances has already been given. You have also asked for a statement showing the various places where the unissued stores are kept, the quantity, value and categories of the stores in the various districts, the loans and advances made by the Government to local bodies, societies or agriculturists, and which are outstanding or recovery for each district separately. I am directed to say that the collection of these particulars will take a great deal of time and entail very considerable labour which will not be commensurate with the value of the information obtained. What will be required in connection with the apportionment of assets and liabilities will be the position as it is immediately before the appointed day, i.e., as at the close of business on the 30th September 1953, and the position as it is now or as it was sometime earlier may be different from that on 30th September 1953.'

9-50 a.m. Sir, from this letter, it must be clear to all that we have absolutely no information. The assets and liabilities have to be divided. The Bill was published somewhere on 3rd June or so. The statement of the Prime Minister of India was made on 25th March. Certain of the proposals which are now embodied as a schedule to this Bill were actually the proposals which were given by the Government to Mr. Justice Wanchoo at the time of his enquiry. Therefore, there was lot of scope for these articles and goods to change places and this is admitted by the Additional Secretary himself. That is why we wanted fresh particulars on many of the matters. I requested the other departments also to give me some information on these points. For example I wanted some information regarding the grant of Loans and Advances. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, has written to me like this in his letter No. 53701-L/53-1, dated 3rd July 1953—

'I am directed to state that the particulars required by you are not readily available and it will involve undue labour and time to collect it. The period for which information is required has also not been stated. In any case, it will not be possible to gather the particulars before 13th July 1953 as required by you.'

That is what the Revenue Department has said. I wrote a similar letter to the Agricultural Department. I got two letters from this department. In the first letter, it was said that it was not possible to give the information and the second letter confirmed that impossibility to give information. This is what is written in the second letter LR. No. 37092-M/53-8, dated 13th July 1953: 'I am directed to state that the collection of information required by you would entail a great deal of time and labour and it is not possible to get correct information in time to be useful for the purpose indicated by you.' I then wrote to the Home Department to give me some particulars with regard to the stores available in the various jails. That department has given some information and particulars with regard to these. Therefore we must thank the Home Department for this little mercy. The Health Department sent me a

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reply in their letter No. 33578-H/53-5, Health, dated 17th July 1953 to this effect. 'It is regretted that it will not be possible to collect and furnish the particulars required in your letter cited in time for your use in connection with the discussion of the Andhra State Bill in the ensuing session of the Assembly.' I wrote a letter to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. I did not ask for any confidential information from him. I simply asked him, what will be the total outlay on irrigation works up to date in this State and the proposed Andhra area separately. I only wanted figures with regard to the various irrigation works. He replied that he would collect the information, but that he cannot give it without Government permission. On many of the points, like stores, 'other articles' loans to be recovered, actual capital outlays and their returns, we have no information. Perhaps, there is plenty of light as far as the Leader of the House and the Government are concerned. But, we on our part are in complete darkness. Whether questions relate to assets and liabilities, or ordinary measures, we must have fuller information. Therefore I want the Hon. Chief Minister and other Members of this House not to import into this discussion any language difference. When we discuss a Bill, we have to know the particulars on which the legislation is sought to be based. This is a very important matter. On our side, there is a general feeling that the matter must be taken before a Commission, because the figures are not available, the implications are not known fully, and because we have no access to the records to which the Government have access. I wish to make my position very clear. When we are asked to divide these stores, should we not know some particulars, their quantity or value or where they are?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" You are not asked to divide them."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Might be. We may not be asked to divide them. We are asked to take them as they are on 30th September. Well, will it be justice? Are you doing justice to the new State? For example, take the tractors and bull-dozers under the Land Reclamation and Mechanical Cultivation Scheme. Suppose, from information which I have been able to gather from answers given on the floor of the House and from other sources, I say that the total number of units will be about 324 and on 1st April 1953 Andhra districts had 151 of them. Are they there now; will they be there on 30th September 1953?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We cannot proceed on that basis. We have to consider whether we can proceed with the information that is now available or not. That is what we have to consider. There is no use of going into further details and repeatedly referring to non-availability of information."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" When we say that the stores must be divided, we must know fuller details. Suppose there were 151 units in the Andhra territory and the rest were in the residuary Madras territory, what will be the position with regard to these

on the date of discussion on this subject? There were 2,125 oil engines and 689 electric motors on 1st April 1953 and Andhra districts had only 692 and 161 respectively out of them. Is it fair to ask us to be content with them? Will they at least be there on 1st October 1953. No doubt, it is a simple proposition to say that the stores remaining in the respective States as on 30th September 1953 will be taken as belonging to them. Do tractors come under articles or stores? In view of the fact that we have no control over the movement of these stores and those in authority and in possession of these stores have the power to move these stores from place to place, conditions might change unfavourably for the Andhra State. Several questions were put on the floor of this House and an unnecessary turn was given by the Hon. Chief Minister while replying to Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, when he, the Chief Minister, said that the stores were not stolen. I would like to know the basis on which this division of stores is contemplated."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The stores will not be stolen. Things will be carried on normally till the date of partition. That is the basis."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The complaint is things are not done normally. I would like to know the value of the stores. What is the value of the agricultural, electricity and other stores? If they are worth only Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs, I shall sit down and I shall not mind what principle you apply for division and it will not matter very much to me. But if they are worth crores, then we must have greater details. According to my information the value will go up to Rs. 12 and more than Rs. 20 crores if we take the grains also into account. I am speaking on this with the figures collceted by me from the previous years' budgets. What was the position on the 25th March 1953 when the Prime Minister made his statement? What was the position when proposals were submitted to Justice Wanchoo? What is the position to-day, i.e., the date of discussion on the subject? Finally, what will be the position with regard to these stores on 30th September 1953? When a proposition has been made for the division 10 a.m. of stores and when the Government are in a position to alter the conditions, we are entitled to get more information on these. It is only justice that I am asking for and nothing else. For example, they say loans will be recovered by the State wherein the debtors live. But we do not know how much money is going by way of loans to the residuary State and how much money will go to the Andhra State? We are asked to divide liability in proportion to capital outlay on irrigation works. If liability is based on the cost of a work, should we not take into account whether the work has 'returned' the cost? Let us assume that it is not a division between the Tamil State—rather the residuary Madras State and the Andhra State but a divison between two Telugu States, say Andhra and Hyderabad. Even then, suppose a dispute arises. We would certainly like those disputes to be examined and settled calmly and dispassionately by a commission beforehand. I

want the Chief Minister of this State to look at this question dispassionately just as he would like to do in respect of any other partition matter and nothing more and nothing less. I would ask him to be a judge and if he is going to be a judge, I would ask him if he will proceed without records. without information and without facts. Let him act as a judge for a moment. as he is the Chief Minister of a combined State. That is why, Sir, I am submitting that the matter may be referred to a Commission which will not proceed without reference to records. Otherwise, the position will be unreal. Suppose I say a particular thing. Immediately the Government would say that the hon. Member is wrong. But what is right? That is not known. Why is this provision made directing us to proceed without some rough idea of the figures? Are we not people with some commonsense and intelligence who want to do things with our eyes open? Let it not be argued that a liaison officer is coming tomorrow. I do not know whether he will be entrusted with the task of working out these details. Probably he will be detailed for attending to Services issues. According to the Government proposal in the Bill matters in dispute will be referred to the President and what would the President ask when we go to him? Won't he ask 'what did you do when the matter was discussed in the Assembly? How can we say we did it in ignorance?' On our side, we are totally ignorant and we have got the definite authority of the Government that we must remain ignorant of facts and proceed with the matter. I submit, Sir, this is not a situation which can be contemplated with satisfaction by fair-minded people. For example, let us take the principles laid down in the various partition orders *re* : Orissa, Sind, etc. They treat pre-1921 public debt in one way; the debt on productive works in another way; that on the unproductive works in another way. The Pakistan Division order contemplated a Tribunal. Therefore, it is better, each case is argued on its own merits. I would ask the Chief Minister to detach himself once from his official position, to think he is not the Chief Minister of the residuary State and to act as a judge here for a moment. I ask him whether he is going to proceed with the clauses of this Bill without the materials being placed before us and get them passed? Should we be blamed for giving consent to a Bill, although with open eyes, in complete ignorance? Therefore, my proposition, that is, reference to an Expert Commission, is very good. It will satisfy all parties because no one will have occasion later to feel he has lost the case. A friend opposite says I am repeating myself. I am repeating my arguments because we have an adverse judge and I have to repeat and see the reaction on the judge, the Chief Minister (Laughter). (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : 'You have a weak case, and so you repeat your arguments.') Yes, assume I have a weak case, but why do you fight shy of an Expert Commission, when you have a strong case, as you claim? (Laughter.) The question is not how much support my proposition gets or how strong the opposition to it is. We want as full information as possible when we discuss a matter in the Legislature? We want records. You cannot give them. It is not

a question of our case being weak or strong. The fact is, the Legislative Assembly is not the proper forum to discuss these things. The whole question has to be decided by a commission. The order may of course be passed by the President and I am not ruling him out altogether. The President may be the final arbiter although the Constitution says something different in cases of dispute between two States. It is provided in the Constitution that if there is any difference of opinion between State and State in any such matters, it can go before the Supreme Court on the side of the Original Jurisdiction. I do not insist on that for States cannot go on being at loggerheads with each other. I do not want to invite a situation in which the Andhra or the Madras State will be driven to the Supreme Court. I am agreeable to a decision being given by the President in cases of dispute but only on the recommendation of a Commission. One provision in the Schedule is based on one principle and another on another princle. It is possible to discuss why it is so done and what is their financial effect without records? I feel, Sir, that my proposition to refer the matter to an Expert Commission is very reasonable and it will appeal to all those who are fair-minded. I do not say that the Chief Minister is not fair-minded but I want him to detach himself from the position of champion of the residuary State. What I say to him must appeal to all who have a sense of impartiality. I am not saying that the provisions are totally wrong but they do not take into account the under-development of Andhra areas and other equities. All that I say is that the matter must be referred to an Expert Commission with right to make full and open enquiry and whatever decision is given by the Commission we shall gladly accept.''

Sri K. VARADACHARI :—'' Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice of an amendment which is listed as No. 112 . . .''

* The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' Sir, may I intervene for a while? Mr. T. Viswanatham has raised a preliminary point whether we can proceed with the consideration of the provisions of clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule without facts being given as he wanted. I wish all remarks may be confined to that aspect of the matter and I shall finally reply. Mr. T. Viswanatham has very comprehensively covered the whole question. If any hon. Member wants to supplement what he has said I have no objection and I shall be only too willing to hear any fresh points that hon. Members may make on this issue. All that I say is let all remarks be confined to this aspect of the matter.''

10-10 a.m. Sri K. VARADACHARI :—'' Mr. Speaker, my amendment is substantially the same as that of Mr. Viswanatham.''

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' Arguments also need not be the same. If there is anything new the hon. Member may speak.''

Sri K. VARADACHARI :—'' I am unable to catch what the Leader of the House has said.''

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I said that I knew that the hon. Member's amendment was substantially the same as that of Mr. Viswanatham. What I was appealing was that arguments also need not be substantially the same. If there was anything new, they may be stated."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, I am sorry I have to interrupt. The point is some general matters of principle have been raised by Mr. Viswanatham. It is tantamount to this that I am standing in the way of justice and that I should not have a closed mind and so on. This charge, I consider to be very important and should be discussed. Regarding the question as to how to deal with the amendments, it is a different matter and my Hon. Friend the Finance Minister himself will deal with it. Let me tell Mr. Viswanatham that I am more or less ignorant of the details and it is unnecessary, it is unfortunate and is most unpleasant what we have been brought into by whatever causes it may be. It is our misfortune and like a good Hindu I feel it is some past sin of mine, some *karma* for which I have been brought into this matter.

" Sir, let me answer, with the difficulties that I have, to the charges that have been levelled, so to say, against me."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I made no charges; I made no allegations and I tried to present the case of a plaintiff."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" He has asked me not to have a closed mind. That request is based on a presumption that I have a closed mind just now."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is based on the facts as stated in the Bill."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Don't make it worse by tendering evidence. The charge is there. Let me tell him that my mind is not closed. May I retort in a gentle way? I ask Mr. Viswanatham to drop the retail mentality and adopt a wholesale mentality just now. I quite understand his request. But here, it is not like dividing a house. It is not like dividing a piece of land or dividing a number of pieces of land. It is not dividing movable or immovable property. It is dividing the responsibilities and the charges imposed upon a Government, into two Governments and into two responsibilities. It is a division of work and not of property. Let us realise that. Unfortunately a retail property mentality—not only a retail mentality, but also property mentality, has seized everybody in the House on account of the circumstances of the case. I think we should get rid of it. Hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham asked me to get rid of partiality for the residuary State based on language. My mother tongue is known. If really one can get rid of that mentality so easily, why this claim for partition? I made this request to everybody and we could all have gone on together. There is a Bill before us for a division and we must do the best we can in the matter of division

of one Government into two Governments. It is not a matter of some years' or some months' use of property. It is a matter concerning generations, year after year.

"Now, Sir, the hon. Member has asked for information and he has read the very unsatisfactory—in his opinion—replies that he has received. But what was the demand to which these replies were sent? The request was to give a list of all properties in every place, in every office, in every store and in every department. Is it possible? I wish our Government had been so efficient and I wish our affairs had been so small as could be put in a ledger and into a day-book so that anybody who wants may at any moment look into it. Our affairs are too large and our efficiency has been altogether inadequate. It is not possible even in one single hospital to obtain at once and list all the stores that it has. It will take a number of days. The hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham thinks that information can be got by sending a requisition to a Minister. He has to send that requisition to one who knows a little more than himself, viz., the head of some department who sends it down to various districts. Can we get a list of stores, drugs and all other articles so easily? If he has restricted his request to a few major things, I say I would have at once tried to get it. But he has written to every Minister and every letter is comprehensive. Every letter relates to everything. We know how hon. Members demand and how they are satisfied or are not satisfied. How could I send answers without being accurate? Therefore it is that he is getting those replies. Then again, we have to divide accounts prepared for the division of a property on a particular date. Is it possible to postpone everything? Is it possible to gather concrete lists for the division? A retail mentality like that has been exhibited, I am sorry I have to say it again. It is not possible. We have to take things largely. Let us consider the greater division which India went through. It is nearly the same, though not as big as that. It is quite big compared to a household or a company. It is very big if we go into the stores also. Even the Muslims did not ask for a list of stores when the Muslim League asked for partition. Some principles were evolved during the partition of Pakistan and India and it is mostly those principles that have been put into this Bill. They are also similar to the principles evolved during the time of much smaller divisions, viz., Sind and Orissa. What Mr. Viswanatham wants amounts to this: that the two Government should, like a Mitakshara family, imagine that they have already become separated as the brothers in a Mitakshara family are deemed divided on a mere notice. He wants us to imagine and take it for granted that the two Governments have already come to exist and there should be a Receiver appointed for all the properties so that there may be no misappropriation. He feels that this is the only proper thing to do But it is not merely impracticable, it is impossible.

"Let me, once again, take my friend into confidence. The day when this division idea was decided upon, that day suspicion began, that day I told the Prime Minister—I hope I am not committing any breach of privilege, 'Please now take over the Government of Madras under the President's Rule and carry on through

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the officers, divide the State into two and hand over the two States to the two Governments.' I made this proposal not only once, but reiterated it and pressed it upon him. I did not want that these charges should be levelled, grave charges put in various forms of polite language. It is unpleasant and it is not a thing that any gentleman can tolerate. The other day a charge was made that during the time of partition proceedings the Government were trying to steal some stores for its favoured State. It is wrong. I submit, a gentleman cannot maintain such an opinion. Have we not dealt with one another so long? Have we not lived for years and years together? Have we not found an attitude of justice at least in some of my colleagues? Why then should we be suspected? I deprecate it. It is most unpleasant. So, I told the Prime Minister, 'it would not do to try; please take charge.' But he positively refused, once, twice, thrice. Then, what is one to do? Now the Bill is before the House. Is it possible to put the entire Government in the hands of a Commission and make lists of properties? We have been doing our best in that direction also and at the same time hon. Members' requests come to us: 'Repair this tank, take up this bund, don't wait for partition, all this is necessary and that must be given and this must be done.' What is one to do? Are we to put the whole thing in the hands of a few judges? I consider, with all deference to judges and with all deference to their capacity to deal with matters which immediately fall in their field, it will not be possible for judges to do justice in regard to matters of administration and of Government, of stores and things like that. They could deal with it as if it were a civil dispute between two individuals. That would be their tendency. Government cannot go on like that. We cannot, much as I wish it were possible, under the present circumstances, I submit, put the Government in commission, in the hands of a few judges. What Mr. Viswanatham should ask is—and it is really what is being done now though he does not see it,—'Lay down principles and leave the execution to a committee.' I can understand if the executive is asked to pay proper attention and that is exactly what is being done. But, what Mr. Viswanatham wants is about details so that, if the details are acceptable he would accept the general principles. He wants lists of stores and matters like that before he can agree to the general principles. What I want all of you to agree to is: Let principles as laid down in the clause remain and as to application of the principles to actual facts, it must be a matter of execution, it cannot go into the Bill. Let me take an example. Suppose a man wants to buy half a Madras measure of ghee. He can go to the shop-keeper, ask him to get 0-20 a.m.
a sample of the ghee, taste it and then say: 'No, no, this is not ghee. This is groundnut oil or coconut oil.' After this he may select the best and take it. But suppose one wants to buy 50,000 lbs. Can he be going on selecting the best type from every half measure? Is that possible first of all? This amendment looks only like that. It amounts only to that. That is why I say it cannot be accepted by the Government. Leave alone the question of practicability. It is impossile. We cannot be going on furnishing the list of each and every one of our stores. I can well

understand Sri Viswanatham's mind. 'Either you give us a complete list of all your stores or simply postpone the consideration of the whole Bill itself '—that is what Viswanatham's amendment means. That is why I say we cannot accept his amendment. If hon. Members want to make any suggestions, let them make. Let the usual course of things follow.''

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—'' On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Chief Minister has made two charges against me. One is that I am not a gentleman. The second is that my amendment reduces itself to postponing the consideration of the whole Bill itself. I deny both. I submit, Sir, with all humility that I am at least as much a gentleman as anybody else. I do submit that it is not fair on the part of the Hon. Chief Minister to call me like that. It has greatly pained me.''

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' Did I say that you are not a gentleman? I only said that your arguments amounted to calling *me* a non-gentleman? ''

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—'' If that is so, the two cancel each other, Sir. Let both misunderstandings cancel each other.

'' The Hon. Chief Minister has said that my argument is unreasonable. I say mine is quite reasonable. He has not made a correct interpretation of my attitude. Sir, we are not suffering from want of time. There is still two months' time. It is not as if the division would end or should end on the appointed day. Take the case of partition of Pakistan from India. Take again the cases of Sind and Orissa. Were the division of assets and liabilities settled on the day of partition? Is it possible to divide them at one stroke? It is a slow process. We have got to go through all accounts. Adjustments would have to be made on either side. That is how things should go on. I submit, Sir, that I am not taking the case to the Original Side of the Supreme Court, although I am entitled to do so. I say I shall be satisfied with the recommendation of a neutral Expert Commission which will be appointed by the order of the President.''

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' Accept the principle without going into the details.''

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—'' What is the principle? There should be one principle. We cannot have too many principles. What does the Seventh Schedule contain? It says that the assets and liabilities of the composite State should be divided in a certain ratio, but the ratio varies from clause to clause covering fifteen or sixteen clauses. Is it not right to know exactly what are the total assets and what portion we will get? That is all we ask. I am prepared to abide by their recommendations. Commissions were appointed in the case of Orissa, Partition Councils and Tribunal in the case of Pakistan. Then why not follow the same procedure in our case also?' This is not a question of family partition. This is administrative division '—that is what the Hon. Chief Minister has told us. Well, in that case, why is it not stated in the Bill that it is only administrative division? Why do you

bring in the words 'assets and liabilities'? Well, when you have brought them in, why do you hesitate in allowing us to know exactly what are our assets? I had not even asked for all relevant details, for I do not want myself to be in the midst of a maze of figures. I simply asked the *total* value of the stores or amount of loans or value of works and their returns both in the residuary State and in the Andhra State. Is it wrong to ask for that? I did not ask for the compilation of the details of all previous administration reports, taluk-war and district-war."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Let me inform my friend Mr. Viswanatham that I had carefully read his letters and amendments. I maintain it amounts only to what I had previously said, viz., the postponement of the consideration of the whole Bill itself."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister seems to be a little too liberal in his interpretation of my letters. After all, when we are about to separate and lead our lives alone, are we not justified in asking for details regarding our assets? For instance, are we not justified in asking for details regarding electrical stores in Madras and Andhra? In fact I had not asked for minute details. I only wanted the total value of our stores. Only two sets of figures were asked for by me, one for Andhra and one for residuary Madras State. I was exhibiting, in fact not a retail mentality, as the Chief Minister accuses me, but a wholesale mentality. I did not argue clause by clause, phrase by phrase. I wanted the whole thing to go to a Commission appointed by the President of the Union of India. But the Government come in the middle and object. Can the accounts regarding assets and liabilities be settled on the 1st October 1953, the day the Andhra State is born ? Will it not drag on? What happened when Pakistan was separated? Did not the Government of India agree to give Rs. 55 crores to Pakistan towards adjustment of assets on the advice of Gandhiji? The figure of Rs. 55 crores was not arrived at on the date of partition, it was arrived at much later. I do once again submit that ours is a just and correct stand. Let it be not said that we agreed to this division of our assets blind-fold, by mistake or in ignorance."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are now entering upon a very crucial stage of our discussion. Let me voice my support to the proposal of Sri T. Viswanatham though not for the same reason he had advanced. We are in a mood of mutual suspicion, in spite of the best efforts on either side to avoid that kind of difficulty. It is very difficult to get over this suspicion. Charges and counter-charges are bound to be levelled against one another. Attributing an attitude of partisanship to the Hon. the Chief Minister or attributing the 'retail mentality' to my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham does not help us. The proposals of my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham would, if accepted, mean that the formula suggested in the Bill would be in the nature of an interim award and it would not in any way prejudice the actions 10-30 a.m.

of the Government or embarrass them and the Parliament in coming to a decision. We can always reserve the right to make claims and counter-claims later on in a different atmosphere. Now the atmosphere is one of suspicion. All the parties in the residuary State in spite of their differences with the Government think that the Andhra parties are trying to grab as much as possible and so also all the parties in Andhra, whatever may be their differences in the future in their State have a tendency to think that the residuary State is trying to withhold as much as possible from their State. This state of mind and attitude will not be helpful. It has to be remembered that both in the Andhra State and in the residuary State there are people who can take an impartial view of things and be guided by just and equitable principles and help to bring about mutual understanding. In order to pave the way for that, if we can make proposals which will avoid all unnecessary controversy, it would be of much help. In that spirit only I approach the proposal of my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham and it is in that spirit that I am supporting his proposals."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" According to you, we will also pass the Schedule."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Whatever may be our views upon the Schedule, the Central Government is going to make a final decision; it is not at all prejudiced and all that we say is that unnecessary shouting and counter-shouting can be saved."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I have heard the Hon. the Finance Minister talking about the Seventh Schedule. I have no objection, Sir, because if the Schedule and the clause are parts of the Bill, the amendments are the counter-claims and the whole thing may be made a matter of reference to an Expert Commission. I do not say that it must be omitted but that it should be a part of it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I wish to add only one thing; in that case, the question of partition itself may be sent to the Commission."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister assumes that certain basic principles have been laid down in the Bill and that, I submit, is where we differ. Clause 46 merely says that there is the Seventh Schedule and the Schedule mentions certain formulæ on the basis of which the partition will have to be worked out. As a matter of fact, the schedule has not propounded one basic or fundamental principle. It is making a differential approach to different assets and it is not a single constant principle and to attribute a single principle to it is wrong."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the suggestion was made by the Hon. the Finance Minister that this amendment be discussed first and finished so that we may go to the rest of the provisions. So, Sir, we will take Sri Viswanatham's amendment and finish it."

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Let us have some more discussion upon the amendment."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" This, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, is a question upon which there is bound to be differences of opinion between the two parties to the partition because every partition, whether public or private, which refers to property, is bound to involve pangs of a severe kind, of a very painful kind and it could not be that the manager of a family can assume that the several members in the family will all simply follow the principles he lays down for the partition according to his own likes. Let me submit to the House, Sir, that this clause does not lay down any principle by itself because it simply refers us to the seventh schedule and under this schedule we have 19 paragraphs and under each paragraph, several kinds of principles are sought to be applied in respect of each type of property. Each head is different from the other and different principles are laid down and no uniform principle is found. With regard to the amount of knowledge or accuracy which the Government themselves possess with regard to these things we find, as has been mentioned by the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham, that the Government are unable to formulate any figures under any head with any degree of accuracy for assisting a debate on this Bill. So, in a matter of this kind, the fundamental thing is the principle of natural justice, equity and good conscience and that principle should apply not only in the case of private divisions but also partition of public property. We find a particular provision in the schedule which says that all properties which remained in a particular territory on the appointed day shall belong to the State to which the territory belongs. We find that there are works going on, works on a large scale, public works and things like that, in both the Andhra territory and the Residuary State and the stores feeding the work are also there. If on the particular day, we find that the stores and other things necessary for carrying on the particular work are not available because of the fact that they are situated in another area, what has to be done in such a case? The articles which are necessary for the work are not available. When such questions are raised, they cannot be brushed aside as of no consequence. In the working of these provisions the principles of natural justice must prevail and one should not feel angry or hurt, injured or insulted by a demand that things should be made available for the works to go on. To preserve the goodwill between the parties, the Government should be able to place all their cards on the table before these things are carried out. It may be said as the Hon. the Chief Minister has pointed out that you are asking the whole Madras Government itself to be put in Commission, before a body of judges who may or may not be able to understand these things and who may not be able to decide these things in as short a time as possible. True, I see the force of that contention. 10-40 a.m.
These provisions must have been inspired or must have been in a way guided by the Madras Government. Now, whether you have done it deliberately or without having the necessary data, there is one thing which you can easily concede, namely, that you have made a set of proposals. Mr. Viswanatham and the other members who

support this motion make certain proposals. These two proposals might be put together and sent to the Government of India for being discussed by the Parliament to see whether they are reasonable or not. If the Parliament decides in any way, we are bound by that. Therefore, what is the harm in coming to this agreement, namely, that the proposals contained in the Bill and the proposals contained in the amendments may be put together and sent to the Government of India for adoption by the Parliament in the same way in which we have agreed over the question of the Tungabhadra Project? In this manner we can easily dispose of the matter without wasting the time of the House any more. I do not think that there will be any insurmountable difficulty and I request the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Chief Minister to agree to the proposal."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" I formally move my amendment No. 265."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" You need not move the amendment. But you can speak on the amendment of Sri Viswanatham."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, the amendment is in my name."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If the same kind of amendment is in his name, I do not think it is wrong if he moves his amendment also."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

> 265 '*This Assembly recommends that in the end of the Seventh Schedule, the following proviso shall be added :—*
>
> " *Provided the Government of Andhra State shall be at liberty to refer any or all the items of apportionment and any other matter or matters contained in the above schedule for adjudication to a Committee of Experts presided over by a Judge of Supreme Court, to be appointed by the President and these members shall not belong to any of the States concerned.*" '

In moving the above amendment, I have to say a few words, Sir. I would like to suggest to the Government that there is no harm in conceding this proposal by which we will be able to settle all these complicated problems and issues in an amicable manner so that the public may not question the sincerity or genuineness of either side. It is therefore just and proper to request the Government to appoint a Committee of Experts presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court, which can smoothly set at rest the question of division of the assets and liabilities. We can thereby avoid misunderstandings and ill-feelings between us."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, the very intricate problem of the division of assets and liabilities is before us. The report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo has created a lot of dissatisfaction to both sides, the Andhra State and the residuary

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Madras State. It is for this reason that the amendment of Mr. Viswanatham and various other amendments have been tabled to Clause 46 to refer the question of the division of assets and liabilities to an impartial Committee of Experts. If we examine the Seventh Schedule we find that there are a number of complicated questions and it is but proper that the matter is referred to persons who know about those matters and who can give an impartial judgment. I am sure that neither the members of the Andhra State nor the members of the residuary State will object to a just division. I know that our friends in the residuary State will never want to cheat the Andhra people. In the same way, I am anxious that we should not take away anything that is not our due. For this reason, we request that this problem of the division of assets and liabilities of one composite State which is being divided into two can be left to be decided by a Committee of Experts. The Hon. the Chief Minister just now referred to our 'retail mentality'. I wish to submit to the Hon. the Chief Minister that this 'retail mentality' became inevitable because of a retail dealing of the stores, machinery and other equipments indulged in by Madras Government. When we say stores and other assets, we do not mean small things that run into a few lakhs. We want to take stock of the major equipments that run into several crores. If the Hon. the Chief Minister desires, he can get all the necessary information in a day or two. Is it difficult to get the particulars about the stores and machinery from the Department of Industries and Commerce? Is it difficult to have particulars about the major equipment and stores from the Agricultural Department, or the Medical Department or the Police Department? We are not referring to the stores of the district headquarters hospitals or those in taluk headquarters. We are referring to the wholesale stores that are kept for the use of the composite State at the various central points. If the question of division of these stores and other equipments is left to be decided by an impartial Committee of Experts, there will be no rancour left in the minds of the people of either State. It will help a great deal in maintaining the future relationship between the people of Andhra State and Tamil Nad. On the other hand, if they are to be divided according to the provisions outlined in the Seventh Schedule, I am sure I will be one of the sorry spectators of the bitterness and accusations that will be levelled against each other. I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister to see that these assets and liabilities are divided in a just and proper manner and for this purpose I humbly request him to accept this amendment and ask the Government of India to appoint a Finance Commission. Meanwhile, we can go on with the division of the State before the Commission furnishes its report."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the idea of the formation of a committee is not an idea introduced newly by Mr. Viswanatham. This idea was there even at the time the Andhra Congress legislators met for the first time. It was unanimously decided by them that a committee of experts should be appointed to enable the Ministers as well as the officers to arrive 10-50 a.m.

at correct conclusions in matters relating to the division of assets and liabilities. Unfortunately that suggestion was turned down by the Government on the ground that confidential records could not be disclosed to non-officials, however expert they might be. The Government have got certain facts, and on the basis of those facts they have come to certain decisions. But we, Members of the Assembly, are absolutely in the dark as to what the total amount of the assets and liabilities is that has got to be divided. The Seventh Schedule refers to stores, articles and other goods. We do not know what stores, articles and other goods are with the present Government. Therefore the suggestion has been made by some Members that all information about the assets and liabilities should be made available to them. It is the absence of correct information that is agitating the mind of Sri T. Viswanatham and the minds of other Members. When it is not possible to furnish the information, the suggestion for the appointment of a committee of experts to assess the value of all stores, articles and other goods and also the other properties that are not capable of division may be accepted. Division of assets and liabilities by such a committee will give satisfaction to the residuary State as well as the Andhra State. Therefore the amendment of Mr. Viswanatham is justified not only on grounds of expediency but also on grounds of equity, fairness and justice and I appeal to the House to accept it.''

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—'' Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take it that we are not discussing the provisions in the Seventh Schedule. Since we will have an opportunity of discussing them one by one when the schedule is taken up, I shall confine my remarks to the general question of division of assets and liabilities by an expert committee. Some of the objections raised by the Hon. Chief Minister can be met if the amendment moved by me and supported by others is accepted. It provides that the assets and liabilities should be divided by a Financial Commission, and that pending apportionment by such a Commission, the apportionment shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule. It appears to me to be a very important matter and we should take it into very serious consideration. It is often asked why there should be this meticulous discussion about division of assets and liabilities by the Andhras when they themselves had asked for partition. When we are parting, I do not see why we should not get what is due to us and I do not want even a pie more than what is actually due. There is naturally some difference of opinion as to what is actually due. Why should our friends burke the issue of referring the matter to an impartial committee appointed by the President consisting of two members and presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by him? The decision of the Commission shall be final, and after its general approval by the President we must be prepared to accept it. The matter is not so easy as the Hon. the Chief Minister and some others seem to think. I went through the Schedule to find out whether there was any principle on which it was based. But I found that each question was dealt with separately without evolving a common principle. Certain principles are observed in the division

of a family. We are parting from you for good or bad reasons, and our parting is like a family partition. Therefore I do not see any difficulty in applying the same principles in dividing the assets and liabilities. What are the principles which we apply to the partition of a family?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"We are not going into the principles now. Whether we should discuss the principles or leave them to the Financial Commission is the point, and let us confine our remarks to that. We are entitled to go into the principles when we take up the Seventh Schedule. But if Mr. Viswanatham's amendment is passed, it may not be necessary to go into the principles underlying the provisions adumbrated in the Seventh Schedule."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—"Even if a Financial Commission is appointed, there is nothing wrong in our laying down certain principles for its guidance. That is why I have proposed in my amendment that the Commission shall value each asset on the basis of its market value on the appointed day. The hon. Member Mr. 11 a.m.
Nagi Reddi in his amendment has asked that the division of the property ought to be made on the basis of population. Two principles should guide the Financial Commission. Wherever it is not possible to apportion properties, that is, wherever it is not possible to separate any items of property and divide them physically each State should get its share according to their market value. The shares to be given to the States should be based on the population ratio. These two principles should guide the Commission. I am prepared to agree to the motion of Mr. Viswanatham, and I am certain that the Expert Commission will certainly be guided by these two principles. These two principles are very reasonable. I do not want to take any more time of this House at present, Sir."

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—"Sir, since this is a very important clause, I would like to know when this will come up for voting."

MR. SPEAKER :—"It will come up for voting at 11-30 a.m. Amendment No. 141 will be taken up separately. I will allow five minutes to each hon. Member."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, this is the most important clause. Some more time may be given to hon. Members. After all we will be sitting for three or four days more. If we are able to come to some balanced agreement, the rest of the amendments can be disposed of in half an hour."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me not be misunderstood either by the Chief Minister or by the Finance Minister or by any Member of this House. This is an important clause affecting the Andhra and Madras States. It is natural that we express our opinions in such a way that we carry conviction to others as well. Many

things will have to be taken into consideration while dividing the assets and liabilities. There may be conflicting opinions. But those expressions of opinion should not be taken to mean that we lack confidence in the Chief Minister or any other Minister. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.) We want discussion. But at the same time we wish to explain why we are supporting the motion of Mr. Viswanatham. We want the issues to be referred to an expert financial commission. There is no general agreement on the principles enunciated in the Bill. None of us are accepting the principles in the Bill. The Communist party suggested that population might be the basis for dividing the assets and liabilities. This suggestion has not been accepted. There are some suggestions from the other side—Andhras and others. Those principles are not accepted by us. When that is the situation, how can we go into details? There are conflicting opinions. May I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to take into consideration the general viewpoint of Members from the Andhra side? Almost all of them are demanding that there should be an expert financial commission. Why? It is because the Andhra Government will be able to present their case before them. Mr. Viswanatham has made it quite clear how difficult it is to get information. The Chief Minister has stated that it is impossible to give all the information asked for. If that is so, the Chief Minister would at least give us such information as he can. Even this was not given, and we are asked to go into the Seventh Schedule which deals with so many things on different principles. Not a single principle is being made applicable to any of the cases. Different principles are being accepted for different reasons. If we carefully read the Seventh Schedule, we will see that there is not even a single principle involved in them. Therefore we say that the whole matter should go before a financial commission. Of course that does not mean that we want to shelve the Seventh Schedule itself. We can discuss it because it is only a recommendation. The Central Government may or may not accept our recommendation and even taking it for granted that the Central Government will accept our recommendation, still there is the necessity for us to discuss the Seventh Schedule to express our opinions. I think it is wrong to conclude that if Mr. Viswanatham opposes this clause, there is no need to go into the Seventh Schedule. Let us be clear in our minds. We have been living together in a composite State for a pretty long time. Much has happened in this Madras State. There are many complaints and counter-complaints, and there is a general feeling that injustice has been done to one State. If we are to divide without going into the details and leaving them as they are, the injustice will be perpetuated for ever. Nobody knows how much we have got and how much we have to pay. All these details have been kept back. Without details, I do not know how it would be possible or advisable for us to accept the principle. Whatever may the principle, we must know how much we get. So, Sir, taking all these facts into consideration, I feel there is a good case to refer the whole matter to a financial commission. I have not heard a single objection why this matter should not go to a commission except that

judges cannot decide the matter. When a particular principle is contested, how can we decide that in this Assembly? Is it fair, I ask? One section of the Assembly is holding one view and another section holds a different view. When we are separating very soon, how can we say that the details should be accepted as they are? It is not just or fair to decide this issue according to the majority opinion here for the reason that the Andhra State is going to be formed soon and the opinions of that State also should be taken into consideration. If that is not possible it is better to refer the matter to a financial commission who will decide fairly and justly."

* SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important clause. Here the entire House should agree. I am sure if the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham is accepted, there would not be any trouble at all. We are only enunciating a general principle. Even if a joint family divides itself, generally in respect of the properties to be divided, the members of the family will refer the matter to a gentleman of the locality. So also it is always safe both for the Andhra State and the residuary State to provide that an expert commission be appointed to go into the division of assets and liabilities. It will give satisfaction to both the States. We are not in possession of details and therefore, we cannot reach satisfactory agreements. So, it will tend to the harmony of both the States if an expert commission is appointed to go into the matter. I am sure the Hon. the Chief Minister will agree to this good proposal." 11-10 a.m.

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, the division of assets and liabilities is the life of this Bill. It is also the main source of conflict of interests. Now, the amendment is for the appointment of a committee consisting of, I propose, one retired Accountant-General and another financial expert, presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. Secondly, we must discuss the Schedule also. We have no information as to the quantity and value of stores and where they are located. For instance, machinery and stores purchased for the Ramapadasagar Project are taken to and utilized for the Bhavani Project, and stores purchased for the Romperu Project are taken to the Tungabhadra Project. The hon. Member Sri Viswanatham asked for details in regard to these things. But they are not available. So, I commend his amendment for the acceptance of the House."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my humble opinion this amendment, coming so late for discussion though it had been given notice of earlier, astounds and surprises me for the simple reason that the Members who are desirous of getting this resolution passed have on innumerable occasions in the last few days taken the opportunity to press their viewpoints in regard to every detail connected with this Bill. Now when they find that it will suit them to have the whole thing delayed, they want to press this amendment. The question of the formation of the Andhra State itself was debated for some years, and they are now going to have it. The object of

various provisions of this Bill is to see that friction is avoided in the future. It is with that view that many details have been put into this Bill, and this House has been asked to give its opinion. As I said earlier, it would have been nice if this Assembly were to express its opinion that it is for the separation of the Andhra State, and leave it to the Government of India to take all steps necessary for it. Instead of that, we have gone to the second stage of going into every question of detail. Now, having gone through almost all the questions, the remaining one is about the allocation of Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 2 crores, or Rs. 1 crore to the Andhra State. But it is said, ' We shall not discuss all these things; we want a Commission and we shall once again begin to quarrel, and it will go on *ad nauseam*.' Sir, this question of assets and liabilities has been gone into by the Partition Committee much earlier and by Mr. Justice Wanchoo also before whom memoranda relating to stores were submitted by our Andhra Friends. The Partition Committee recommended the allocation of rupees one crore to the Andhra State. The Advisers had left some money and, therefore, Rajaji did not object to the allocation of one crore of rupees recommended by the Partition Committee. Now these people have not even rupees one crore. As we understand it, a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs is due to the Andhra State and a sum of Rs. 66 lakhs to the residuary State. Sir, the Madras Government have no money. But I can assure the Andhra Members that we have the least objection to the Government of Andhra approaching the Government of India for the grant of any number of crores of rupees for building their Capital and for meeting any other expenditure they have to incur. They have our best wishes in this regard. If they have no money to start with, the residuary State also has not much money to give them. That being so, we should not waste our time and the time of the public by having a Commission like the one contemplated and go on quarrelling. Certainly we will have an endless quarrel if we have a Commission. I have heard Members here saying, ' Once we divide, let us divide happily.' Therefore, we should co-operate with each other. If the Andhra Government have no money, we also have no money. With regard to the partition of assets and liabilities, in my humble opinion, even the one crore of rupees that was mentioned was wrong. We have got liabilities. There are many old buildings. Now, our Friends have multiplied the buildings and want a division. I will be very glad if they dismantle the buildings and take their share of them proportionately. We have no objection to it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have great objection to it."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I am a very orthodox man in politics, more orthodox than the Chief Minister himself. I am not a gambler. He is a gambler in politics. He is prepared to gamble with many schemes, times without number. But he is not prepared to gamble with old buildings."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The only thing I stand for is non-demolition of what stands." (Laughter.)

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I am indeed grateful to my Leader for trying to be more orthodox than myself on this occasion. While we are vying with each other with regard to orthodoxy, I am indeed proud of the very old historic buildings in the State which have been built by the toils of the people of the old days. Therefore it is that we are anxious that the Andhra State should have good buildings, hospitals and colleges. We are friends, we are good neighbours, and we shall help each other

" After having gone through all the provisions in detail, when we come to the allocation of seats in the colleges, 2-year period is mentioned as a long one and 25-year period as a short one. After such detailed discussion, to ask for a Commission is really to delay matters. It is tantamount to saying that they do not want the Andhra State. I throw out a challenge now. If they say they do not want the Andhra State, we shall vote for this resolution very willingly."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I am sorry the hon. Member need not be so sure that his own opinions are being expressed on this side of the House. We have been fighting for the formation of the Andhra State. We shall get it and there is no doubt about it."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I am sure that the people of Andhra want the Andhra State. With due respect to the Leaders, I want to say that even when some Leaders did not want the Andhra State, I said that the people wanted it and they would not wait. I know Sri Nagi Reddi and his Party were genuinely, from start to finish, asking for the Andhra State. I do congratulate them on the consistency with which they have spoken both inside and outside this House. Unfortunately, Leaders who are non-Communists never attach great importance to the Communist Party for being united."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Why talk about these things now? "

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, I may tell the Hon. the Leader of the House that it is quite relevant. Now, the Andhras want a Commission to be appointed. Instead of 11-20 a.m. this, it is better for them to say that they do not want the Andhra State. I saw in a Bombay paper in big headlines something like ' C.R. sorry about the great State being dismembered '. We should not revive old controversies. The best method has been suggested in the Seventh Schedule and it should stand as it is. If any amendment is considered necessary, left the Government bring forward the same. More than that nothing should be done. If the Schedule as it stands is carried by a majority, and if the Andhras want to change it, there is another place for them to do it, viz., Delhi. In the Parliament at Delhi, they have their representatives who will not keep quiet. In fact this is only the first round that they are having here. The second round is before the Parliament and the third one is before the President himself. I know if the matter goes against them in the first two rounds, they will surely go before

the President of the Indian Union with petitions urging for a change in the Schedule. I know they will surely do all those things. That is why I say that they need not bother themselves about this particular Schedule in this House. We can now allow the Schedule to stand as it is. If there is any need for changing it and if they feel that somehow it should be changed, it is for them to take up the matter in the Parliament. That will be the correct and businesslike way in which things have got to be done. Most of the details are given in this Schedule. I think the suggestion for the appointment of a Commission is only a dilatory move, or I should say that it is a move which will bring about chaos after separation of the two States. I do hope that the motion for the setting up of a Commission will not be pressed in view of the fact that they could make representations to the President or the Parliament as the case may be at a later stage, and that the Schedule will be allowed to stand as it is.''

* DR. K. B. MENON :—'' Sir, I rise to say a few words in favour of the suggestion made by the hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham, in the hope that it would ease the situation created by the growing bitterness. I perfectly understand that the bitterness is only temporary and after these things are over, it would vanish. But, yet it is there and if some of us have not taken very active part in these discussions, it is for obvious reasons. I feel that the suggestion, that they have not had the time to consider these and that they are not in full possession of facts seems to be reasonable. If they plead for time, I think it should be granted if possible. The business will go on and the money will be made available by the ways and means overdraft of the Reserve Bank and other amounts under current account will be available. When they ask for the appointment of a Commission, I think the Government may very well sympathetically consider the request if the same does not in any way seriously interfere with or damage the interests of the residuary Madras State.''

* SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—'' கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்வதற்கில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே சர்க்கார் செய்திருக்கும் முறையே நல்ல, சரியான முறையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அது தேவலை என்று நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கனம் விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் சொல்வதை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு ஒரு பொருளாதார கமிஷனை நியமித்து சொத்துக்களைப் பிரிக்கும்படி செய்தால் நிறைய சண்டைகளும், சச்சரவுகளும்தான் உண்டாகுமே தவிர நியாயமான முறையில், சமாதானமான முறையில் பிரிவினை நடக்காது. ஆகவே எந்தவிதமான முடிவுக்கும் அதனால் வரமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது நம் மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கிற சொத்துக்களையும், நமது கடன்களையும் மத்திய சர்க்கார் நியாயமான முறையில், தகராறுகளுக்கு இடமின்றி நமக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுப்பார்கள். ஆகவே ஆந்திர நண்பர்கள் சர்க்கார் சொல்வதில் நம்பிக்கை வைக்க வேண்டும். ஒருவரையொருவர் பிரிவினை காலத்தில் நம்பினால்தான் சுமுகமாக பிரிவினையைச் செய்ய முடியும். ஆகவே இதில் பல தொல்லைகளை உண்டாக்கும் நிலைமையில் ஒரு கமிஷனை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இதில் மத்திய சர்க்கார் நியாயமான முறையில் நடந்து கொள்வார்கள். ஆகவே வீணாக பல தகராறுகளுக்கு இடமின்றி மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் நம்பிக்கையை வைத்து கனம் விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும்

திருத்தத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் திருத்தம் எதுவும் இல்லாமல், இப்பொழுது எப்படி இருக்கிறதோ அப்படியே சபையிலுள்ளோர்கள் வோட்டுச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு கனம் விஸ்நாதம் கொடுத்துள்ள திருத்தத்தை எதிர்க்கிறேன்."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, being a member of the future Residuary State Assembly, I find it my duty to say that we should not allow posterity to say that we were unjust and unreasonable towards our Andhra brethren who are going to have their own State shortly. The question at issue is whether we ought to accept the Seventh Schedule as it is or are we to sit here as experts to discuss the whole matter? I maintain that we are completely ignorant of the facts as it is. So I request . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Shall we say that we have no opinion to express? "

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" We can express our opinion, but it cannot be final. There are so many controversies. It is suggested that this should be referred to a Committee of Experts who should be thoroughly impartial. There are two or three issues to be considered. In this Seventh Schedule, it is stated that in some cases the principle of market value and in some cases of book value and in some other cases that of capital investment are adopted. In the absence of fuller facts, it is not right for us to go into details. Therefore, I request that the matter may be referred to a Committee of Experts who should be impartial."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, I came to this Assembly with a perfectly open mind and when I listened to the speech of hon. Member Sri Viswanatham, I thought that it was only fair that all the particulars regarding the assets and liabilities of the State should be placed before the House. But, when I heard the Hon. Chief Minister saying that the case of the partition of a State ought not to be regarded as a family partition, that we, cannot as in a family partition bring every article into the hotchpot and divide them and that we ought to think about the rights and responsibilities of the people who are dividing, I thought that it was right that we should view the whole affair from that angle. The suggestion of hon. Member Sri Viswanatham that we should abdicate our functions here as representatives of the people and that we must have a Commission appointed, whether they be experts or judges, to decide this question relating to assets and liabilities that have to be divided among the two States, is a wholly unacceptable suggestion. There is no question of arbitration in these matters. We have to divide the assets and liabilities as best as we can under the existing circumstances. All that we can do in this House is to lay down certain principles on which the assets and liabilities have got to be divided. If Mr. Viswanatham wants the same analogy of a partition suit in a Court of Law under the Mitakshara Law to be applied in this case also, I want to say that even in a court, the judge ordinarily in the first instance defines the share of each of the members of the family and appoints a Commissioner for allotting the various

properties to be given to the respective members of the family. Similarly, we have to define the general principles on which this division of assets and liabilities has to take place. In this Seventh Schedule a certain proportion is laid down, as to what the Andhra State has to get, Madras State has to get and Mysore has to get. It is not for us to make out a list of the properties, movable and immovable. A very wholesome principle is laid down in the very first paragraph of this Schedule stating that the lands, stores and articles which are in each territory are to remain there, and that in the case of cash, loans and other movables, they have to be divided in a certain proportion. Regarding certain industrial and commercial undertakings, thinking that it would be unfair if they are allowed to remain in the respective States in which they are at present, it is stated that there should be division of these things in a certain proportion. If there is really to be a dispute, there is always the
11–30 a.m. President to decide the matter. On the whole, the principles laid down in the Seventh Schedule are fair. All that we can do is to lay down the principle and the Government consisting not only of Andhra Members but also of non-Andhra Members will go into the whole question with the assistance of experts, if need be, and settle the matter amicably.''

* Sri T. NAGI REDDI :—'' Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have come to the most crucial and also the final clause of the Bill. Let us not ignore the opinion that is obtaining now. There is certainly quite an amount of suspicion among Andhras that the whole question of assets and liabilities is not going to be solved to the satisfaction of the new State. Even if I were to say that there is no suspicion, it is not going to help matters. Taking all these facts into consideration and after going very carefully through all the clauses contained in the Seventh Schedule, we have come forward to support this amendment for the appointment of a commission to go into the question of apportionment of assets and liabilities. I would go one step further and say that a principle should be adumbrated as to how the apportionment should be made and that is what our amendment says, viz., that apportionment should be on the basis of population. Leaving that aside for the present, I would come straight to the question as to why I ask for a financial Commission. When the question was first raised, the Chief Minister asked us to think in terms of wholesale mentality and not to have a retail mentality. It is with a wholesale mentality that I am supporting this amendment. It is with that mentality only that I ask for a financial Commission. We, sitting here, do not believe we are experts and try to think we have understood the whole question. Sir, we have been told that clause 46 in part V has a principle. Let me read that clause to the House. It says :

'Subject to the other provisions of this Part, the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day shall be apportioned between that State and the States of Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule.'

If there is any principle here, it is this, that the assets and liabilities of Madras State shall be apportioned with reference to the

provisions of the Seventh Schedule. And what is the principle referred to in the Seventh Schedule? I do not call it a principle at all. If at all it should be called so, it contains not one principle, not two principles, but many, many, different principles. I have gone through the Seventh Schedule very carefully and in great detail and clause after clause therein is governed by a new set of principles different from the previous ones. And it is according to these principles that we have been asked to apportion the liabilities and assets between the two States. When we cannot have even the approximate figures of value, or the basis on which all these clauses are framed and we are asked to proceed to divide our assets and liabilities without reference to records, then the only result is suspicion. So, is there anything wrong in demanding a Commission to examine this question? I find that on the question of cash balances in treasuries and credit balances with the Reserve Bank of India, we are asked to divide on the basis of population . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are on amendment 114. You speak about the Seventh Schedule."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Chief Minister wants us to think in terms of principles. I want to say that the Seventh Schedule contains no principles at all, in that it fixes different principles for different clauses. That is only a kind of blind man's apportionment of assets and liabilities. I do not want a blind man's rule. I want people to think in terms of actualities. Clause after clause in the Seventh Schedule varies in principle and hence I say the whole of the Seventh Schedule should be rejected wholesale. It is not with a retail mentality that I am speaking. It is because I speak with a wholesale mentality, there is so much trouble for you. I have said about the credit balances with the Reserve Bank. Take the unissued stores. The Seventh Schedule says any unissued stores of any class shall be divided between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in proportion to the total indents for stores of that class made in the three years immediately preceding the 1st day of April 1953, for the areas respectively comprised in the three States. Here the principle of division is entirely different. The Schedule contains a hundred principles. Where are we to search for the indents for the three years previous to the year of partition in the three States? Again, take the Government Press at Madras. The Andhra share will be given as far as practicable in the form of machinery and for the balance an adjustment may be made in cash on the basis of the book value of the machinery less depreciation where such depreciation is adjusted in the accounts of the Press. What is the depreciation? Where are the records for us to find out the depreciation? For each case, there is a different principle and we are asked to accept that principle. That is why I say a financial Commissioner should be appointed. He will study the public mind and hear the views of the representatives of the people. He can then apportion the assets and liabilities between the two States on the basis of the opinions expressed before him. With due respect to the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House, let me say that the discussion of the Seventh Schedule will not be fruitful

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if the Government do not agree to the appointment of a financial Commissioner. Otherwise, the Government should at least be prepared to place before the House facts and figures relating to the several items mentioned in the Seventh Schedule, the book value of the machinery, the cash and credit balances with Reserve Bank, etc.''

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' The hon. Member is going into details. We are only discussing the preliminary thing.''

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—'' I am also discussing the preliminary unprincipled Seventh Schedule. That is what I want to impress upon the House. I base my whole argument on the fact that the Seventh Schedule is most unprincipled in that it adumbrates different principles for different items. Sir, I was surprised when Mr. Viswanatham read the reply he received from the Government. After all what is the information required about? It was not about details as to how much of quinine was there or about needles or bandages. The information asked for was about the unissued stores with the Madras Government at present and their actual value. The information can be given at least in crores if not in lakhs. We are told it is unnecessary. It is not unnecessary. It is very necessary.

11-40 a.m. '' Then it is said that we are dividing work and not property. It is true. All of us have commonsense and I am sure people who have elected us think that we too have commonsense. I did not expect that any installation would be carried away. Nobody is thinking in that line. I am sure even Mr. Muthiah Chettiar will agree with me that no one is thinking of carrying away bricks and mortar. The question is not at all that. It is not a question of property. It is both work and property. If this information is not given, the question of division of assets and liabilities has no meaning and it will be a farce. Some Member was telling, 'let these principles in the schedule be accepted and the commission will go into the details.' If the principles are accepted, there is nothing for the Commission. If that is the case, we believe the Hon. Chief Minister more than any Commission. When once a principle is accepted, I do not think I will have any disbelief in the apportionment of assets and liabilities. It is not a question of suspicion. The question of suspicion comes on account of principles. Therefore, I say that the whole matter stands on a different footing.

'' Then, it is said if the division of assets and liabilities is left to a commission, the whole question is postponed, the formation of the Andhra State is postponed and Mr. Nagi Reddi is not interested in the Andhra State. I am very much interested in the formation of the Andhra State and every Andhra is interested in it and the whole world knows it. After all assets and liabilities can be divided even after the Andhra State is formed, i.e., after 1st of October 1953 and it does not matter even if it takes some time. That need not hinder the immediate formation of the Andhra State

and let not my friends who are going to oppose this amendment go with the impression that we are trying to postpone the formation of the Andhra State.

"Therefore, without going into the details, if we come to an agreement in regard to the fundamental principles, the Commission will go into the details and there will be friendly feeling between the two States. If the amendment is not accepted, I am afraid the friendly atmosphere with which we have begun the discussion on the Andhra State Bill will get poisoned and vicious. I think the Government should accept the amendment moved by Sri T. Viswanatham and avoid the rancour that would probably be the result of non-acceptance. If we are going to proceed in the manner in which are trying in regard to the division of assets and liabilities, certainly we will be creating some misunderstanding. We want the commission to go into the details. We are told that acceptance of this amendment will create chaos. Acceptance of the amendment is the only way of dividing the assets and liabilities in the most friendly manner and of maintaining order and peace. Therefore, Sir, I request that the amendment seeking to appoint a commission may be accepted. Probably the commission may lay down the principles or they may accept our principles or the Government's principles. If the amendment is accepted, we will be parting in a most friendly atmosphere. If it is not accepted, I am afraid, we will have to part with a very heavy heart."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Mr. Speaker, we have come to the most important clause and naturally the most difficult clause also. The attitude of some persons in dealing with a difficult and important problem is to postpone the decisions and that seems to be in the minds of some Members. I respectfully submit, Sir, that will lead to further complications. It is better we discuss and decide however complicated the problem might be and however much it may give rise in the course of discussion to a certain amount of bitterness. I am sure that bitterness won't last and it will be left behind in the Assembly itself and will not be carried beyond. In that hope let us try to solve the difficult problem. In discussing this problem, two matters have been mixed up. One is how and on what principles the assets should be divided and the second is the suspicion created whether these assets will be properly kept and preserved for the purpose of division. It is that suspicion that runs through all the proposals and the speeches that have been made in the House; whether we refer the various issues to a Finance Commission or decide them ourselves here, does not in any way solve this problem. If there is any suspicion that this Government will not preserve the property during this interim period whatever be the principle of division adopted; it has got to be dealt with in an altogether different manner. If there is any suspicion then there is only one method and that had been indicated by the Hon. Chief Minister. The whole State should be left in charge of a third party to effect the division. That is, Governor's rule should be there. That is the only alternative to avoid such a suspicion. A receiver should be appointed to take over our properties and he

11-50 a.m.

must see to it that the division is properly effected. I do *not* think that such is the feeling of a majority of members on the other side. I may assure hon. Members that we have nothing to do with the division of property between the Andhra and the residuary State. It is entirely the look-out of the Government of India. We are only concerned with principles now. We only want that we should adhere to certain principles of division and nothing more than that. We are not going to secrete or steal or transfer any property. In fact, we cannot do so straightaway. Records and accounts are to be maintained for the same. At any time anyone can scrutinize them. It is not as if we can remove the whole of Andhra property at one stroke. It is perfectly open to the Andhras to bring forward their own case and argue and claim compensation for this irregularity or that. They may go to the Government of India or even to the Supreme Court for the purpose of getting redress. But that is quite a different thing. We are concerned only with the preservation of the property till the division takes place. Actual division and the manner in which it is to be carried out—all these will be decided by the Government of India. For my own part, I may say to hon. Members that I myself do not know the exact figure regarding our total assets of various categories. Hon. Members on the other side have said what all they wanted to say. It is all due to suspicion. It is all a reflection of their mentality of suspicion that we may not preserve their properties till the division takes place. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah is the very embodiment of that suspicious mentality. Let us not go further into that. Let us note that we cannot take away the property surreptitiously. We cannot remove our properties straightaway without following the regular procedure. If a wrong has been done it can be corrected later on. That need not be mixed up with the principle of division. Hon. Members on the other side say: ' You want us to accept the principle. How can we do so without knowing the exact extent of the properties concerned.'

"I submit, Sir, let the principles be first accepted. But Sri Viswanatham cannot accept that principle. He says: ' Get me the exact figures with regard to each and every one of your stores. That which is profitable, I shall take and I leave the rest to you.' That is exactly what he says. That is the principle he wants to adhere to. But I say that should not be the proper course to follow. We must divide not only our assets but our liabilities also. There are of course many principles involved in division. Let me take a concrete example in respect of which two lines of arguments can be advanced. There is the question of loans due to the State from the various parties in our State. We can tackle this question in two ways. We can take it straightaway as an asset and allot it as assets to the respective sharers. We can deal with this in another way. Out of the loans that have been disbursed, some loans may be recoverable. Some may not be so. So it may be decided that each State will be entitled to the dues within its area. The line of argument adopted by Mr. Viswanatham is that what is disadvantageous to him he should not have. That is what he says, to put it shortly. That should *not* be the line of

argument which hon. Members should take in effecting a division. We must divide not only our assets but our liabilities also. That is why, I say, first and foremost, let us accept the principles on the basis of which allocation will be made later on. As Mr. Gopala Menon, (as an experienced lawyer, he deals with such cases every day in court) put it, even in a Court of Law whenever such cases come up for decision, the Judge takes into account first the principle of division applicable to the family. He does not go in the first instance into the question of the exact figure of the total assets. The principle of division should be first settled. Then only the receiver or commissioner is appointed to effect the division. That is why I say, Sir, let us first take a decision on the principles, without wasting much time in advancing arguments based on mutual suspicion.

" The actual division will have to be carried out after all the accounts are settled and a proper analysis of all available data relating to the accounts of the composite State is completed. I suppose hon. Members are aware that even while partition of Orissa from Bihar and Madras was effected they followed certain basic principles of division. Even during the deliberations of the Partition Committee of 1949–50, when my venerable friend, Mr. Prakasam was there as a member, these basic principles of division had been agreed upon. After that Mr. Justice Wanchoo came. He had also laid down certain broad principles on which the properties of the composite State are to be divided. That is why, I say, let hon. Members realize the exact position in which we stand now. We, I mean, the Government of Madras, have not framed the Seventh Schedule. Let me reveal the truth that we had nothing to do with the clauses of the Schedule. It is all the concern of the Government of India. They have laid down the principles on which the division is to be effected. It is not as if the Government of India is for the first time dealing with such a division. It is not as if the Andhra State is the first division that is taking place. In fact, there had been the partition of Sind. Take the case of partition of India itself into Pakistan and India. In all 12
these divisions we have followed certain basic principles on which noon.
division had been effected. It was in that view memorandum after memorandum was presented on behalf of the parties to Justice Wanchoo and now to say that everything should be left in a state of suspension and that we should not decide upon principles but straightaway appoint a commission not for actual division of properties, but for the purpose of laying down the very principles of division is wrong. If we do that, Sir, let me be permitted to say that we will be a laughing-stock to the Parliament. Then, Sir, Sri Nambiyar said that we are all ignorant about these matters and, therefore it should be left to a body of experts for decision. I feel, Sir, that the whole thing arises from the fact that Members approach these questions in a spirit of suspicion, fear and doubt. That, I submit is not correct. I submit, Sir, it is a wrong approach and it is a wrong thing that we should go behind the Constitution, that we should go behind all the principles of democracy and hand over the entire decision to a body of experts. In this

view of the matter, I submit that a Finance Commission will not serve the purpose. Sri Nagi Reddi waxed so eloquent and asked: 'What are these principles; different principles have been formulated for different assets here in the Schedule?' Let me submit to the House, Sir, that two basic principles have been adopted as they have been adopted in all partition matters and the first basic principle is continued in paragraph 1 of the Schedule. Sri Nagi Reddi asked what was it that clause 46 contained except a reference to the Seventh Schedule. Clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule have to be taken together for the purposes of discussion. The principle adopted in paragraph 1 of the Schedule is that the assets standing in each territory shall go to that State and that is the basic principle adumbrated in the clause subject to the other provisions in the Schedule. This I might say, is a principle which is accepted in all cases of division of a State. The application of this general principle may cause certain difficulties with reference to certain type of assets and that is why paragraphs 2 to 11 deal with them and that is why taking into consideration the different assets, other principles have been formulated which would be just and reasonable. In the succeeding paragraphs principles have been adumbrated having regard to the nature of the assets, the value of the assets, the utility of the assets and the necessity of the Andhra State or the Residuary State for sharing them. Sri Nagi Reddi felt that there should be a simple and a single formula. But if you consider the fact that the nature of the assets varies, application of a single formula will work great hardship, either on the Andhra State or the Residuary State. The Finance Commission, it is now said, is not to decide the basis of the division taking into account the nature of the assets. The Commission will have to start from Tirunelveli, village by village, take one Government building after another, because it is all Government property and this process will have to be completed village by village, town by town and district by district and the entire assets should be valued and then the division should be effected on the basis of population. That is the simple formula given by the Communist Members."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"It is not so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and I will explain. It is not the brick by brick division that we had in mind in putting up our amendment. It has been proposed that the division should be on the basis of population. That is the simple clear way in which the question of division should be dealt with."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"As the Adviser to the Government of India at this distance, I should like to understand clearly what your position is. Is the verdict of the Commission to be given before partition or not?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"I said very plainly in my speech that it could not be before the partition, because the time before us is very short; it may take some six months after partition."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"On what basis are we to divide; should not the States concerned know it?"

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If this is accepted, the division will be on the basis of what has been stated at present and then the Finance Commission will come and decide the actual basis of division. In other words, the Seventh Schedule is subject to revision by the Commission and till it is finally decided we proceed on the present basis."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" With reference to what fell from the hon. Member Sri Nagi Reddi, I wish to submit that this is the amendment which that party has proposed—

'This House recommends to the Parliament of India that the entire Seventh Schedule be amended so as to provide that all assets and liabilities of the existing State of Madras be divided between Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of their population, viz., 62·75 : 36 : 1·25.'

The word 'all' has got a definite connotation and that means that every asset and every liability will have to be taken into account."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Let me clear the position, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is wrong to give such a wide interpretation. We had stated unissued stores, goods and articles and various funds including depreciation funds. These are the things that have to be taken into account for purposes of division. It is not as though everything has been stated there. It is not so very bad and so, I would request the Hon. Minister to look into it more carefully."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" The Hon. Minister was preventing speakers from going into details and asked them to confine themselves to principles but in fact, now, he is dealing with details but not with principles. Can I now raise a point of order that he should confine himself to the question of whether a Finance Commission is to be appointed or not? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" When other hon. Members have raised certain points I have to answer them even though they may be irrelevant. Even though it is irrelevant, I have to argue and point out that it is irrelevant. I have read out to the House what proposals Sri Kalyanasundaram and the Leader of the Opposition have made in amendment No. 176 and they represent the Communist Party. I will only leave it to the House to decide what 'all' in the words 'all assets and liabilities' means.

" Whatever is payable by us is a liability and whatever we have in stock by way of property, etc., is an asset. I know, Sir, the Communist Party has got a simple formula for everything and simple remedies for everything but the difficulties and the complexities they create is a thing which everybody in the country has realized. Therefore, let us not be carried away by the simplicity of the formula. Even though it looks simple, it is most complicated and there will be no end to the confusion and complexities that will flow from it. 12-10 p.m.

" I was saying, Sir, that the basic principle is given in paragraph 1 and the other paragraphs 2 to 11 deal with the particular nature of the assets and different principles have been enunciated having regard to the nature of the assets. It is open to hon. Members to discuss those things and say that some other

principle should be applied to those things. Paragraph 12 of the Seventh Schedule deals with the allocation of liabilities. There is the public debt payable by the composite State of Madras and paragraph 12 lays down how it should be divided. But there are certain liabilities which will be accruing later on and provision has also been made for them. Paragraphs 18 and 19 explain how a matter should be dealt with in cases of difference of opinion. Let us not be carried away by the simplicity of the Communist amendment that *all* assets and liabilities should be divided in proportion to the population. It is a complicated amendment. But the provisions in the Seventh Schedule are very simple and if only Mr. Nagi Reddi has got the mind to read it and find out what is the principle involved and why such a solution has been suggested, he will certainly appreciate it. If there is anything wrong, it is always open to the hon. Members to suggest amendments or changes in the application of those principles. Let us not be bamboozled into believeing that when we go into these things, there will be quarrel and bitterness. There is no use shirking it. If there is bitterness and if any operation has to be done, let us do it as soon as possible. If we accept the suggestion that a Finance Commission should be appointed to go into the question, each party will be giving memorandum after memorandum and each individual from all over the State will be making representation. Instead of confining this matter to a debate in this House we will be throwing open the door for the entire State to discuss the matter and certainly passions will be roused. We shall discuss the principles outlined in the Seventh Schedule and if we find any change is necessary, we shall make it. Even this Government consider that there is necessity for making certain changes in respect of some paragraphs in the Seventh Schedule. It is not as if we have accepted that Schedule *in toto*. We ourselves have suggested some amendments. Therefore I respectfully beg to submit that amendment No. 114 moved by Sri Viswanatham, instead of helping us to arrive at a peaceful settlement, will only lead to further bitterness and misunderstanding. After all, Parliament is the ultimate authority and they will certainly take into consideration the decisions taken and the views expressed by the hon. Members and they will come to a decision which we will have to accept.''

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—'' Mr. Speaker, Sir, considerable ground has been covered. I am only sorry that the hon. the Leader of the House has not understood the spirit in which I have made the suggestion. He says ' Let there be bitterness. Let us face it '. All right. He is in a majority. He can throw a challenge like that on a minority here. He is a party to the Bill. He has got knowledge of the facts and the implications of the various provisions and he wants to be a judge in his own cause with a majority behind him ! I am thankful to Sri Kalyanasundaram for his judicial attitude. I am glad that certain Members on this side, although they belong to the Residuary State, have taken a generous, reasonable and just attitude. They have realized that we are in a minority here and are not in possession of the facts.''

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am always in the right. Only the minority is in the wrong ! "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I started by saying that apart from the question of minorities and majorities, we have no knowledge about these things. The Hon. Minister, who has been a party to the provisions of the Bill, to the drafting of the various clauses of the Bill and who has sent up the suggestions of this Government to the Government of India, wants us to believe that he has no knowledge of these things. I do not think that such an argument will cut any ground. The hon. Sri Muthiah Chettiar, Sir, is a nice gentleman. He chooses his own time, comes here, makes random remarks and then goes away. But to-day, to our surprise, he is in his seat. (Laughter.) He thinks that if the matter is referred to an Expert Commission, it would reopen clauses discussed yesterday and result in delay and chaos. I invite his attention to the wording of clause 46, namely, ' Subject to the other provisions of this Part '. That is to say, we do not once again touch what we have already disposed of. It is only with regard to the specified items that are mentioned in the Seventh Schedule that the matter would go to an Expert Commission. I do not want to argue with the hon. Sri Muthiah Chettiar, but I only want to correct his impression of the facts. It has been said 12-20 p.m. by the Hon. Sri Subramaniam that this is a most important clause and also a difficult clause. As I said, it is difficult for us. But it is really not difficult for him. It is difficult for us because we are in the Opposition with no facts, no figures and no records. We regret to say we cannot believe that the Government have no facts as the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House say. If they have no facts, why could not they wait? Leave me; take Mr. Nagi Reddi's amendment. Why do the Government not accept it? The Hon. the Chief Minister remarked that we the Andhras start with a particular mentality and he went on commenting on our mentality. Each one has got his own mentality! But we are not discussing mentalities here. We are discussing hard facts and figures. He said that my proposal is like throwing away all the property into a Receiver's hands. I submit it is not. Governments would go on with their administration; only the accounts and records and transactions up to the date of partition will be scrutinized by the Commission for the purposes of division of assets and liabilities. I suppose it was an inspired moment when Sri C. Rajagopalachari, according to his statement, conceived the idea that the Government of this State should be handed over to the President as soon as the Prime Minister made the announcement about the formation of the Andhra State. I wish he had kept up that inspiration and pursued the idea. It would have been better if the Government of India had accepted his proposition. Anyway I want the Government to render to us the things that are due to us. By ' us ' I mean not the Andhras but the Members of the Opposition benches. To be in possession of adequate facts and figures is the right of Opposition. To be pleading all the while that the Government are also ignorant is not a correct method and does not show a correct attitude of

mind. The hon. Sri Subramaniam said that if there were any troughbt, the Andhra Government might afterwards refer it to the President or the Supreme Court. How? On what basis? We are not in possession facts and figures and on what basis are we to go to the President? Are we to go to him saying that there is some mistake in addition, subtraction or totalling of figures? Once we accept the Seventh Schedule, there will be no case for going to the President or the Supreme Court. There will be no accounts for scrutiny and no record will be kept of the movements of stores to which some reference was made on the floor of this House during question time. It is a matter of not a few lakhs but crores of rupees. In the loan notification, it is said that the Madras Government held stocks of foodgrains and chemical manures worth Rs. 12 crores at the end of March 1953. They are not included in the unissued stores and we do not know to whose credit they will stand. They have been purchased from the general account."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Government have proposed an amendment suggesting that State Trading Schemes should be treated in a different manner."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I know they have got to be treated in a different manner. The Government have suggested one method and we may suggest some other method.

" The Government are likely to have more than Rs. 15 crores in irrigation equipment or agricultural stores and electricity stores. It may be said that the stores should go to the State in which they exist on the 30th September. On that date there may not be any stores at all in the Andhra territory. The Hon. Finance Minister asks us to reopen the question afterwards. But to-day I have got a voice to ask him standing face to face. If I do not get anything now, does he mean to say that the Andhra Government will be able to get a single item of record later? It is impossible for the Andhra Government to get anything. Therefore I submit that this matter must be referred to a Commission. I draw the attention of Mr. Muthiah Chettiar to the fact that my suggestion does not delay the formation of the new State. On the 1st of October, there will be a ways and means overdraft and some tentative division of revenues will have been made and the State will begin to function. The Commission can continue its work even after that date and give its verdict. The President of the Indian Union will embody that verdict in an award, and then final adjustments can be made.

" The Hon. Leader of the House said that similar provisions were there in the orders relating to the formation of the Sind and Orissa Provinces. With regard to land, I agree. When a new State is formed from out of an old State, the land comprised in the new State and the residuary State goes to the respective State. But everything else is not the product of nature. Everything else is the product of labour and money and that labour and money come from the people who constitute that State till the date of partition. Land goes by one principle and

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the other things must therefore go by a different principle. For the division of other things, the Communist Party has one method and I have got another method. Suppose I advance this proposition in respect of the division of commercial concerns. The total value of all the assets and the total value of all the liabilities should be taken and the excess of one over the other, the net assets as they are called, should be divided between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62·75 : 36 : 1·25. Is the Hon. Leader of the House in a position to understand fully the implications of it, and on that account will he throw it out by the counting of heads? There are several methods in which these matters have got to be approached. The Government are not prepared to accept the amendment of the Communist Party for the reason that they do not know the effect of it. We also do not know the implications of the provisions in the Seventh Schedule and therefore we do not accept the Schedule. If it is sound argument for them to say that, because they are ignorant about the implications of a proposition, they cannot accept it, it is equally sound for us to reject their propositions on the same ground. The Sind and Orissa Orders to which he referred give one uniform treatment to all the pre-1921 debts, one uniform treatment to all the productive works, one uniform treatment to all the unproductive works, one uniform treatment to all the capital works and so on."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I did not say that this Schedule and the allied clauses incorporate *in toto* all that is contained in those Orders. The principles had been worked out, the Government of India have taken all these principles and the changed circumstances into consideration and evolved a principle."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Leader of the House has not added to my information."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I can never add to his information."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry we are in that position. When he refers to the Sind and Orissa Orders, should he not trouble himself with the circumstances in which they were passed and the provisions that they contain? Why should he be angry? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am not at all angry. Why should I be angry with you when you are fighting your cause according to your own lights? I have been a lawyer and I will never get angry."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Lawyers also get angry at times. I submit that in my amendment I have suggested one method for dividing the assets and liabilities. The Communist Party's amendment suggests another method, and Sri K. Varadachari's amendment suggests still another method, and the Bill contains one method. I submit that in matters like this, the

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [24th July 1953

Legislature is not the proper forum to decide. We do not have the facts. We cannot approach the Hon. Speaker and show him any documents saying that the Hon· Leader of the House is wrong and that he had better look into the documents.

12-30 p.m. " The Bill says that all the public debt shall be the liability of the Madras State and Andhra has to pay apparently without a voice, what the Madras State prescribes. What is the difficulty in collecting and furnishing the figures for loans recoverable? The Government try to throw a cloud and keep the whole matter nebulous by saying that Mr. Viswanatham is asking for a maze of figures. This frame of mind will lead us nowhere. They put forward an over-simplified proposition, that the loans will be collected by the State in whose area the debtors reside. I have information that more loans have been granted in one area than in the other out of the combind revenues. Mr. Nagi Reddi said that out of the loans to be collected, 36 per cent should go to the Andhra Government irrespective of the fact of the debtor's residence. What is wrong here? They must know facts and we also must know facts.? The same is the case in regard to stores. (Interruption.) There are some principles adumbrated for the division of States. Take the division of East Virginia and West Virginia. The matter went up to the Supreme Court of U.S.A. later. They enunciated certain principles. They said that it should not be looked at from the purely population point of view. but the resources and the developments of the States also must be taken into consideration. Because, it was a division of one State from another. Why does a State want separation? Because. that State has not been developed. It is only the undeveloped State that wants partition. Therefore, the Supreme Court said that the developments and resource of the State should also be taken into consideration, while dividing the assets and liabilities of States. If this House is a Commission, I would have brought the judgment and given an opportunity to the Leader of the House to see things in a just manner. What is the use of bandying words like 'mentality', 'no mentality', and saying there is suspicion, etc. In matters like this except arguments, nothing useful can be done either here or in Parliament. But if the Government refer the matter to an expert commission, we will have an apportunity to put forward our respective claims in the best manner possible. Take for example the Machkund project dispute. It was not settled in the Madras Legislature or the Orissa Legislature and then endorsed by the Government of India. But a Commission was appointed. The Madras Government engaged a lawyer. The Orissa Government engaged a lawyer. I was present when the dispute was being argued. We know how the case was handled. Simply because we do not have a State to-day, shall we be at a disadvantage? The Government in which the Andhras are in a minority are framing proposals, they are the claimants, and they are the Judges also. We are putting forward for the consideration of this House a simple proposition for fair play. My non-Andhra friends on this side also

are supporting my proposition. It cannot be said that Mr. Ramamurthi and Mr. Kalyanasundaram are willing to forego anything which is due to the Residuary State. But what they want is that justice should be done. Particularly when we feel that justice must be done, and that cannot be done here, our prayer must be granted. We shall take an analogy. Suppose there is a criminal case before a Magistrate. If a party should simply say 'I apprehend I cannot get justice from this magistrate', that party's case is transferred to another magistrate. No particular allegations need be made."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" When did such a thing exist? "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It existed when I was at the bar and when the Hon. Minister was at the bar. Probably he did not take advantage of it. (Laughter.) On the civil side, I know of a case which involved a sum of Rs. 10 or 15 lakhs. The party felt that he would not get justice from the Judge as his son was engaged by the other side in the High Court in another matter. What did he do? He came out with a petition for the transfer of his case. The District Judge said that there was no provision in the Civil Procedure Code for the automatic transfer of the case, and yet, as the party wanted the transfer of his case to some other court, he allowed his petition. When things are done in that manner, and when we are dealing with the affairs of two States, I submit, Sir, that we should be cautious and fair to each other and refer our matters to a Commission. Why should we think there will be bitterness before a Commission? It is here that there will be bitterness if we proceed in this manner. And how can we decide these things here? The Government are the framers of this clause, they are the claimants, and they are the judges. It is up to me to say that this Government are doing all these things because they are in the majority? Why should this Government give me that opportunity to say so? Let me assume that the case of this Government is strong. Let them put their case before the Commission, and let the Commission give them the award. Having put our cases before the Commission, we shall certainly abide by the award of the Commission. Let not the Government think that my motion is a dilatory one. The motion is meant for securing justice. There may be future occasions for separation of States. The Karnataka State may be formed and the Kerala State also may be formed. The difficulties that we now feel will crop up then also. I submit these are considerations which I have been able to place before this House and the Government. If by what I have said I have not convinced my friends of the necessity of placing all matters before a neutral Expert Commission, I do not think I can convince them by any further arguments. I shall only leave things to their good sense, fair play and sense of justice, in the interests of peace, harmony and mutual progress."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, it is not as if we are going to sit in judgment over our own case. These provisions have been framed by the Government of India and have

been sent to us in the form of a Bill for the expression of our opinion. Of course, formally we have to take a vote and find out what is the decision of this House. The opinions expressed here would be taken into consideration by Parliament. Parliament is the final judge. Therefore, there is no question of compulsion on the minority by the majority. We have formally to take a decision. All the relevant points will be taken into consideration by Parliament. If Mr. Viswanatham's case is strong with reference to the Finance Commission, then, Parliament, as the supreme body, will take that into consideration. If Parliament should decide that all matters relating to assets and liabilities should go before a Finance Commission, we are not going to stand against that decision. Let him not accuse us saying that the majority are suppressing the minority. We are not an oppressive majority. We are entitled to express our opinion. The hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham is also entitled to express his opinion. There is no question of oppression. The final authority for all this is Parliament.''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' I now put the amendment (No. 114) of Mr. Viswanatham to the vote of the House. The question is—

'This House recommends the deletion of clause 46 and the insertion of a new clause in its place, providing for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities dealt with in the Seventh Schedule, as also of the current revenues and expenditure, between the States affected by this Act, by an order of the President, on the recommendation of a neutral Commission of Experts, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court.' ''

12-40 p.m. The amendment was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

Ayes—144.

Sri K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
,, G. Anjaneyalu.
,, S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
,, K. Appala Naidu.
,, Bojja Appalaswami.
,, Appa Rao Bahadur, Raja Meka Rangayya.
,, T. S. Ardhanari.
,, T. C. Atchannaidu.
,, Y. Audinarayana Reddi.
,, K. Balanarayana Reddi.
,, M. Bapaiah Chowdary.
,, G. Bapanayya.
,, P. Bapu Naidu.
,, Chandra Ramalingaiah.
,, N. Chenchurama Naidu.
,, V. Chidanandam.
,, P. Chinnama Reddi.
,, V. C. Chudamani Deo.
,, D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.
,, M. Doraikannu.
,, P. V. R. (Raja of Vizianagaram) Gajapathi Raju.
,, M. Gangappa.
,, Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
,, P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
,, K. C. Gopalan Unni.
,, K. Govinda Rao.
Sri P. Gunnayya.
,, M. Hanumantha Rao.
,, G. Joseph.
,, M. Kalyanasundaram.
,, S. Kasireddy.
,, G. C. Kondayya.
,, O. Koran.
,, P. Kotaiah.
,, K. Koti Reddi.
Srimathi Thamma Kotamma Reddi.
Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
,, Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur.
,, B. Krishnamurty Rao.
,, R. Krishnan.
,, K. Krishna Rao.
,, M. Kune Rao.
,, E. T. Kunhan.
,, C. Kunhirama Kurup.
,, Lakshmana Narayana Reddi.
,, M. Lakshmanaswamy,
,, D. Lakshmayya.
,, R. Tekkali Dora Lakshmi Narasimham.
,, B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
,, V. Madanagopal.
,, K. Madhavan Nambiar.
,, K. Malakondayya.
,, T. Mallayya.

Ayes—144—cont.

Sri K. B. Menon.
„ Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.
„ G. Nagabhushanam.
„ G. Nageswara Rao.
„ T. Nagi Reddi.
„ K. R. Nallasivam.
„ N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
„ P. Narasimha Reddi.
„ M. Narayana Kurup.
„ M. Narayana Nambiar.
„ T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
„ S. Narayanappa.
„ M. Narayanaswamy.
„ S. Packirisami Pillay.
„ K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
„ S. Parameswarappa.
„ T. Potha Raju.
„ C. Prabhakara Choudary.
„ T. Prakasam.
„ C. Pulla Reddi.
„ P. Pundarikakshacharyulu.
„ K. Rajagopala Rao.
„ K. T. Raju.
„ N. Ramabhadra Raju.
„ P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
„ B. Ramakrishna Reddi.
„ S. Ramalingam.
„ H. Ramalinga Reddi.
„ P. Ramamurthi.
„ G. Rama Rao.
„ N. V. Rama Rao.
„ P. Rama Rao.
„ V. Rama Rao.
„ K. V. Ramasamy.
„ K. V. Ramesam.
„ A. Rami Reddi.
„ K. Ramiah.
„ K. Ramiah Choudary.
„ K. Ranga Rao.
„ P. Ranga Reddi.
„ P. Sangam Naidu.
„ B. Sankarayya.
„ K. Santhappa.
„ G. Satyanarayana.
„ H. Satyanarayana Dora.
„ P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
Sri D. Seetharamiah.
„ R. Siddanna Gowd.
„ N. Sivaraj.
„ N. Sivarami Reddi.
„ G. Sivasankara Reddi.
„ K. T. Sridharan.
„ V. Sri Krishna.
„ M. Srungaram.
„ K. Subba Reddi.
„ M. Subba Reddi.
„ C. Subbarayudu.
„ A. K. Subbiah.
„ R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
„ P. Suryachandra Rao.
„ K. Suryanarayana.
„ Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
„ G. Suryanarayana.
„ P. Syamasundarara Rao.
„ P. Thimma Reddi.
„ S. Vadivelu.
„ K. Varadhachari.
„ M. Veerabhadram.
„ K. Veeranna Padal.
„ K. V. Vema Reddy.
„ S. Vemiah.
„ K. Venkaiah.
„ C. Venkatakrishna Rao.
„ R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
„ K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
„ Alluri Venkataramaraju.
„ Saka Venkata Rao.
„ K. Venkata Setty.
„ P Venkatasiviah.
„ M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
„ T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
„ P. Venkatasubbayya.
„ A. Venkatasubramaniam.
„ N. Venkatayya.
„ P. Venkatesha Sholazar.
„ Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
„ K. Venkatanarayana Dora.
„ A. Venkataramiah.
„ P. Venkataswami Reddi.
„ Tenneti Viswanatham.
„ G. Yellamanda Reddi.

Noes—134.

Sri L. Anandan.
„ T. Anantha Pai.
„ K. Aranganathan.
„ Ardhanareswara Goundar.
„ R. S. Arumugam.
„ S. Arumugam.
„ S. R. Arumugam.
„ V. Arumugam.
„ A. Ayyaru.
„ V. Balakrishnan.
„ B. Bhakthvatsalu Naidu.
„ K. H. Bomman.
„ M. Chadavan.
„ P. Chellathurai.
„ O. Chengam Pillay.
„ S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
„ C. Chinnasami Naidu.
„ Chinnathambi Thevar.
„ V Chinnayya.
„ AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
„ V. Darmalinga Nayakar.
Sri D. Dasarathan.
„ M. Dharmalingam.
„ W. J. Fernandez.
„ T. Ganapathy.
„ V. Gopala Goundar.
„ N. Gopala Menon.
„ G. Govindan.
„ A. Govindasamy Nayagar.
„ V. Govindaswamy Naidu.
„ A. K. Hanumantharaya Gounder.
„ K. Ishwara.
„ H. M. Jagannatham.
„ M. Jagannatham.
„ T. M. Kaliannan.
„ P. Kandasamy Gounder.
„ M. Kandasamy Padayachi.
„ P. G. Karuthiruman.
„ Kattimuthu.
„ Kempai Gounder.
„ K. T. Kosalram.
„ D. Krishnamurthy Gounder.
The Hon. Sri Dr. U. Krishna Rao.

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Noes—134—*cont.*

Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
" V. Krishnasamy Padayachi.
" R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
" Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.
" R. Kuppuswami.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Naiar.
Sri C. Lakshmana Kandar.
" K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker.
" N. Mahalingam.
The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
Sri P. G. Manickam.
" Y. Manjaya Shetty.
" M. Marimuthu.
" A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.
" M. S. Mogral.
" Mahamed Salih Maraikayar.
" N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
" M. S. Munisami Pillay.
" K. G. Munuswamy Gounder.
" P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.
Raja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.
Sri C. Muthiah Pillai.
" V. Muthu.
" Muthukumaraswamy.
" T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Naidu.
" A. Muthuswami.
The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gowda.
Sri V. R. Nagarajan.
" P. S. Nalla Gounder.
" B. K. Nallasamy.
" O. A. Nanjappa.
" Palanimuthu.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.
Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
" S. Panchaksharam.
" N. Paramasivam.
" B. Parameswaran.
" K. Parthasarathy.
" M. P. Periasami.
" P. R. Rajagopala Gounder.
" C. Rajam Ramasami.
" K. Rajaram.
" T. K. Rama.
" M. R. Ramachandran.
" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
" N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.
" S. Ramasamy Naidu.
" S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
" P. S. Ramasamy Naidu.
" R. Rangasamy Gounder.
" N. Rathina Gounder.
" A. Rathinam.
" P. Rathinaswami Pillai.
" A. M. Sambandam.
" A. Sambasivam.
" G. Samia Koorayar.
" E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
" T. V. Sannasi.
" P. Selvaraj.
" A. Senapathy Goundar.
The Hon. Raja Sri (Raja of Ramnad) Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi.
Sri K. Shanmugham.
" T. Shanmugam.
The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
Sri Ijari Sirasappa.
" P. Sivaprakasam.
" Somasundara Gounder.
Srimathi Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
Sri A. S. Subbaraj.
The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
Sri I. K. Subramania Pillay.
" R. V. Swaminathan.
" S. Swayamprakasam.
" R. Thangavelu.
" P. Thangavelu.
" Thinakarasami Thevar.
" P. Urkavalan.
" G. Vageesam Pillay.
" Vaikuntam.
" T. R. Varadan.
" Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.
Sri A. Veloo.
" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
" K. Venkatrama Gowda.
The Hon. Sri K. Venkatasamy Naidu.
Sri M. Venugopala Gounder.
" K. Vinayakam.
" S. C. Virupakshayya.
" K. R. Viswanathan.

Ayes—144; Noes—134.

The amendment was carried.

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, does not the result of this voting show no-confidence in the Government? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is a question of Telugus versus Tamils."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" It was not a Tamilian question, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" It has nothing to do with the Government. It is purely a question of adjustment of assets and liabilities."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes. I think I need not put all the other resolutions to the vote of the House."

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All the other amendments except the amendment of Sri T. Nagi Reddi (No. 126) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" To-day being Friday, the House will rise at 1 o'clock. This Bill has been before the House for a long time. We are not able to finish it. So, shall we have night sittings, from 8 p.m.? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The House having given a verdict on amendment No. 114, should we consider the Seventh Schedule at all? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" What does Mr. Hanumantha Rao say? "

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Now amendment No. 114 has been passed. We shall consider what attitude to take with regard to the Seventh Schedule. So, we may discuss the matter to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" A general principle has been arrived at."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If we are sure of this amendment being incorporated in the Bill and acted upon, we need not discuss the Seventh Schedule. All the same we have passed it. Let us have time to think over the matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All right. We shall take it up to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931. [*Laid on the table under section* 11 (2) *of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act*, 1931.]

(1) *G.O. No.* 1859, *Home, dated* 6*th June* 1953.

(2) *G.O. No.* 1943, *Home, dated* 15*th June* 1953.

(3) *G.O. No.* 1967, *Home, dated* 18*th June* 1953.

Appendix I.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 910 asked by Sri C. Kandasami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1165 supra.]

Statement of details of expenditure incurred in connexion with the visit of the President to Madras State in February 1953.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Police department—			
(*a*) Travelling allowance of Police Officers and men.	31,090	0	0
(*b*) Feeding charges	3,649	0	0
(*c*) Motor-hire, petrol charges, etc. ..	9,926	0	0
(*d*) Other contingent expenditure ..	1,127	0	0
	45,792	0	0
(2) Visakhapatnam district—			
(*a*) Hire charges of taxi cars	1,080	12	0
(*b*) Boarding and lodging charges of the air crew.	200	0	0
(*c*) Washing charges	17	4	0
(*d*) Bill for making and breaking the service connexion at the main and water charges.	21	0	0
(*e*) Rents, etc., of the east point rest house.	70	0	0
(*f*) Supply of provisions, etc.	411	3	0
(*g*) Bill for the transport of President's luggage, furniture, etc.	201	4	0
	2,001	7	0
(3) Tiruchirappalli district—			
(*a*) Cost of petrol	46	8	9
(*b*) Cost of putting up a pandal at the railway siding.	133	0	0
(*c*) Batta for drivers of the cars ..	30	0	0
	209	8	0

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	RS.	A.	P.
(4) Madras Corporation—			
(*a*) Printing of admission tickets, car passes, etc.	52	13	3
(*b*) Lime slaked three paras including conveyance charges for marking out the field in the stadium.	4	5	0
(*c*) Electrical consumption charges for the lighting and amplifier equipment.	7	0	0
(*d*) Labour charges for erecting a dais with flight of steps.	82	8	0
(*e*) Two rose garlands	6	12	0
	153	6	3
(5) Broadcasting department—			
I. (*a*) Towards purchase of cable, microphone, etc.	621	6	9
(*b*) Expenditure incurred by the departmental staff in connexion with the arrangements.	64	0	0
(*c*) Expenditure incurred on work-charged establishment.	154	8	0
II. Amount incurred by Assistant Radio Engineer, IV Circle, Tiruchirappalli and his establishment—			
(*a*) Towards travelling allowance ..	67	11	0
(*b*) Contingencies	4	14	0
III. Amount incurred by Assistant Radio Engineer, V Circle, Madurai—Travelling allowance	47	15	0
IV. Amount incurred by Assistant Radio Engineer, VI Circle, Kozhikode—Travelling Allowance.	31	5	0
	991	11	9
(6) Ramanathapuram district—			
(*a*) Railway freight for transporting cars and jeeps to Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi.	875	11	0
(*b*) Cost of petrol and oil to the cars and jeeps.	201	9	9

	RS.	A.	P.
(6) Ramanathapuram district—*cont.*			
(*c*) Batta and railway fare for car drivers.	40	3	0
(*d*) Cost of ropes purchased for tying the cars with the wagons.	12	4	0
	1,129	11	9
(7) Coimbatore district—			
(*a*) Supply of petrol and oil by the City Petrol Supply.	317	13	9
(*b*) Lunch at Bhavanisagar and dinner at Circuit House.	864	8	3
(*c*) Supply of milk	6	7	6
(*d*) Cost of printing identity cards ..	2	12	0
(*e*) Supply of meals to car drivers ..	22	3	0
(*f*) Supply of sundries for the cooking in Circuit House.	83	9	2
	1,297	5	8
(8) Hindu Religious Endowments Board—			
(*a*) Expenditure incurred by Assistant Commissioner, Nellore by way of travelling allowance.	38	0	0
(*b*) Expenditure incurred by Assistant Commissioner, Cuddalore.	50	9	0
(*c*) Expenditure incurred by Assistant Commissioner, Ramanathapuram.	18	5	6
(*d*) Expenditure incurred by Assistant Commissioner, Madras City and Chingleput.	45	13	0
(*e*) Expenditure incurred by Deputy Commissioner, Coimbatore.	213	15	0
(*f*) Expenditure incurred by Deputy Commissioner, Tanjore.	130	14	0
(*g*) Expenditure incurred by Deputy Commissioner, Masulipatnam.	29	7	6
(*h*) Expenditure incurred by the Commissioner.	333	9	0
	860	9	0

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	RS.	A.	P.
(9) Chittoor district—			
Cost of 79 gallons of petrol and of empty tins.	232	8	0
	232	8	0
(10) Chingleput district—			
(a) Cost of meals and tiffin supplied to the President and party.	219	13	6
(b) Petrol charges, batta to servants for the special bus from Raj Bhavan to Mahabalipuram and back.	50	0	0
(c) Freight charges for lorry for taking tents from the Collector's Office, Saidapet, to Mahabalipuram and back.	80	0	0
	349	13	6
(11) Madurai district—			
(a) Expenditure towards meals	373	14	0
(b) Expenditure towards tiffins	11	0	0
(c) Expenditure towards sweet drinks, etc.	28	4	9
(d) Expenditure towards sundries ..	15	9	0
(e) Rent for Circuit House	5	0	0
(f) Hire charges for three Petromax lights.	4	8	0
(g) To and fro labour charges for transport of cots, chairs and tables.	10	0	0
	488	3	9

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 969 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1181 supra.]

Statement showing the number and category of palace servants discharged from service after the merger of the Pudukkottai State.

Palace Dignity Establishment

Pensionable posts.

Category. (1)	Number of posts. (2)
1 Head Harikar	1
2 Harikar	1
3 Jamedar	2
4 Dalayat	18
5 Pipers	3
6 Tavul	3
7 Othu	3
8 Talam	3
9 Singer	2
10 Mirudangam	2
11 Flute	2
12 Thuthi	2
13 Patakar	1
14 Dhavalasangu	1
15 Povandur	1
16 Bogis	8
17 Araikar	1
18 Washerman	1
19 Watchman	1
20 Garden Supervisor	1
21 Sirkar Agent, Tiruchi	1
22 Danadhikari	1
Total	59

Non-pensionable posts.

1 Rajagaru and his paraphernalia	12
2 Carnatic Band	9
3 H.H.'s paraphernalia	19
4 Dewan's paraphernalia	9
5 Nagar Khana	10

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Palace Dignity Establishment—cont.

Non-pensionable posts—*cont.*

Category. (1)	Number of posts. (2)
6 Palace Hazaran	5
7 Muncipal staff	2
8 Tiruchi Palace Establishment	13
9 Kodaikanal Palace Establishment	13
10 New Palace Establishment	44
11 New Palace and old palace sweepers ..	12
Total ..	148

Garage Establishment.

1 Drivers	12
2 Cleaners	8
3 Washerman	1
4 Lineman	1
5 Tent Lascars	2
Total ..	24

Elephant stables.

1 Mahouts	2
2 Movuthis	3
3 Kavadies	4
4 Sweepers	2
Total ..	11

State Garden Establishment.

1 Kavadies	3

Palace stables.

1 Farrier	1
2 Bellows blower	1
3 Cleaner	1
4 Coachmen	2
5 Cobbler	1
6 Haystall watchman	1
7 Gram cleaners	3
8 Syces	10
Total ..	20
Total discontinued ..	265

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 987 asked by Sri T. Potha Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1192 supra.]

Statement showing the amount spent for the acquisition of house-sites for Harijans during 1951–52 (*districtwar*).

Serial number and name of district.	Actual amount spent during 1951–52. RS.	A.	P
1 Anantapur	9,542	11	10
2 Bellary	14,104	3	3
3 Cuddapah	18,289	9	8
4 Chittoor	9,636	12	10
5 Coimbatore	15,747	8	5
6 Chingleput	20,933	8	11
7 East Godavari	10,300	0	4
8 West Godavari	52,590	3	8
9 Guntur	15,396	2	3
10 Krishna	12,881	1	10
11 Kurnool	7,606	13	7
12 Madras	..		
13 Malabar	..		
14 Madurai	10,379	4	6
15 Nellore	14,848	7	6
16 North Arcot	..		
17 South Arcot	14,688	6	4
18 Ramanathapuram	2,514	3	9
19 Salem	30,149	14	8
20 South Kanara	..		
21 The Nilgiris	..		
22 Tanjore	3,37,179	6	0
23 Tiruchirappalli	..		
24 Tirunelveli	21,602	10	7
25 Visakhapatnam	..		
26 Srikakulam	..		
Total ..	6,18,391	1	11

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Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 181 asked by Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1213 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of lands reserved for assignment to Harijans in Malabar district, etc.

Taluk.	*Village.*	*Resurvey number.*	*Extent.*	*Extent assigned or leased.*	*Extent remaining to be assigned or leased.*	*Reasons for the delay in assignment.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Kottayam ..	Komeri ..	16	12·62	..	12·62	All these lands are reserved for assignment to Depressed Classes including Harijans. These lands are situated in remote hilly areas and hence there were no applications for assignment of these lands.
		17-8	2·35	..	2·35	
		28-2	1·56	..	1·56	
		29-2	0·85	..	0·85	
		35	2·93	..	2·93	
		41	7·21	..	7·21	
		31	1·33	..	1·33	
	Puthalam ..	56-1	1·86	..	1·86	
		60-1	1·65	..	1·65	
		61	6·32	..	6·32	
	Edayar ..	7-1	2·40	..	2·40	
		7-3	2·60	..	2·60	
		13	7·47	..	7·47	
		14-1	14·43	..	14·43	
	Poozhiyode ..	31	8·57	..	8·57	
		2-1	1·83	..	1·83	
		9	4·10	..	4·10	
		17-2	1·71	..	1·71	
		10-2	2·29	..	2·29	
	Poovathur ..	141	3·03	..	3·03	
		145	3·52	..	3·52	
Walluvanad ..	Kulikiliyad ..	169-6 A	5·88	..	5·88	No application for assignment was received.
	Thrikkitteri ..	122–10	0·11	..	0·11	
		27-6	0·40	..	0·40	
		119-3	0·03	..	0·03	
		122-3	0·10	..	0·10	
	Pullundasseri.	8-7	0·08	..	0·08	
		93-6	0·09	..	0·09	
	Cherukode. ..	177-6 A	3·04	..	3·04	Nobody has applied for assignment.
		250-9	0·08	..	0·08	
Wynaad ..	Cheengeri ..	6-7	15·15	..	15·15	Nobody has applied for assignment of these lands.
		7-8	6·27	..	6·27	
		9-4	5·10	..	5·10	
Kozhikode ..	Naduvallur ..	18-1 A	36·25	..	36·25	Nobody has applied for assignment or lease of this land.
		18-1 B, 18-1 C, 18-1 D, 18-1 E }	15·57	15·57	..	Assigned to sixteen Harijans in the year 1933.

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Taluk.	Village.	Resurvey number.	Extent.	Extent assigned or leased.	Extent remaining to be assigned or leased.	Reasons for the delay in assignment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Palghat ..	Pudupariyaram.	255-4 A2	0·12	..	0·12	These lands are in the possession of the Mayandi settlers of the Nayadi Colony. There is a proposal to assign these lands to them.
		255-6	9·75	..	9·75	
		255-4 B	0·12	..	0·12	
		239-9	0·03	..	0·03	
		293-8	0·20	..	0·20	
		293-6 A	1·08	..	1·08	
		293-5	0·89	..	0·89	
		293-4	0·74	..	0·74	
		292-5	2·35	..	2·35	
		291-11	0·40	..	0·40	
		291-10	0·05	..	0·05	
		291-6 C	0·21	..	0·21	
		291-6 A	0·06	..	0·06	
		291-5 A	0·22	..	0·22	
		291-4	0·12	..	0·12	
Chirakkal ..	Ramanthali ..	193-1	0·37	..	0·37	These are sandy foreshore lands. It is not easy to make them cultivable. Hence there are no applications for these lands.
		194-1	0·33	..	0·33	
		194-2	0·38	..	0·38	
		194-3	5·56	..	5·56	
		195	4·00	..	4·00	
		196-1	1·30	..	1·30	
		196-2	1·30	..	1·30	
		196-3	1·00	..	1·00	
		196-4	1·00	1·00	..	
		196-5	1·01	1·01	..	
		196-6	1·01	1·01	..	
		196-7	1·01	1·01	..	
		196-8	1·03	..	1·03	
		196-9	1·03	1·03	..	
		196-10	1·03	..	1·03	
		196-11	1·01	..	1·01	
		196-12	1·02	..	1·02	
		196-13	0·77	..	0·77	
		197-1	0·50	..	0·50	
		197 2	1·00	1·00	..	
		197-3	1·00	1·00	..	
		197-4	1·00	..	1·00	
		197-5	1·00	..	1·00	
		197-6	44·39	1·00	43·39	
		198	11·04	..	11·04	
		199	10·70	..	10·70	
		200	10·80	..	10·80	
		220-5	0·11	..	0·11	
		221-1	11·06	..	11·06	
		222	4·01	..	0·41	
		223-1 A	92·67	..	92·67	
		Z B	0·50	..	0·50	
		1 C	0·50	..	0·50	
		1 D	0·50	..	0·50	
		1 E	0·50	..	0·50	
		1 F	0·50	..	0·50	
		1 G	0·59	..	0·59	
		1 H	0·50	..	0·50	
		I J	0·50	..	0·50	
		1 J	0·50	..	0·50	
		1 K	0·50	..	0·50	
		1 L	0·50	..	0·50	
		1 M	0·50	..	0·50	
		233-3	0·14	0·14	..	
		234-1	0·22	0·22	..	
	Azhikode ..	328	6·59	..	6·59	

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Taluk.	Village	Resurvey number.	Extent.	Extent assigned or leased.	Extent remaining to be assigned or leased.	Reasons for the delay in assignment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Chirakkal—*cont.*	Kannapuram.	11-1	1·62	..	1·62	Nobody has applied for the assignment of these lands.
		12-2	2·26	..	2·86	
		16	1·08	..	1·08	
		370	0·24	0·24	..	
		372	0·68	0·68	..	
Ernad	Thenhipalem ..	425-2	0·61	..	0·61	Not assigned for want of applications.
		426-3	1·78	..	1·78	

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 182 asked by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1213 supra.]

Prior to 1949–50, there was no co-ordination of Grow More Food activities relating to different departments. It is only from the year 1949–50 after the appointment of the Commissioner of Food Production, Madras, that there has been regular fixation of targets, co-ordination of expenditure and assessment of results. Accordingly, a statement showing the schemewar particulars of actual expenditure and the recorded additional production under Grow More Food as verified by the Revenue Officers during 1949–50, 1950–51 and 1951–52 is furnished in the annexure.

ANNEXURE.

Statement showing the actual expenditure and the results achieved under the Grow More Food Schemes in the State from 1949-50 to 1951-52.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	*Particulars for 1949–50.*		*Particulars for 1950–51.*		*Particulars for 1951–52.*	
	Actual gross expenditure.	*Recorded additional production as verified by the Revenue Officers.*	*Actual gross expenditure.*	*Recorded additional production as verified by the Revenue Officers.*	*Actual gross expenditure.*	*Recorded additional production as verified by the Revenue Officers.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS. LAKHS.	TONS.	RS. LAKHS.	TONS.	RS. LAKHS.	TONS.
1 The Well Subsidy Scheme	162·81	12,432	85·87	23,040	41·55	22,767
2 The Tank Improvement Scheme	10·66	248	109·09	1,424	94·08	6,420
3 Lift Irrigation Schemes—						
(a) Land development by mechanical cultivation—Hiring of departmental oil engines. (b) Procurement and sale of pipes to ryots and arranging installation of electric motors and oil engines. (c) Central Agricultural Engineering Stores and supply centre—Supply of oil engines and electric motors on hire-purchase system.	18·80	1,194	53·85	10,849	70·40	13,751
4 Irrigation Tube wells or artesian wells	·15	..	2·08	..	5·38	1,792
5 Public Works Department Grow More Food Irrigation Schemes.	54·56	9,615	56·65	16,482	65·16	26,186
6 Land reclamation and mechanical cultivation with tractors and bull-dozers.	37·46	3,759	45·97	3,338	45·51	3,165
7 Distribution of ammonium sulphate 8 Subsidized distribution of phosphatic fertilizers	280·34	45,513	502·70	79,891	342·55	81,774

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9 Scheme of subsidy for rural compost-making	·37	557	·93	14,568	·96	21,042
10 Distribution of urban compost	..*	487	..*	485	..*	1,673
11 Scheme of distribution of green-manure seeds						
12 Scheme of multiplication and distribution of improved paddy seeds.	30·82	24,858	40·93	29,209	57·30	39,404
13 Distribution of millet seeds						
14 Scheme of control of pests and diseases of crops	4·38	..	10·43	..	14·30	..†
15 Staff schemes—						
(a) Under the Director of Agriculture, Madras	23·83	..	33·88	..	34·51	..†
(b) Under the Joint Director of Agriculture, Madras ..					5·76	..†
(c) Under the Board of Revenue (Food Production) ..	1·47	..	3·77	..		
Total ..	625·65	98,663	946·15	179,286	777·46	217,974

* No direct expenditure for the urban compost scheme. Cost of staff is included under the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

† No target of additional production.

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Appendix VI.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 202 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1222 *supra*.]

Districts.	*Total area.*	*Classification of area.*		
		Cultivated area.	*Waste land barren and uncultivable land.*	*Cultivable waste.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Srikakulam	2,488,931	828,311	..	2,50,322
Visakhapatnam	3,314,434	827,903	373,322	92,896
East Godavari	3,636,573	1,049,014	754,544	404,463
West Godavari	1,929,460	891,917	180,504	201,974
Krishna	2,239,187	1,248,591	307,150	250,947
Guntur	3,693,743	2,121,910	375,095	92,652
Kurnool	5,015,222	2,126,643	295,877	600,475
Bellary	3,764,342	2,459,004	203,807	175,201
Anantapur	4,292,129	2,225,597	362,477	402,030
Cuddapah	3,794,524	1,056,282	169,628	643,240
Nellore	5,094,191	1,285,702	1,750,640	11,267
Chingleput	1,958,792	638,122	173,303	124,738
Madras	31,315	..	..	..
South Arcot	2,693,158	1,320,070	382,877	171,384
Chittoor	3,769,290	824,356	934,700	434,689
North Arcot	2,978,241	1,071,482	265,354	154,866
Salem	4,512,923	1,646,678	512,075	528,146
Coimbatore	4,544,160	1,749,493	163,198	134,151
Tiruchirappalli	3,523,474	1,622,519	178,517	334,810
Tanjore	2,392,405	1,403,183	77,076	94,015
Ramanathapuram	3,088,194	806,607	318,927	611,296
Tirunelveli	2,776,057	1,965,839	141,839	265,998
Malabar	3,713,105	1,674,518	217,422	432,856
South Kanara	2,564,668	573,381	323,067	213,698
The Nilgiris	628,196	100,155	13,618	67,760
Madurai	3,116,045	1,205,267	220,143	129,742
State Total ..	81,552,759	31,822,544	8,695,057	6,823,616

Appendix VII.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 204 asked by Sri C. V. K. Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1223 *supra*.]

Statement showing the particulars of tours of Ministers in the districts and the travelling allowance drawn by each Minister.

Designation of Ministers.	*Purpose of the visit.*	*Amount of travelling allowance drawn by Minister.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)		
		RS.	A.	P.
1 Chief Minister	To keep in touch with the affairs of the State in addition to fulfilling any particular local requests of sufficient importance.	334	5	0
2 Minister for Co-operation.	Do.	1,889	7	0
3 Minister for Prohibition ..	Do.	1,174	6	0

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Designation of Minister. (1)	Purpose of the visit. (2)	Amount of travelling allowance drawn by Minister. (3) RS.	A.	P.
4 Minister for Agriculture.	To keep in touch with the affairs of the State in addition to fulfilling any particular local requests of sufficient importance.	1,946	0	0
5 Minister for Public Works.	Do.	2,907	3	0
6 Minister for Local Administration.	Do.	1,420	5	0
7 Minister for Rural Welfare.	Do.	1,814	4	0
8 Minister for Land Revenue.	Do.	1,283	12	0
9 Minister for Law	Do.	933	9	0
10 Minister for Industries and Labour.	Do.	1,338	1	0
11 Minister for Finance ..	Do.	1,087	7	0
12 Minister for Accommodation Control.	Do.	526	0	0
13 Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration.	Do.	949	7	0
14 Minister for Health ..	Do.	1,175	3	0
15 Minister for Education ..	Do.	2,318	7	0

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 206 asked by Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1224 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 846, Food and Agriculture, dated 30th August 1949.

Committees—District Food Committees—Conversion of existing Food Committees into Food Production Committees for intensifying food production in the Province—Orders passed.

In connexion with the reorganization of the Grow More Food machinery in this Province for increasing food production, the Government suggested the formation of District Advisory Committees, the main functions of which will be :

(i) to hear representations of ryots seeking assistance for increasing production of foodgrains in their holdings,

(ii) to review the working of the various Grow More Food Schemes in the district and submit periodical reports to the Provincial Committee at Ministerial level, and

(iii) to make recommendation to the Provincial Committee on Grow More Food measures.

2. The Board of Revenue (Food Production) has considered that there is no need to have separate District Committees and that the existing Food Committees in each district may be utilized for the above purposes by expansion wherever necessary. The

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matter was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Food Production at its meeting on 16th August 1949. The Government agree that it would be administratively inconvenient and unnecessary to have two entirely separate District Committees, one to deal with production and the other to deal with procurement and rationing and therefore direct that all the members of the District Food Production Committee should be members of the District Food Committee which will consist of some additional members representing trade and other interests as at present.

The District Food Production Committee will consist of the following :—

1 The Collector (Chairman).

2 The Revenue Divisional Officers in the district.

3 The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department or his representative.

4 District Agricultural Officer.

5 The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

6 The Divisional Engineer, Electricity Department or his representative.

7 All members of the Provincial Legislature residing in the district.

8 Not more than five members representing agricultural interests.

The Collector will have also powers to invite any other person for the meeting of the Committee on occasions when he considers his presence is necessary.

The above members will also be members of the District Food Committee which will consist of the following *additional members* :—

1 The District Supply Officer.

2. The District Rationing Officer.

3 The District Health Officer.

4 The President of the District Congress Committee.

5 One representative from the District Mercantile or Commercial Association.

6 One representative from the Harijans.

7 One lady representative.

8 One representative from the millers in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Tanjore, Nellore, South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot only.

9 One representative from the millers in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Tanjore.

10 One representative from the District Wholesale Co-operative Stores.

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Item 8 above in the list for the District Food Production Committee will be inclusive of items 12, 13 and 14 in the G.O. No. 1047, Food, dated 19th November 1948. This means that a maximum of two more members representing agricultural interests will have to be nominated to the District Food Production Committee and all the five will be on the District Food Committee.

3. The Board of Revenue (Food Production) is requested to issue instructions to the Collectors to see that the meetings of these two committees are held on the same day, one after the other, in order to avoid unnecessary travelling and waste of time.

4. The Board is requested to see that the District Food Production Committees are constituted within a month.

5. The orders issued in paragraphs 1–2 above will modify G.O. No. 1047, Food, dated 19th November 1948, so far as it relates to the constitution of the District Food Committees.

6. The rules in Section III—General in the annexure to G.O. No. 1047, Food, dated 19th November 1948 will apply *mutatis mutandis* to the District Food Production Committees.

7. The Board is requested to submit a review of the working of the District Food Production Committees after three months.

G.O. Ms. No. 1926, Revenue, dated 12th August 1947.

With a view to carry on effective propaganda and enlist greater support from the Village and Taluk Committees and general public for Prohibition work, it has been suggested that District Advisory Councils be constituted with the District Superintendent of Police, the Special Development Officer, all the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly and of the Madras Legislative Council of the district, the Presidents and Secretaries of the District Congress Committees and the District Muslim League Committee and the Head of the Roman Catholic Mission and of the most prominent Non-Roman Catholic Mission in the district as members and the Collector of the district as Chairman. These Councils should be purely advisory bodies, and should meet once a month reviewing the work done in the previous month and discussing and putting forward suggestions for the work of the current month. They should be set up in the districts of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore in the first instance. The Collectors are requested to take necessary steps in the matter. The Board is requested to submit a report before 1st December 1947 on the working of the Councils and to state whether similar Councils may be formed in other Prohibition districts also.

2. The Government consider that the Prohibition Committees should be separate and distinct from the Food Committees and that the duties of the Prohibition Committees should not be entrusted to the Food Committees. The meetings of both the Committees could however be held on the same day.

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Statement showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to non-officials during 1951–52 monthwar for attending District Prohibition Committees.

Districts. (1)	1951. April. (2) RS. A. P.	May. (3) RS. A. P.	June. (4) RS. A. P.	July. (5) RS. A. P.	August. (6) RS. A. P.
1 Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari.	..	..	36 12 0	76 14 0	..
4 West Godavari.	..	..	..	..	..
5 Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah ..	64 8 0	81 12 0	10 12 0	..	33 12 0
9 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Bellary ..	24 12 0	24 12 0	54 0 0	24 0 0	255 6 0
11 Anantapur ..	..	118 12 0	..	90 10 0	92 0 0
12 Chittoor ..	35 14 0	22 11 0	..	25 12 0	9 14 0
13 North Arcot.	..	..	..	..	..
14 Salem ..	..	281 4 0	..	246 12 0	81 6 0
15 Coimbatore ..	3 14 0	76 8 0	45 15 0	53 5 0	..
16 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Chingleput ..	57 0 0	98 14 0	72 6 0	107 2 0	108 10 0
18 South Arcot.	14 0 0	15 0 0	38 4 0	..	33 12 0
19 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	42 14 0
21 Ramanathapuram.	..	..	..	..	..
22 Madurai ..	..	53 12 0	..	..	..
23 Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..	..
24 South Kanara.	57 0 0	6 0 0	24 12 0	17 4 0	77 12 0
25 Nilgiris ..	..	159 12 0	..	202 6 0	..
26 Malabar ..	..	14 10 0	..	16 8 0	35 12 0
Total ..	253 6 0	953 11 0	282 13 0	860 9 0	771 2 0

Districts.	1951—*cont.* September. (7) RS. A. P.	October. (8) RS. A. P.	November. (9) RS. A. P.	December. (10) RS. A. P.
1 Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	313 15 0
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari.	..	..	122 4 0	..
4 West Godavari.	..	..	..	..
5 Krishna ..	..	..	..	..
6 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..
7 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..
9 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..
10 Bellary ..	13 4 0	..	51 14 0	23 0 0
11 Anantapur ..	47 10 0	95 4 0	43 14 0	91 8 0
12 Chittoor ..	..	193 12 0	169 0 0	75 8 0
13 North Arcot.	..	..	..	..
14 Salem ..	214 2 0	225 0 0	..	23 4 0

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Statement showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to non-officials during 1951–52 monthwar for attending District Prohibition Committees—cont.

Districts.	1951—cont. September. (7) RS. A. P.	October. (8) RS. A. P.	November. (9) RS. A. P.	December. (10) RS. A. P.
15 Coimbatore ..	44 10 0	270 12 0	361 8 0	..
16 Madras ..	..	..	..	..
17 Chingleput ..	101 2 0	57 8 0	90 2 0	58 6 0
18 South Arcot.	106 2 0	84 2 0	15 0 0	59 4 0
19 Tanjore ..	24 0 0	..	..	..
20 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	163 12 0
21 Ramanathapuram.	..	..	..	
22 Madurai ..	..	..	..	..
23 Tirunelveli ..	72 0 0	135 12 0	..	275 4 0
24 South Kanara.	104 4 0	..	94 0 0	22 4 0
25 Nilgiris ..	48 12 0	77 4 0	..	35 10 0
26 Malabar ..	105 9 0	..	..	142 0 0
Total ..	881 7 0	1,139 6 0	947 10 0	1,283 11 0

Districts.	1952. January. (11) RS. A. P.	February. (12) RS. A. P.	March. (13) RS. A. P.	Total. (14) RS. A. P.	Remarks. (15)
1 Srikakulam ..	38 14 0	146 2 0	66 10 0	565 9 0	
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..	
3 East Godavari.	127 14 0	172 2 0	..	535 14 0	
4 West Godavari.	..	..	..	..	
5 Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	
6 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	
7 Nellore ..	..	..	115 4 0	115 4 0	
8 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	190 12 0	
9 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	
10 Bellary ..	..	109 12 0	29 0 0	609 12 0	
11 Anantapur ..	47 10 0	97 12 0	..	715 0 0	
12 Chittoor ..	106 6 0	27 4 0	41 11 0	707 2 0	
13 North Arcot.	..	..	..	..	
14 Salem ..	..	..	..	1,071 12 0	
15 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	565 9 0	
16 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	
17 Chingleput ..	75 0 0	77 4 0	85 0 0	985 8 0	
18 South Arcot.	..	51 0 0	30 0 0	446 8 0	
19 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	24 0 0	
20 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	69 2 0	275 12 0	
21 Ramanathapuram.	..	..	..	..	
22 Madurai ..	..	..	..	53 12 0	
23 Tirunelveli ..	23 10 0	23 10 0	..	530 4 0	
24 South Kanara.	75 6 0	33 1 0	330 11 0	822 6 0	
25 Nilgiris ..	..	205 8 0	..	729 4 0	
26 Malabar ..	59 2 0	20 6 0	60 6 0	454 5 0	
Total ..	553 14 0	953 13 0	807 12 0	9,298 5 0	

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Statement showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to officials during 1951–52 monthwar for attending District Prohibition Committees.

Districts. (1)	1951. *April.* (2)	*May.* (3)	*June.* (4)	*July.* (5)	*August.* (6)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Excise Prohibition Districts.					
1 Srikakulam ..	..	..	12 15 0	5 4 0	13 10 0
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari.	..	..	12 6 0	..	33 11 0
4 West Godavari.	..	..	..	..	..
5 Krishna ..	..	..	19 4 0	..	42 3 6
6 Cuddapah ..	5 4 0	10 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
7 Kurnool ..	..	..	13 1 0	..	..
8 Bellary ..	22 8 0	67 8 0	..	..	..
9 Anantapur ..	..	7 14 0	47 4 0	23 10 0	67 8 0
10 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Chingleput ..	52 13 0	84 8 6	67 10 6	116 11 6	113 1 0
12 South Arcot.	123 3 0	101 14 0	103 14 0	68 13 0	100 4 0
13 Ramanathapuram.	55 0 0	55 6 0	58 3 0	61 2 0	55 0 0
14 Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..	..
15 South Kanara.	6 12 0	..	7 9 0	..	5 4 0
16 Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	265 8 0	327 10 6	347 6 6	280 12 6	435 13 6

Police Prohibition Districts.

18 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Chittoor ..	55 2 0	54 9 0	57 6 0	41 10 0	39 6 0
21 North Arcot.	..	..	..	..	..
22 Salem ..	73 8 0	37 14 0	116 12 0	29 4 0	91 4 0
23 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	..
25 Tanjore ..	18 6 0	..	..	..	18 6 0
26 Madurai ..	..	42 10 0	39 10 0	..	..
Total ..	147 0 0	135 1 0	213 12 0	70 14 0	149 0 0

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***Statement showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to officials during 1951–52 monthwar for attending District Prohibition Committees*—cont.**

Districts.	1951—*cont.* *September.* (7)	*October.* (8)	*November.* (9)	*December.* (10)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
		Excise Prohibition Districts—cont.		
1 Srikakulam ..	5 4 0	13 7 0	13 7 0	5 4 0
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari.	..	6 3 0	20 10 8	34 14 8
4 West Godavari.	..	10 10 0	..	..
5 Krishna ..	23 5 6	13 10 0	..	50 4 0
6 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..
7 Kurnool ..	21 14 0	..	..	21 14 0
8 Bellary ..	..	..	..	..
9 Anantapur ..	28 14 0	..	..	..
10 Madras ..	..	..	..	..
11 Chingleput ..	86 1 6	69 4 6	120 13 6	79 13 6
12 South Arcot.	133 0 0	125 4 0	86 15 0	160 2 0
13 Ramanathapuram.	44 10 0	11 2 0	59 8 0	49 12 0
14 Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..
15 South Kanara.	..	30 1 0	..	19 9 0
16 Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..
17 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	343 1 0	279 9 6	301 6 0	421 9 2
		Police Prohibition Districts—cont.		
18 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..
19 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..
20 Chittoor ..	..	52 14 0	59 10 0	..
21 North Arcot.	..	..	..	..
22 Salem ..	7 8 0	..	..	..
23 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..
24 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..
25 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..
26 Madurai ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7 8 0	52 14 0	59 10 0	..

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Statement showing the amount of travelling allawance paid to officials during 1951-52 monthwar for attending District Prohibition Committees—cont.

Districts.	1952. January. (11)	February. (12)	March. (13)	Total. (14)	Remarks. (15)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Excise Prohibition Districts—cont.					
1 Srikakulam ..	..	20 6 0	..	89 9 0	
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..	
3 East Godavari.	..	..	16 5 8	124 3 0	
4 West Godavari.	..	..	..	10 10 0	
5 Krishna ..	..	..	..	148 11 0	
6 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	26 4 0	
7 Kurnool ..	..	..	21 14 0	78 11 0	
8 Bellary ..	..	..	..	90 0 0	
9 Anantapur ..	..	52 8 0	..	272 1 0	
10 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	
11 Chingleput ..	91 5 6	87 15 6	124 0 6	1,094 3 0	
12 South Arcot.	..	112 14 0	98 1 0	1,214 4 0	
13 Ramanathapuram.	55 13 0	73 3 0	..	578 11 0	
14 Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..	
15 South Kanara.	7 9 0	..	..	76 12 0	
16 Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	
17 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	144 11 6	346 14 6	260 5 2	3,803 15 0	
Police Prohibition Districts—cont.					
18 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	
19 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	
20 Chittoor ..	..	40 8 0	..	401 1 0	
21 North Arcot.	..	..	..	..	
22 Salem ..	..	..	23 4 0	379 6 0	
23 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	
24 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	
25 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	36 12 0	
26 Madurai ..	..	..	..	81 10 0	
Total ..	..	40 8 0	23 4 0	898 13 0	

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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Statement showing the travelling allowance paid to official and non-official members of the District Food Production Committees during 1951–52.

Name of the district. (1)	April 1951. Official. (2)	April 1951. Non-official. (3)	May 1951. Official. (4)	May 1951. Non-official. (5)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Tanjore	45 8 0	..	56 4 0	..
2 Chingleput	26 7 0	133 6 0	26 7 0	140 6 0
3 Guntur	..	..	..	..
4 South Arcot	..	..	..	..
5 Coimbatore	..	..	85 8 0	81 6 0
6 The Nilgiris	..	..	..	11 10 0
7 Tiruchirappalli	73 4 0	..	76 4 0	22 14 0
8 North Arcot	31 8 0	5 0 0	46 8 0	..
9 Anantapur	..	52 2 0	..	58 12 0
10 East Godavari	31 14 0	..	..	..
11 West Godavari	18 8 0	45 4 0	125 8 0	..
12 Krishna	23 1 0	15 12 0	..	..
13 Salem	52 11 0	20 10 0	7 5 0	56 4 0
14 Kurnool	117 6 0	153 4 0	..	..
15 Malabar	53 8 0	..	67 1 0	..
16 Visakhapatnam	10 8 0	..	23 4 0	..
17 Ramanathapuram	50 8 0	96 8 0	16 14 0	218 12 0
18 Bellary	..	39 12 0	45 0 0	..
19 Cuddapah	..	31 0 0	..	..
20 South Kanara	..	67 14 0	..	42 0 0
21 Tirunelveli	..	..	7 11 0	..
22 Srikakulam	43 10 0	..	..	..
23 Madurai	204 13 0	245 9 0	294 5 0	305 2 0
24 Chittoor	114 3 0	..	42 10 6	..
25 Nellore	55 2 0	..	90 7 0	..
Total	952 7 0	906 1 0	1,011 0 6	937 2 0

Name of the district.	June 1951. Official. (6)	June 1951. Non-Official. (7)	July 1951. Official. (8)	July 1951. Non-official. (9)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Tanjore	57 4 0	20 6 0	58 15 0	10 2 0
2 Chingleput	42 5 0	130 8 0	22 7 0	144 2 0
3 Guntur	..	..	..	..
4 South Arcot	..	..	..	43 12 0
5 Coimbatore	..	..	49 14 0	105 6 0
6 The Nilgiris	..	..	..	23 0 0
7 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	50 2 0	16 14 0
8 North Arcot	30 8 0	..	32 9 0	25 10 0
9 Anantapur	..	..	47 13 0	81 10 0
10 East Godavari	20 10 0	56 4 0	6 0 0	..
11 West Godavari	125 8 0	..	430 4 0	..
12 Krishna	27 12 0	..	17 10 0	..
13 Salem	54 3 0	46 12 0	69 3 0	82 6 0
14 Kurnool	145 6 0	53 12 0	..	..
15 Malabar	134 11 0	..	121 10 0	140 6 0
16 Visakhapatnam	26 12 0	..	6 0 0	..
17 Ramanathapuram	73 15 0	..	97 15 9	420 4 0
18 Bellary	..	..	5 4 0	..
19 Cuddapah	78 4 0	..	..	127 0 0
20 South Kanara	..	42 0 0	..	67 0 0
21 Tirunelveli	2 10 0	..	2 10 0	..
22 Srikakulam	13 8 0	..	..	..
23 Madurai	70 8 0	94 6 0	42 6 0	115 6 0
24 Chittoor	54 12 0	57 4 0	27 12 0	77 10 0
25 Nellore	46 9 0	22 14 0	38 10 0	197 14 0
Total	939 3 0	524 2 0	1,127 0 0	1,678 14 0

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***Statement showing the travelling allowance paid to official and non-official members of the District Food Production Committees during* 1951–1952—cont.**

Name of the district.	*August* 1951.						*September* 1951.					
	Official. (10)			*Non-official.* (11)			*Official.* (12)			*Non-official.* (13)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Tanjore	23	4	0	20	6	0	22	2	0	10	2	0
2 Chingleput	8	2	0	129	14	0	8	2	0	114	8	0
3 Guntur	..			14	12	0	..			14	12	0
4 South Arcot	..			..			..			95	8	0
5 Coimbatore	5	4	0	..			..			..		
6 The Nilgiris	..			..			..			..		
7 Tiruchirappalli	88	7	0	53	2	0	24	6	0	43	10	0
8 North Arcot	39	4	0	140	8	0	78	14	0	72	0	0
9 Anantapur	..			101	6	0	22	8	0	81	10	0
10 East Godavari	17	10	0	..			94	14	0	49	12	0
11 West Godavari	16	12	0	..			140	8	0	..		
12 Krishna	41	4	0	16	8	0	60	3	0	..		
13 Salem	126	8	6	39	10	0	34	8	0	42	12	0
14 Kurnool	..			..			138	6	0	187	8	0
15 Malabar	29	9	0	275	12	0	22	8	0	59	4	0
16 Visakhapatnam	..			54	4	0	..			..		
17 Ramanathapuram ..	16	14	0	..			50	10	0	453	12	0
18 Bellary	..			..			..			..		
19 Cuddapah	..			..			13	6	0	..		
20 South Kanara	..			47	10	0	..			67	8	0
21 Tirunelveli	19	8	0	..			14	4	0	..		
22 Srikakulam	12	0	0	..			..			..		
23 Madurai	32	4	0	4	8	0	31	8	0	92	0	0
24 Chittoor	11	4	0	62	13	0	10	12	0	154	10	0
25 Nellore	40	2	0	..			30	12	0	9	10	0
Total ..	528	0	6	961	1	0	792	3	0	1,637	14	0

Name of the district.	*October* 1951.						*November* 1951.					
	Official. (14)			*Non-official.* (15)			*Official.* (16)			*Non-official.* (17)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Tanjore	43	14	0	20	6	0	9	13	0	..		
2 Chingleput	4	1	0	133	2	0	22	3	0	133	2	0
3 Guntur	..			..			..			14	12	0
4 South Arcot	..			..			..			106	12	0
5 Coimbatore	5	4	0	..			..			..		
6 The Nilgiris	..			..			..			11	6	0
7 Tiruchirappalli	92	0	0	21	8	0	..			..		
8 North Arcot	86	8	0	93	14	0	39	8	0	118	2	0
9 Anantapur	37	2	0	106	4	0	47	13	0	106	4	0
10 East Godavari	46	14	0	32	2	0	73	8	0	24	6	0
11 West Godavari	..			13	8	0	..			..		
12 Krishna	34	8	0	16	8	0	26	7	0	..		
13 Salem	46	5	0	42	12	0	36	15	0	73	5	0
14 Kurnool	..			..			..			..		
15 Malabar	96	7	0	..			80	2	0	180	4	0
16 Visakhapatnam	30	10	0	..			41	10	0	..		
17 Ramanathapuram ..	41	0	0	..			27	0	0	351	0	0
18 Bellary	..			..			5	4	0	..		
19 Cuddapah	18	0	0	94	14	0	12	10	0	..		
20 South Kanara	..			38	4	0	..			100	2	0
21 Tirunelveli	11	10	0	..			5	4	0	..		
22 Srikakulam	19	15	6	16	14	0	26	0	0	..		
23 Madurai	5	4	0	121	0	0	35	12	0	89	0	0
24 Chittoor	23	8	0	37	2	0	34	2	0	49	14	0
25 Nellore	22	14	0	272	14	0	14	14	0	255	4	0
Total ..	647	12	6	1,061	0	0	538	13	0	1,613	9	0

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Statement showing the travelling allowance paid to official and non-official members of the District Food Production Committees during* 1951-52—*cont.

Name of the district.	*December 1951.*		*January 1952.*	
	Official. (18)	*Non-official.* (19)	*Official.* (20)	*Non-official.* (21)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Tanjore	..	9 0 0	..	..
2 Chingleput	32 3 0	133 2 0	8 2 0	110 0 0
3 Guntur	..	..	..	14 12 0
4 South Arcot	..	..	..	..
5 Coimbatore	16 10 0	..	..	..
6 The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..
7 Tiruchirappalli	72 5 0	42 12 0	..	..
8 North Arcot	..	21 8 0	25 8 0	72 2 0
9 Anantapur	47 13 0	106 4 0	..	..
10 East Godavari	38 10 0	..	..	..
11 West Godavari	..	..	14 10 0	18 8 0
12 Krishna	..	..	..	..
13 Salem	36 0 0	58 8 0	..	..
14 Kurnool	66 12 0	48 8 0	..	..
15 Malabar	24 8 0	202 2 0	34 8 0	80 0 0
16 Visakhapatnam	6 12 0	32 4 0	..	..
17 Ramanathapuram ..	50 4 0	..	62 3 0	305 6 0
18 Bellary	..	..	5 4 0	..
19 Cuddapah	..	63 4 0	..	..
20 South Kanara	..	100 2 0	..	38 4 0
21 Tirunelveli	34 4 0	..	20 0 0	..
22 Srikakulam	22 8 0	..	..	..
23 Madurai	..	..	..	..
24 Chittoor	..	..	7 14 0	19 12 0
25 Nellore	58 10 0	58 12 0	..	..
Total ..	507 4 0	876 2 0	178 1 0	658 12 0

Name of the district.	*February 1952.*		*March 1952.*	
	Official. (22)	*Non-official.* (23)	*Official.* (24)	*Non-official.* (25)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Tanjore	24 3 0	20 6 0	..	..
2 Chingleput	8 2 0	110 0 0	37 3 0	123 4 0
3 Guntur	..	28 8 0	..	..
4 South Arcot	..	152 8 0	..	..
5 Coimbatore	5 4 0	..	10 8 0	..
6 The Nilgiris	..	11 10 0	..	..
7 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	49 4 0	..
8 North Arcot	25 12 0	51 8 0	21 12 0	153 4 0
9 Anantapur	..	81 10 0	47 13 0	298 10 0
10 East Godavari	..	..	..	..
11 West Godavari	159 4 0	..	..	..
12 Krishna	..	..	2 10 0	..
13 Salem	27 3 0	147 3 0	59 10 0	..
14 Kurnool	..	..	..	..
15 Malabar	166 4 0	71 4 0	69 12 0	244 10 0
16 Visakhapatnam	6 12 0	..	..	..
17 Ramanathapuram ..	67 10 0	..	26 6 0	290 12 0
18 Bellary	10 8 0	58 2 0	..	..
19 Cuddapah	22 2 0	31 10 0	61 1 0	31 8 0
20 South Kanara	..	100 2 0	..	80 4 0
21 Tirunelveli	20 4 0	..	..	45 0 0
22 Srikakulam	14 3 0	..	22 8 0	..
23 Madurai	27 0 0	71 2 0	14 7 0	..
24 Chittoor	16 3 0	..	..	23 4 0
25 Nellore	..	104 0 0	..	111 6 0
Total ..	600 10 0	1,039 9 0	422 14 0	1,401 14 0

Appendix IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 209 asked by Sri P. Venkatasiviah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1225 supra.]

(*a*) There is no Development Board for the district; but a Planning Board is functioning.

(*b*) The following are the members of the District Planning Board, Guntur :—

Chairman.

1 Collector of Guntur.

Members.

2 President, District Board, Guntur.
3 Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntur.
4 Chairman, Municipal Council, Ongole.
5 Chairman, Municipal Council, Chirala.
6 Chairman, Municipal Council, Bapatla.
7 Chairman, Municipal Council, Tenali.
8 Chairman, Municipal Council, Narasaraopet.
9 Executive Engineer, K.W. Division, Guntur.
10 Executive Engineer, Guntur Division, Vijayavada.
11 Divisional Engineer, Highways, Ongole.
12 Divisional Engineer, Highways, Guntur.
13 District Agricultural Officer, Guntur.
14 District Veterinary Officer, Guntur.
15 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bapatla.
16 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Guntur.
17 Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Vijayavada
18 Divisional Electrical Engineer (Acquisition), Vijayavada.
19 Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole.
20 Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem at Ongole.

Secretary.

21 Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur.

Functions.—The Planning Boards will prepare plans for their respective areas, watch the progress of execution, assess the achievements periodically and take such action as is called for in the circumstances to realize the full benefits within the targetted dates. They will also discuss and recommend knew beneficial schemes. These Boards are constituted so as to secure the maximum co-operation and co-ordination of activities of all the official departments in the district.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 210 asked by Sri M. D. Thiagaraja Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1226 supra.]

Statement showing the talukwar total amount of procurement bonus to the ryots in Tanjore district for paddy procured, the amount actually paid to the ryots and undisbursed amount.

Serial number. (1)	Name of the taluk. (2)	Total amount of bonus to be paid to the ryots for paddy procured. (3) RS. A. P.	Total amount actually paid to the ryots. (4) RS. A. P.	Undisbursed amount remitted into the Treasury. (5) RS. A. P.	Reasons for not disbursing the amount shown in column (5). (6)
	Section I (claims of ryots below Rs. 500)—				
1	Tanjore ..	2,38,598 15 6	2,35,167 12 6	3,431 3 0	The Collector of Tanjore has reported that the amount shown in column (5) has been drawn from the Treasury but not disbursed, to ryots as they failed to take payment within three months. He has also reported that in respect of these undisbursed amounts applications are now being received from the ryots for payment and they are attended to and the claims will be disposed of without delay. It is further reported that in some cases the parties have represented that they have applied to the Taluk Supply Officers in time for payment of the increased price, that they hold postal acknowledgments in token of their applications but that they have not been paid bonus. On investigation it was found that these applications were submitted in a defective manner in the first instance in that they did not contain the E forms in question and that they were returned to the parties by the Taluk Supply Officers. When they were represented by the applicants after rectification, they became time-barred. There are about twenty cases and more under this category. All such cases are being examined by the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) and will be disposed of without delay.
2	Papanasam ..	3,49,106 3 0	3,46,758 15 0	2,347 4 0	
3	Kumbakonam.	1,76,298 7 0	1,75,446 9 0	851 14 0	
4	Mayuram ..	4,61,234 15 2	4,52,752 14 2	8,482 1 0	
5	Sirkali ..	2,06,304 1 0	1,99,312 7 0	6,991 10 0	
6	Nannilam ..	6,82,821 5 0	6,73,507 6 0	9,313 15 0	
7	Nagapattinam.	3,71,767 14 0	3,64,612 13 0	7,155 1 0	
8	Tiruturaipundi.	3,06,308 1 7	3,01,162 1 7	5,146 0 0	
9	Mannargudi ..	6,77,713 5 0	6,73,177 5 0	4,536 0 0	
10	Pattukottai ..	3,00,776 11 0	2,95,301 0 0	5,475 11 0	
11	Arantangi ..	17,601 3 0	17,601 3 0		
	Section II (claims of mirasdars)— Over Rs. 500 ..	17,87,978 8 0	17,87,978 0 0		
	Section III (claims of Procuring Agents).	27,78,655 0 4	27,78,655 0 4		
	Section IV (claims of Direct Contractors).	2,64,285 12 0	2,64,285 12 0		
	Grand total ..	87,19,450 5 7	86,65,719 10 7	53,730 11 0	

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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Appendix XI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 212 asked by Sri Saka Venkata Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1227 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of hostels subsidized by the Harijan Welfare Department in Kakinada taluk as on 13th February 1953.

Name of the hostel.	Number of students boarding in the hostel.	The amount of lump-sum grant made.
	RS.	RS.
1 Harijan Boys and Girls Hostel, Kakinada.	147	18,900
2 Gouthami Harijan Hostel, Kakinada.	57	6,900
3 Gandhi Memorial Harijan Hostel, Kakinada.	37	3,450
4 Bapuji Arundhati Hostel, Bankpeta, Kakinada.	17	900
5 Harijan Vidyardhi Hostel, Samalkot.	35	4,500
6 Bapuji Harijan Hostel, Tallarevu.	34	5,100
7 Backward Classes Hostel, Kakinada.	28	1,800

Appendix XII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 218 asked by Sri M. Narayanaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1229 supra.]

I. *Agenda of the meeting of the District Rural Welfare Committee held on 30th April* 1952 *at Chodalavada.*

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the report on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of work done in the execution of Rural Welfare works since the last meeting under—

 (1) Village communications,

 (2) Rural water-supply, and

 (3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with target.

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5. Reading of important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare on the general Progress report of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month (particulars relating to the selected areas in the District and General Instructions).

6. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem, to construct a well for Harijans at Garlapad with one-fifth contribution by way of labour.

7. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem, to construct a well for Harijans at Doddavaram with one-fifth contribution by way of labour.

8. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, for converting a stop well into a draw well in Uppungundur with one-third contribution in the shape of labour.

9. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to construct a draw well in Yoraguhta for Harijans in Ammanabrole village with one-fourth contribution in the shape of labour.

10. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to form an earthen road from Ammanabrole to Gundlakamma with one-fourth contribution in the shape of labour.

11. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to form an earthen road from H. Nidamalur to Chodalavada with one-third contribution in the shape of labour.

12. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to reduce the contribution from one-third to one-fourth in respect of the work relating to the construction of a road dam in Potthuraju Vagu as the cost of materials has gone high.

13. Fixing the date and place of the next meeting.

The proposal to condone the sad demise of E. Ramanujadas, Personal Assistant to the Collector, Guntur.

14. Proposal to select two more firkas to be added to the existing ones.

15. Proposal of the president of Gramasevak Sangham to place on record the co-operation of Sri M. Jayanandam Garu as Tahsildar, Ongole, to Rural Reconstruction Scheme.

II. Agenda of the meeting of the District Rural Welfare Committee held on 23rd June 1952 at Vallur.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the report on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

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3. Reading the progress of work done in the execution of Rural Welfare work since the last meeting under—

(1) Village communications.

(2) Rural water-supply.

(3) Discretionary grant.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading of important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress report of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portion relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to request the Women's Welfare Department for opening a welfare centre in Ammanabrole firka.

7. Fixing the date and place of the next meeting.

III. Agenda of the District Rural Welfare Committee meeting held on 26th July 1952 *at Thimmanapalem.*

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of work done in the execution of Rural Welfare works since the last meeting under—

(1) Village communications.

(2) Rural water-supply.

(3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of works for the next month with targets.

5. Reading important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem, to construct a well at Throvagunta with one-third contribution by way of labour.

7. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem, to sanction the formation of a road from Chandrapadu to Rudravaram to link the roads already formed from Santhanutalapadu to Rudravaram and from district borders to Chandrapadu.

8. Fixing the date and place of the next meeting.

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IV. Agenda of the meeting of the District Rural Welfare Committee held on 22nd August 1952 at H. Nidamanur.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of work done in the execution of Rural Welfare works since the last meeting under—

(1) Village communications.

(2) Rural water-supply.

(3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Discussion on the co-ordinated plans relating to the new additional firkas (Ammanabrole and Doddavaram).

7. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

V. Agenda of the meeting of the District Rural Welfare Committee held on 19th September 1952 at Endlur.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress work done in the execution of Rural Welfare work since the last meeting under—

(1) Village communications.

(2) Rural water-supply.

(3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

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VI. Agenda of the meeting of the District Rural Welfare Committee held on 22nd October 1952 at Maddiralapadu.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of the work done in the execution of Rural Welfare Works since the last meetings under—

(1) Village communications.

(2) Rural water-supply.

(3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of the work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading of the work for the next month with targets.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

7. Proposal for co-ordinating the departmental activities to implement the programme drawn for quarter ending 31st December 1952.

8. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem, to request the District Board to sanction the metalling of the road from Santhanutalapadu to the district border via Mynampad, Rudravaram, Chandrapadu, Doddavaram and the road from Rudravaram to Great Northern Trunk road via Guravareddipalem.

VII. Agenda of the meeting of the District Welfare Committee held on 21st November 1952 at Gundlapalli.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas.

3. Reading the progress of the work done in the execution of Rural Welfare Work since the last meeting under :—

(1) Village communications.

(2) Rural water-supply.

(3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of the work for the next meeting with targets.

5. Reading important communications if any received from the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North).

That is, review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the previous month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in the districts and general instructions.)

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6. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to request the District Board, Guntur, to take up the road formed from Vallur-Malapalle to Ongole, viz., Mallavarapadu; Kandulur, Tarajerla, etc., for future maintenance.

7. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to request the District Board, Guntur, to sanction the continuation of the road from Rajupalem to Kothapatnam as the formation of the road from Ethamukkala to Rajupalem has already been sanctioned.

8. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

VIII. Agenda of the meeting of the District Welfare Committee held on 24th January 1953 at Ravicampad.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of the work done in the execution of Rural Welfare Work since the last meeting under :—

(1) Village communications.

(2) Rural water-supply.

(3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading important communications, if any, received.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month.

6. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

IX. Agenda of the meeting of the District Welfare Committee held on 21st February 1953 at Dhenuvakonda.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of work done in the execution of Rural Welfare Works since the last meeting under :—

(1) Village communications.

(2) Rural water-supply.

(3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

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5. Reading important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guruvareddipalem, centre to request the committee to select applications for the supply of agricultural materials too poor and deserving ryots at concessional rates and to forward them to the District Agricultural Officer, Guntur, as per G.O. Ms. No. 1217, dated 8th November 1952.

7. Fixing time and place of the next meeting.

X. Agenda of the meeting of the District Welfare Committee held on 20th March 1953 at Kothapatnam.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of the work done in the execution of Rural Welfare Works since the last meeting under:—

(1) Village communications.

(2) Rural water-supply.

(3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in the district and general instructions.)

6. Proposal of the Tahsildar, Ongole, to effect repairs to the road between Chojerla and Vulchi villages, previously laid under the Rural Welfare Scheme.

7. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 219 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1230 supra.]

(*a*) The Advisory Committee of the Town General Hospital and the Government Ranee's Hospital, Pudukkottai, were constituted on 17th September 1951 and 9th August 1952, respectively.

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(*b*) *Terms of appointment*.—Advisory Committee is constituted in order to keep the Director of Medical Services and the Government informed as to the needs of the hospital as viewed by the public. The Committee is an advisory body. It has no executive functions. It has to meet as often as may be necessary for the discussion of topics of interest and importance connected with the hospital. It is open to any member of the Advisory Committee to forward to the Collector of the district any remarks or suggestions which he may have to make or which he may desire to have discussed at a meeting of the Committee. All suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the hospital and for the welfare of the patients shall be brought before the Committee for consideration and decision by majority. All recommendations of the Committee shall be forwarded to the District Medical Officer for necessary action. The District Medical Officer shall carry out the recommendations of the Committee as far as practicable. If he cannot accept their recommendations he should refer the matter to the Director of Medical Services for orders. The Committee may check hospital accounts, the stock of medicines, furniture, etc., at such of the meetings as it thinks fit. The checking should be done in the presence of the Medical Officer or other member of the staff who is responsible for the charge of the accounts of the articles which are being checked. Individual members of the Committee may arrange with the Medical Officer in charge to visit the hospital at any time during working hours and may record in the visitor's book any remarks and suggestions that they may wish to make. The non-official members shall pay surprise visits once a week by turns by maintaining a rotation roster as in the case of inspection of jails by non-official visitors. An inspection book with the points to be observed on the lines indicated below will be kept at each hospital for the members to write their remarks :—

(1) Are patients treated strictly in the order of their arrival? If there are large crowds at particular hours, is the system of forming queues adopted for out-patients?

(2) Are medicines dispensed promptly and according to turn?

(3) How many, if any, of the patients privately consulted or were treated by the Medical Officer, before admission?

(4) Is the hospital clean and sanitary?

(5) Where diet is supplied, is it satisfactory?

(6) Have the patients any complaints in respect of their treatment by the hospital staff?

(7) Do the statistics of patients indicate that the hospital is popular?

(8) How much time does the Medical Officer spend in the hospital? Is he easily accessible for emergent cases?

(9) Other suggestions for improving the conditions and the procedure of the hospital.

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(c) & (d)

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee.	Action taken by Government.
Town General Hospital, Pudukkottai.	
(1) Construction of an overhead tank in the operation theatre to make water available at all times for operation purposes.	Orders have been issued accepting the offer of the ex-chairman of the Municipal Council to construct the tank at his cost.
(2) Installation of a telephone.	The matter is under examination.
(3) Appointment of a Lady doctor to attend to women patients.	A Woman Assistant Surgeon has been posted and is working from 17th September 1952.
(4) Replacement of the existing latrine by flushout septic tanks.	The matter is under examination.
(5) Return of the Hospital Ambulance van sent to famine relief work in Rayalaseema.	The van was sent back to the hospital on 26th January 1953.
(6) Appointment of a Tuberculosis Specialist.	Proposals when received from the Director of Medical Services will be considered by the Government.
(7) Accommodation of the Out-patient department and office in the new building newly constructed and to use the building occupied by the Out-patient department and office as a ward of 60 patients.	Do.
Ranee's Hospital, Pudukkottai.	
(8) Installation of a telephone in the hospital.	Proposals of the Director of Medical Services on receipt will be considered by the Government.
(9) Special repairs to buildings.	Repairs have already been made.
(10) Construction of flushout latrines covering drains with cement slabs, provision of roofing to latrines,	The matter is under examination by the authorities of Public Works Department.

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Recommendations of the Advisory Committee.	Action taken by Government.
Ranee's Hospital, Pudukkottai—cont.	
(11) Return of the Ambulance van of the Town General Hospital sent for famine relief work.	The van was returned to the hospital already.
(12) Construction of a second storey to one of the existing buildings in the hospital or erecting a building in the vacant site in front of the hospital.	The matter is under examination by the Public Works Department authorities.
(13) The President should take action for utilizing a donation of Rs. 21,658-4-1 offered by the P.W. Fund for putting up an extension of the hospital.	
(14) Provision of Bamboo Chicks for the verandas of the hospital and deepen the hospital well to improve water-supply position.	Do.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 224 asked by Sri G. Sivasankara Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1232 supra.]

Statement showing the number of applications for assignment of land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number disposed of since then in Hindupur taluk.

	Name of the village.	Number of applications pending on 1st January 1952.	Number disposed of since then.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Chilamattur	31	18
2	Chalivendla	2	1
3	Sreekantapuram	5	4
4	Somaghatta	9	5
5	Puleru	10	10
6	Pydeti	5	4
7	Chavatikuntapalli	1	1
8	Kodur	19	7
9	Gorantla	13	10
10	Diguvamundlapalli	2	2
11	Naginayanicheruvu	7	2

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Statement showing the number of applications for assignment of land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number disposed of since then in Hindupur taluk—cont.

	Name of village. (1)	Number of application pending on 1st January 1952. (2)	Number disposed of since then. (3)
12	Tekulodu	6	2
13	Vittapalli	2	2
14	Kanchisamudram	8	2
15	Santhebidinur	3	Nil.
16	Kodipalli	8	2
17	Sasanakota	6	2
18	Kodigenahalli	6	2
19	Sirivaram	11	7
20	Ganapathipalli	6	1
21	Chowlur	5	2
22	Hindupur	28	27
23	Parigi	16	1
24	Narasapuram	18	3
25	Saddalapalli	1	1
26	Vanavolu	19	7
27	Vadigepalli	22	12
28	Mallapalli	5	5
29	Budili	46	18
30	Marsalapalli	1	1
31	Utakur	4	2
32	Moda	10	4
33	Mandalapalli	40	13
34	Cholasamudram	4	2
35	Palasamudram	7	5
36	Lepakshi	14	5
37	Gownivaripalli	21	14
38	Demakethipalli	1	Nil.
39	Gollapuram	7	5
40	Settipalli	21	7
41	Manepalli	3	2
42	Chagaleru	19	7
43	Kotnur	7	2
44	Malagur	7	Nil.
45	Karikera	10	7
46	Beechiganipalli	36	15
47	Gangampalli	23	17
48	Kammavaripalli	2	2

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Statement showing number of applications for land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number since disposed of in Kadiri taluk.

	Name of village.	Number pending on 1st January 1952.	Number disposed of out of those shown in column (2).
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Agraharam	..	..
2	Alampur	..	..
3	Allapalli	6	5
4	Allugundu	3	3
5	Amadagur	..	..
6	Balasamudram	2	..
7	Bonthalapalli	36	15
8	Bathalapalli	..	..
9	Bandlapalli	..	..
10	Badanampalli	11	6
11	Brahmadevamarri	2	1
12	Chalamkuntapalli	..	..
13	Cheekatimanipallai	1	1
14	Cheekirevulapalli	..	..
15	Chinnaganipalli	5	5
16	Charupalli	1	..
17	Chamachenubylu	..	..
18	Chinnaramannagaripalli	4	4
19	Dademvaripalli	..	..
20	Danduvaripalli	3	1
21	Daburuvaripalli	2	2
22	Devaragudipalli	1	..
23	Dhaniyancheruvu	5	2
24	Donnikota	3	3
25	Dorigallu	45	28
26	Ethodu	3	1
27	Gandlapenta	1	..
28	Gopepalli	7	7
29	Gowkanapalli	1	..
30	Gunjepalli	88	48
31	Gurrambylu	7	3
32	Gandlavandlapalli	..	..
33	Godduvelagala	2	2
34	Gutibylu	2	2

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***Statement showing number of applications for land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number since disposed of in Kadiri taluk*—cont.**

	Name of village.	Number pending on 1st January 1952.	Number disposed of out of those shown in column (2).
	(1)	(2)	(3)
35	Inagalur	9	8
36	Jeenulakunta ..	2	2
37	Jowkalakothapalli ..	4	2
38	Jogannapeta ..	1	1
39	Jonnolakothapalli ..	32	21
40	Kadiri	8	7
41	Kadiri Brahmanapalli ..	..	..
42	Kadiripoolikunta ..	1	..
43	Kalasamudram ..	2	..
44	Kamatampalli ..	..	..
45	Kassamudram ..	1	1
46	Kowlipalli ..	1	1
47	Kodavandlapalli ..	7	6
48	Kokkanti ..	4	3
49	Kondaghattapalli ..	6	..
50	Kondakamarla ..	14	14
51	Kothakota ..	..	..
52	Kurli	..	..
53	Kurumala	4	3
54	Kurumamidi	1	1
55	Kutagulla	7	5
56	Kadirikuntapalli ..	1	..
57	Kamireddypalli ..	..	..
58	Lakkasamudram ..	5	5
59	Lokojipalli ..	..	..
60	Malreddipalli ..	9	4
61	Maddimadugu ..	1	..
62	Mohammadabad ..	6	4
63	Malakavemula ..	3	3
64	Mallepalli	1	..
65	Malameedapalli ..	2	..
66	Marikommadinna ..	1	1
67	Mekalacheruvu ..	6	3
68	Motulapalli	6	6

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***Statement showing number of applications for land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number since disposed of in Kadiri taluk*—cont.**

	Name of village.	Number pending on 1st January 1952.	Number disposed of out of those shown in column (2).
	(1)	(2)	(3)
69	Mudupulapalli ..	1	..
70	Mukkandlavarikothapalli.	9	5
71	Muktapuram	5	5
72	Mundlavaripalli ..	3	2
73	Muthyalcheruvu ..	8	8
74	Nuthanakalva ..	1	..
75	Nagareddipalli ..	6	5
76	Nallacheruvu ..	4	3
77	Nallamada	14	11
78	Nambulapulikunta ..	3	1
79	Obuladevaracheruvu ..	2	2
80	Oruvoi	3	2
81	Panthulacheruvu ..	1	..
82	Patnam	3	3
83	Pedaballi	7	5
84	Pedaballikothapalli ..	3	..
85	Peddannavaripalli ..	33	19
86	Pulagampalli	1	1
87	Puligundlapalli ..	6	2
88	Pulikuntapalli ..	..	..
89	Reddipalli	3	2
90	Sanevaripalli	7	5
91	Sankepalli ..	6	4
92	Sankepalli Brahmanapalli	1	..
93	Somayajulapalli ..	1	1
94	Sunnampalli	3	3
95	Madapuram	4	3
96	Talamarlavandlapalli ..	8	5
97	Talupula	25	15
98	Tanakal	4	2
99	Tappetivaripalli ..	2	2
100	Tavalam	16	2
101	Tavalamarri	4	1
102	Thimmarajupalli ..	..	..

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Statement showing number of applications for land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number since disposed of in Kadiri taluk—cont.

	Name of village.	Number pending on 1st January 1952.	Number disposed of out of those shown in column (2).
	(1)	(2)	(3)
103	Thippepalli	2	2
104	Tsacheruvu	6	6
105	Tsamalagondi ..	..	..
106	Thummala	11	10
107	Thirumalabylu ..	3	1
108	Thummalakuntapalli ..	..	..
109	Vankamaddi ..	1	..
110	Vankarakunta ..	1	1
111	Venkatrayunipalli ..	2	2
112	Vepamanipeta	5	5
113	Veparala	1	1
114	Velichalamala ..	14	3
115	Veeraobanapalli ..	..	..
116	Vellamaddi	15	14
117	Venkatapuram ..	4	3
118	Ubicherla	8	6
119	Udumulakurthi ..	4	1
120	Uppalapadu	28	23
121	Yedurdona	2	2
122	Yeguvapalli	..	—
123	Yellareddipalli ..	3	2